ANNEXURE

CENTRAL BUDGET 1993-94

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Speech of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance introducing the Budget for 1993-94
(Part A and Part B)

Budget 1993-94

Speech of

Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance

27th February, 1993

PART A

Sir,

I rise to present the budget for 1993-94.

2. It is now twenty months since our government took office: twenty eventful months in which we have worked ceaselessly to overcome the very difficult economic situation we inherited. In June, 1991, the economy was in the throes of an unprecedented balance of payments crisis. A savage squeeze had been imposed on imports; international confidence had collapsed; industrial production was falling; and inflation was on the rise.

3. The sense of crisis is now behind us. We have restored a measure of normalcy to our external payments. The annual rate of inflation has been reduced from the peak of 17% in August, 1991 to below 7%. International confidence has been restored. Agriculture has performed well in the current year and industrial production is beginning to recover. The growth of the economy, which had declined to 1.2% in 1991-92, is expected to be around 4% in 1992-93. The economic strategy we have followed, resting on the twin pillars of fiscal discipline and structural reform, has been vindicated by the decisive upturn.

4. Fiscal discipline was necessary because the government had lived for too long beyond its means. The rising fiscal deficits of the Central Government were the root cause of our balance of payments problem, rising prices and high rates of interest. We have made good progress by reducing the fiscal deficit from 8.4% of GDP in 1990-91 to about 5% in the current year.

5. Policies of structural reform aimed at increasing efficiency in resource use and improving our international competitiveness were crucial for providing a lasting solution to the payments crisis. It was necessary to restructure our trade and industrial policies, encourage efficiency through greater domestic competition, allow our producers to have access to imports at reasonable rates of duty, encourage foreign investment and upgradation of technology, and progressively integrate the Indian economy with the world economy. Without these reforms, India would face the certain prospect of entering the 21st century as just about the poorest country in Asia. I am convinced that the Indian people would never tolerate such an outcome. India's natural and human resources entitle us to think in terms of becoming a major powerhouse of the world economy. Our reforms are inspired precisely by this vision.

6. The policy initiatives we have taken do not in any way reduce our commitment to take care of the poor and the disadvantaged. On the contrary, we have taken steps to minimise the burden of adjustment on the poor and working classes. We have disproved those professional prophets of gloom who were predicting millions of people becoming unemployed.

7. When we embarked on this path, we knew that the benefit of our policies would only be seen after three to four years. Patience is therefore essential. Nevertheless, Honourable Members can take comfort that the early results are certainly encouraging. Inflation is down and production is beginning to recover. Fears of being swamped by imports as a consequence of liberalisation have proved to be grossly exaggerated. Despite the virtual removal of import licensing in 1992-93, total imports in 1992-93 in US dollars are likely to be lower than in 1990-91. Although the rupee has been floated for most current account transactions, the market exchange rate has remained relatively stable. The investment climate has improved considerably. Corporate capital issues by non-Government public limited companies in April-October, 1992 were 67 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year. Loans sanctioned by financial institutions in the first ten months of 1992-93 were 49% higher than in the same period of the previous year. Foreign investors are showing active interest in investment in many sectors, including critical infrastructure sectors such as power and petroleum. Since August 1991 the approvals given for foreign

investment proposals upto the end of January amount to an equity investment of $ 2.3 billion. These are of course only approvals at this stage and actual flows will take time to materialise, but they certainly indicate a substantial potential for larger investment inflows in the future.

8. Nevertheless, there is no room for complacency. Fiscal imbalances are still large. The efficiency and resource generating capacity of public sector enterprises are still very inadequate. Inflationary expectations have not yet been purged from the system and inflationary pressure could easily build up again if fiscal discipline is relaxed. The economy is still vulnerable to external shocks and loss of confidence. The riots and disturbances in December and January have also taken their toll, by disrupting domestic production and exports and by casting doubts about the stability of our polity and society and our determination to persevere with the difficult task of economic reform. We can ill afford such doubts.

9. The priorities for economic policy, at this critical stage of our economic restructuring, are very clear:

— We must continue with the fiscal correction to ensure that inflationary expectations are effectively curbed; to this end, the fiscal deficit both at the Centre and in the States must be further reduced as a percentage of GDP.

— The room for fiscal manoeuvre gained by restraining expenditure over the past two years must be used to give a strong fillip to development expenditure in 1993-94, especially for programmes of poverty alleviation, rural development and the vital social services such as education and health.

— The hesitant industrial recovery must be converted into a strong revival in 1993-94, which can then be followed by a vigorous boom in the last three years of the Eighth Plan.

— We must make further progress with our announced strategy of tax reform, moving to a simpler tax system, with moderate rates and much greater focus on compliance.

— We must ensure that our economic strategy gives full support to agriculture on which the livelihood and well being of the majority of our people depend, and also to agro-processing industries, which have a

tremendous potential for increasing employment and income in rural areas.

— Finally, exports must be made a truly high priority national endeavour so that we can move as quickly as possible to managing the balance of payments without the need for continued exceptional financing from abroad. This is the only meaningful route to self reliance.

10. The expenditure and tax proposals for 1993-94, which I will be presenting shortly, have been tailored to meet these objectives.

11. Adequate availability of credit at reasonable rates of interest will be critical in converting this year's weak industrial recovery into a strong revival next year. One factor behind the inadequacy of credit for the commercial sector is the pre-emption of a large proportion of banks' resources by the government at below-market rates of interest through the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). In 1992-93 we began the process of reducing the SLR in order to release a larger volume of resources for commercial lending. Our objective is to reduce the SLR further from an effective average level of about 36 percent at present to about 25% over the next 3 years. The precise phasing of the reduction will be announced by Reserve Bank of India, taking into account the emerging aggregate monetary and credit situation.

12. The reduction in inflation achieved thus far justifies a reduction in interest rates. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India is separately notifying a reduction in the maximum interest rate on bank deposits from 12% to 11%. Simultaneously, the minimum lending rate of 18% on commercial advances is being lowered to 17%. It is my expectation that the lowering of interest rates will help the economic recovery in the coming year. As inflation abates, there will be scope for further reduction in interest rates.

13. No economic strategy can succeed in our country which does not recognise the central role of agriculture in supporting broad-based and equitable development. The government is firmly committed to ensuring that agriculture, agro-processing and rural development are given top priority in the design of economic policy.

14. A major instrument for encouraging agricultural production and making it profitable is the assurance of remunerative prices to the

farmers. Procurement prices for the last kharif crop and the forthcoming rabi have been handsomely raised to ensure that farmers are compensated for increases in the cost of inputs. It is also the policy of the Government not to place administrative restrictions on movements of agricultural products within the country. Our farmers must have the full benefit of prices available in the domestic market.

15. Agricultural credit is another critical input for agricultural, and more broadly, rural development. The flow of rural credit from institutional sources is expected to jump from Rs.13,800 crore during 1992-93 to Rs.16,500 crore during 1993-94, an increase of 20%. NABARD's investment refinance support to banks will increase by 22% from Rs.2,300 crore in the current year to Rs.2,800 crore in 1993-94. Within this total, NABARD has evolved an innovative package of measures to ensure special attention to priority areas. Term loans for minor irrigation will support the sinking of 3.75 lakh wells and installation of 6 lakh pumpsets. The rate of NABARD refinance of bank loans is being increased to 90% in the case of North Eastern States and also of investments in 100% export oriented units in agriculture and allied activities. NABARD will also take up pilot projects for intensive development of rural industries in five selected districts with an outlay of Rs.125 crore. NABARD is setting up a Venture Capital Fund, with an initial corpus of Rs.5 crore, to assist new and innovative investments in farm and non-farm sectors, and a Cooperative Development Fund with an initial corpus of Rs.10 crore to help improve management systems and skills in cooperative banks. In 1993-94, we shall pay special attention to revitalising the agricultural credit system so that it becomes a more effective instrument for increasing capital formation and productivity of agriculture.

16. Our strategy of gradually reducing the high levels of protection to Indian industry, and integrating our economy with the world economy, will clearly help Indian agriculture. It will moderate the high industrial prices which the farmer has to pay. It will also ensure a more competitive exchange rate, at which our agricultural and agro-based exports will be much more profitable. I venture to suggest to Honourable Members that in the medium run, these changes will be far more significant in favouring agricultural producers than any programme of special subsidies could ever be.

17. In my Budget speech last year I had indicated that the Government intended to implement the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on financial sector reform in stages. The securities scam which was discovered in April 1992 has revealed certain weaknesses which add urgency to the need for financial sector reform. A major reform initiated last year was the introduction of new norms for income recognition, and provisioning for bad debts and the prescription of new capital adequacy requirements in line with internationally accepted Basle Committee norms. The new norms will ensure that the books of the banks will reflect their financial position more accurately and in accordance with internationally accepted accounting practices. These changes will improve our ability to evaluate the performance of the banks and will also make for more effective bank supervision.

18. Because of the new norms, however, banks will have to make large provisions amounting to over Rs. 10,000 crore for bad and doubtful advances in their portfolios. As the provisioning norms are being introduced in two stages, the first impact will be felt in the year ending 31 March 1993, with a further impact next year. The resulting losses will eat into the capital of the banks, which is already inadequate given the new capital adequacy norms. In order to protect the viability and financial health of the Indian banking system I am making provision for a large capital contribution of Rs. 5,700 crore to the nationalised banks in 1993-94 to meet the gap created by the application of the first stage of the provisioning norms. There will be no immediate net outgo from the budget, as the Government's contribution is in the form of Government bonds; but the interest payment on these bonds, and their ultimate redemption will be a real burden on the budget in future. This is the price we have to pay for having long tolerated management practices in the banks and types of lending which paid inadequate attention to portfolio quality and recoveries. I may add that while undertaking such a large injection of capital into the banks, specific commitments will be required from each bank to ensure that their future management practices ensure a high level of portfolio quality so that the earlier problem does not recur.

19. Even this large injection of capital will only solve the immediate problem. Additional losses will arise because of the second stage of provisioning next year. Besides, the capital adequacy requirements are also being introduced in a phased manner and there will be additional

capital needs on this account in 1994-95 and 1995-96. This burden cannot be borne entirely by the budget without eating into scarce resources which are desperately needed for development, especially in the rural areas. Government has, therefore, decided that the State Bank of India, as well as other nationalised banks which are in a position to do so, will be allowed to access the capital markets to raise fresh equity to meet their shortfall in capital requirements over the next three years. The additional capital thus moblised will help our banks to expand their lending which would otherwise be constrained by capital inadequacy. Government will, continue to retain majority ownership, and therefore effective control, in the public sector banks. Necessary legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced later in the year.

20. If banks are to make provisions for bad debts, they must also be able to realise the security on their bad debts. At present the legal process for realising bank dues is tortuous, and cases take several years in the courts. Government has, therefore, decided to set up Special Tribunals to expedite legal action by the banks to enforce recoveries. Legislation to this effect will be introduced in the course of the year.

21. The securities scam has also revealed weaknesses in the existing system of supervision of banks. Following the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee, Reserve Bank of India has decided to strengthen its supervisory arrangements by setting up a separate Board for Financial Supervision within the Reserve Bank.

22. Parallel with reforms in the banking system we are vigorously pursuing reforms in the capital markets. We must ensure that trading and settlement take place with speed and transparency under appropriate rules and regulations designed to ensure investor protection. The Securities and Exchange Board of India, which was given statutory status and powers twelve months ago, has been entrusted with the task of bringing about this transition. As promised in my last Budget speech, the office of the Controller of Capital Issues in the Ministry of Finance has been abolished, and almost all powers under the Securities Contract (Regulations) Act have been delegated or transferred to SEBI.

23. Several important steps have been taken in the current year to reform the capital market. Rules and regulations have been notified to deal with insider trading, the operation of mutual funds, registration of

brokers, merchant bankers and other intermediaries. The scheme for allowing Foreign Institutional Investors to invest in the capital markets announced in my last Budget speech has been implemented and a number of approvals given. Several private sector mutual funds have recently been given clearances by SEBI. A company has been incorporated for the establishment of a National Stock Exchange which is expected to operate as a model stock exchange with member brokers all over the country trading in the exchange through modern telecommunication facilities. Proposals are also being considered for the establishment of a centralised depository with a National Clearance and Settlement System.

24. We are determined to ensure that further reforms of the capital market are implemented in the course of 1993-94 so that the capital market can mobilise large funds for investment. On the basis of experience gained, the Government has decided to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act to give SEBI additional powers in order to increase its effectiveness.

25. With reforms underway in the banking sector and in the capital markets, it is necessary to address the need for similar reforms in the insurance industry aimed at introducing a more competitive environment subject to suitable regulation and supervision. I propose to appoint a High Powered Committee to go into these issues in depth and submit its recommendations within six months.

26. In my Budget speech last year, I announced the introduction of a new system of exchange rate management under which a dual exchange rate regime was introduced, and import licensing was eliminated on most items of capital goods, raw materials, intermediates and components. These items became freely importable against foreign exchange purchased in the market. The system has worked fairly well and the market exchange rate has been remarkably stable. The existence of a dual rate, however, hurts exporters and other foreign exchange earners who have to surrender 40% of their earnings at the official rate, getting the benefit of the higher market rate on only 60 percent. Many exporters have said that this amounts to a tax on exporters of goods and services whose continuation cannot be justified at a time when exports must receive our fullest support. There is merit in this point of view, and the experience of the past year gives ground for confidence that we can unify the exchange rate and still manage the

balance of payments with a reasonable degree of stability in the exchange rate. The Government has therefore decided to eliminate the dual rate arrangement. All exporters, as well as other foreign exchange earners such as our workers abroad, will henceforth be allowed to convert 100% of their earnings at the market rate. All imports will also henceforth have to be paid for at the market rate. The details of the new system are being notified separately by Reserve Bank of India. I expect that this will give a major boost to exports, and will further encourage foreign exchange flows into official channels.

27. Several other steps are also being taken to stimulate exports. The Commerce Ministry is reviewing the list of items whose exports are subject to one or other restriction with a view to removing as many restrictions as possible. Reserve Bank of India is taking steps to ensure that adequate credit will be available for exports. Banks have already been asked to ensure that export credit amounts to at least 10% of their total advances. The interest rate on rupee export credit is being reduced by one percentage point. As a further measure of support for exports, the interest tax will be waived in the case of export credit from banks. I will have more to say on incentives for exporters when I come to the tax proposals in the Budget.

28. A new policy towards foreign investment has been an integral part of our strategy of modernising the economy, and establishing global linkages which will be of critical importance in the emerging world economy. I have already mentioned that the initiatives taken in this area thus far have yielded encouraging results. I have no doubt that as our reforms proceed and gain momentum, we can expect to attract a substantial share of the private investment that is presently flowing to many developing countries in Asia. The Government has signed the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) convention and we expect to join MIGA formally as soon as membership procedures are completed. Several countries, including the UK, Germany and the United States, have expressed an interest in signing bilateral investment treaties. The Government has indicated a willingness to enter into bilateral negotiations on this issue.

29. Industrial modernisation, and especially the creation of internationally competitive industries, requires a massive expansion of and qualitative improvement in infrastructure. This is especially true of power generation, telecommunications and roads. Traditionally, these

areas have been the preserve of the public sector. Substantial expansion of public investment in these areas is certainly necessary. However, the needs of the country are far beyond the capacity of the public sector to deliver in a reasonable time frame. The Government has, therefore, adopted a policy of encouraging private sector involvement and participation in these areas to supplement the efforts being made by the public sector. In order to attract such investment it will be necessary to make changes in policies, procedures and the regulatory framework in these sectors. The Government proposes to make such changes as the need arises.

30. Over the past two years, we have taken several steps to remove unnecessary bureaucratic interference in economic activity in order to create an environment in which the energies of our people can be harnessed to maximise innovation, production and growth. However, I am constantly told that despite liberalisation at the policy level, our procedures in many areas remain archaic and cumbersome. Many of our laws also need thorough review to bring them in line with the emerging economic environment. The Government has therefore decided that a special review group will be constituted in each Ministry to make a review of existing laws and procedures to identify changes needed in the light of the new policies. I hope the State Governments which have a crucial role to play in promoting development and investment in the new environment will also take similar steps at their end.

31. Let me now turn to the revised estimates for 1992-93.

32. We have tried to maintain strict control over expenditure, but certain increases over the Budget estimates were unavoidable. An additional provision of Rs.1,500 crore has to be made for food, fertiliser and export subsidies. The additional requirement of food subsidy is because of the delay in increasing issue prices to absorb the impact of higher procurement prices. The higher provision for export subsidy is because of settlement of claims in the pipeline for cash compensatory support and continuance of benefits for deemed exports. In respect of fertilisers the increase is due to the reduction in prices of urea and higher input costs. In addition, I have provided Rs.340 crore as one-time assistance to farmers for purchase of fertilisers whose prices were decontrolled. Ministry of Home Affairs has to be provided additional funds for meeting secruity-related expenditure in the wake of disturbed

conditions in certain parts of the country. While an assessment of the actual requirements is being made, I have for the present included in the Revised Estimates an additional provision of Rs.285 crore. If a further provision becomes inescapable, we shall come to the House for the necessary Supplementary Grants. These and other increases have been offset by a reduction of Rs.1,300 crore in the requirements for loans to States against small savings collections. The decline in small savings collections has been a matter of concern and Government has taken measures to improve the rate of return to the investors. As a consequence, the collections have shown an uptrend in recent months. As a result of all these developments, total non-plan expenditure is higher by Rs.3,278 crore as compared with the budget estimates.

33. On the plan side, there is an increase in budgetary support for the Central Plan for certain sectors. An additional provision of Rs.630 crore is being made for the National Renewal Fund, which is a key element in our strategy for economic reforms. Similarly an additional provision of Rs.250 crore has been made for strengthening schemes in the social sectors such as Health and Family Welfare. The provision for Rural Development is being augmented by Rs.500 crore.

34. Central assistance to State and Union Territory Plans is being augmented by Rs.1,228 crore mainly for externally aided projects where the pace of implementation justifies an allocation larger than in the Budget Estimates.

35. Taking Plan and non-Plan expenditures together, the total provision in the Revised Estimates is Rs.1,24,726 crore against Rs. 1,19,087 crore in the Budget Estimates.

36. Against these additional expenditures, revenue receipts have also been higher because of better collections and higher royalty on offshore crude oil. Capital receipts under market loans and small savings receipts are lower than in the Budget Estimates; but this is offset by the higher receipts from 364-days treasury bills, which is a new instrument designed to develop a market for Government securities.

37. The total receipts in the Revised Estimates are Rs.1,17,524 crore compared to Rs.1,13,698 crore in the Budget Estimates. The Budget deficit is estimated at Rs.7,202 crore and the fiscal deficit for the year is now placed at Rs.36,722 crore. These figures are somewhat

higher than envisaged in the Budget Estimates but within tolerable limits for macro-economic stability.

38. I now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

39. The resource constraints facing us last year imposed a tight leash on the development programmes we could finance in 1992-93. The total size of the Central Plan in 1992-93 (BE) was only 12.6% higher than in the previous year. With the improvement in the fiscal situation achieved in the course of 1992-93, and the moderation in inflation, we are now in a position to give a boost to the Plan, while ensuring continued improvement in the fiscal deficit. Accordingly, the Central Plan outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.63,936 crore which is almost 32% higher than the figure of Rs.48,407 crore in 1992-93.

40. The Central Plan will be financed to the extent of Rs.23,241 crore from budget support which is almost 26 per cent higher than the budget support of Rs.18,501 crore in 1992-93. The balance of the Central Plan outlay of Rs.40,695 crore will be met from internal and extra-budgetary resources compared with Rs.29,906 crore in 1992-93, representing a step-up of 36%. I am providing Rs.18,010 crore for Central assistance for States and UT Plans in 1993-94 compared to Rs.16,111 crore in 1992-93. The total budgetary support from the Central Government Budget to the Central and State Plans increases by almost 19% from Rs.34,612 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.41,251 crore in 1993-94.

41. The large increase in budget support for the Plan has enabled a substantial step-up in Central Plan programmes in the social sectors and rural development which depend upon budgetary resources. The outlay for the Department of Rural Development next year has been enhanced by a massive 62% to Rs.5,010 crore. Both employment generation and capital formation in rural areas will receive a major boost. The allocation for the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is being increased to Rs.3,306 crore compared with the current year's level of Rs.2,046 crore. This is aimed at creating 1100 million mandays of employment. It is proposed to train 3.5 lakh young persons in rural areas under the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) programme. For the rural water supply programme, the provision has been increased substantially from Rs.460 crore in 1992-93 to Rs.740 crore next year. Higher allocations have also been provided for the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The programmes of decentralised planning

and development will receive a massive stimulus as a result of the strengthening of Panchayati Raj institutions as envisaged in the Constitution (72nd Amendment)Bill, 1991.

42. The development of human resources is given high priority in the Eighth Plan; Hon'ble Members are also aware that education is an area which is very close to my heart. I am, therefore, particularly happy to announce that the outlay for education is being increased from Rs.952 crore to Rs.1,310 crore, which is a step up of 37.6%. Universal provision of primary education and adult literacy of satisfactory quality, particularly for girls and women, is a a pre-requisite for the modernisation of the economy and the society. I am happy to inform Honourable Members that our total literacy campaigns are breaking new grounds, and are now being implemented in 182 districts covering approximately 430 lakh adult learners. A new scheme is being launched for the improvement of primary education in educationally backward districts and in districts where the total literacy campaigns have been successful, leading to an enhanced demand for primary education. In these districts, districts specific and population specific plans for achieving universalisation of elementary education are being prepared. Twenty to twenty-five districts out of about 200 educationally backward districts where female literacy is below national average, will be taken up for preparation of districts plans in 1993-94. In the sphere of higher and technical education, modernisation and upgradation would receive high priority. Keeping in view the aspirations of the North-Eastern region, the government has decided to set-up a university in Nagaland and an Indian Institute of Technology in Assam

43. For Health, the provision is Rs.483 crore, which is 60% higher than the level of Rs.302 crore in the current year's Budget. A major part of the provision will be for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. The Family Welfare programme is of overriding national importance; the provision under this head is being stepped up from Rs.1,000 crore for the current year to Rs.1,270 crore for the next year. A programme to improve the quality of family planning services in Uttar Pradesh is being launched at a cost of US $ 325 million, with assistance from USAID. In addition, with the aim of reducing maternal mortality, under the Social Safety Net Scheme, assistance will be provided for improvement of infrastructure at Primary Health Centres in 90 demographically backward districts.

44. The National Commission for Women set up last year is looking into various important issues relating to women. For the integrated child development services the provision is Rs.474 crore compared to Rs.360 crore in the current year. This will enable us to strengthen the infrastructure set up of the scheme. The provision for the Ministry of Welfare has been increased from Rs.530 crore to Rs.630 crore. This includes Rs.73 crore for the liberation and rehabilitation of Safai Karmcharis. A provision of Rs.247 crore has been made for special Central assistance for Scheduled Castes component plan. The operations of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation will be further expanded.

45. The Government regards agriculture as a sector of prime importance for the national economy. The budgetary allocation for the plan schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture including Animal Husbandry and Dairying is being increased by 36% from Rs.1,408 crore to Rs.1,918 crore. In addition, the bulk of the outlay on agriculture is in the State Plans.

46. The requirements of the infrastructure sectors such as Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, Telecommunications, Railways and Transport have also not been neglected. Investment programmes in these sectors are implemented through public enterprises or departmentally run commercial undertakings and these organisations are expected to finance their plan outlay through their internal and extra budgetary resources. The plan outlay for Petroleum and Natural Gas has been nearly doubled to Rs. 12,114 crore from the current year's level of Rs.6,208 crore. The outlay for Power has been increased by 22% from Rs.5,167 crore in the current year to Rs.6,269 crore. The outlay for Roads has been stepped up from Rs.464 crore to Rs.593 crore. The outlay for Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals has also been stepped up from Rs.763 crore to Rs.1,206 crore. The Plan outlay for the Railways has been increased from Rs.5,700 crore to Rs.6,900 crore including Rs.400 crore for the Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.

47. Turning to non-Plan expenditure, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the tremendous burden of interest payments. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs.38,000 crore compared with Rs.32,500 crore in the current year. The high interest burden is due to the rising volume of government debt, which itself reflects the large fiscal deficits,

incurred year after year. However, with the reduction in the fiscal deficit and hence in the Government's borrowings, the growth of this item is expected to decelerate sharply by 1995-96.

48. For Defence expenditure the provision has been increased from Rs.17,500 crore in the current year to Rs.19,180 crore next year. The requirements on account of fertilisers and export subsidies will be significantly lower reflecting the impact of the measures already taken to rationalise these subsidies. The expenditure on the Farm Loan Waiver scheme will be Rs.500 crore; with this, the Government's commitment for payment under the scheme will be fulfilled. I am providing Rs.3,000 crore for food subsidy as against Rs.2,800 crore in the current year. It will be the endeavour of Government to keep the burden of food subsidy at a reasonable level and to ensure at the same time that the vulnerable sections of society are fully protected. Excluding the expenditure on interest, the provision for other non-plan expenditure in 1993-94 is about Rs.3,180 crore lower than the Revised Estimates for the current year. As in previous years, no separate provision is being made for additional dearness allowance which may become payable next year. The additional expenditure on this account will have to be absorbed by all Ministries within the approved budget provision.

49. Coming to receipts, gross tax revenues at the existing level of taxation are estimated at Rs. 89,389 crore compared to Rs. 78,782 crore in the current year. States' share of taxes next year is estimated at Rs.22,590 crore as against Rs. 20,525 crore in the current year's Revised Estimates. I am taking a credit of Rs. 3,700 crore for market borrowings as against the current year's level of Rs. 3,670 crore. External assistance, net of repayments, is estimated at Rs. 6,819 crore as against Rs.5,374 crore in the current year. Net small savings collections next year are estimated to reach the current year's level of Rs. 5,500 crore despite heavy maturities falling due next year. As in the current year's Revised Estimates, I am taking credit of Rs. 3,500 crore for receipts from disinvestment of equity in public enterprises. Total receipts at the existing levels of taxation are estimated at Rs.130,990 crore and total expenditure at Rs.131,323 crore leaving a gap of Rs. 333 crore.

Budget 1993-94

Speech of

Shri Manmohan Singh

Minister of Finance

27th February, 1993

PART B

50. I now turn to the tax proposals for 1993-94.

51. In framing these proposals I have been acutely conscious of the conflicting requirements of comprehensive reform of the tax structure on the one hand, and the need to protect revenues to finance the large increase in the Plan, on the other. Last year significant reforms were made in personal income taxation based on the recommendations of the Chelliah Committee. Reform of corporate taxation was deferred until the detailed recommendations of the Chelliah Committee were received. These have since been received. The Committee has also recently submitted its final report on indirect taxes, recommending significant reduction in customs duties as well as rationalisation and simplification of excise duties.

52. I accept the broad thrust of the Chelliah Committee's recommendations on both direct and indirect taxes. We must move as rapidly as possible to a regime of moderate tax rates in direct taxation, which will encourage better compliance especially if supplemented by efforts at broadening of the tax base. We must also move to a regime of low to moderate customs duties which is essential for efficient and competitive industrialisation. Our excise duties should also be simplified with fewer rates and our long term aim should be to move to a Value Added Tax System. However, a nationwide value added tax system cannot be introduced overnight. There has to be a broad agreement among the Centre and the States on the design of such a

system. In order to promote informed discussion and debate, I am requesting the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy to prepare the design of a possible value added tax system.

53. Although all the major recommendations of the Chelliah Committee are important, they cannot be implemented immediately for the simple reason that tax reform, which typically involves lower tax rates collected on a broader base, often involves a loss of revenue in the short run. Fiscal experts tell us that the loss of revenue will be made up in the medium term, but there is no guarantee that this will happen immediately, and Finance Ministers have to look after the short term if they want to survive in the medium term. I hope the House will agree with me that a phased transition is needed.

54. A key issue in phasing the transition is whether to do a little on all fronts or to make decisive changes in certain areas, with a clear declaration of progress to be made in other areas in future. I have thought over this matter carefully and I feel that decisive action in critical areas is more important than marginal improvements on all fronts. The most critical area for action at present is customs duties. Despite the adjustments in customs duties in the last two budgets, our duties are still much higher than in most of our competitor countries, especially on capital goods. With these duties, and the resulting high capital costs, our producers will never be able to compete in world markets. Nor can we expect new investment, both domestic and foreign, to flow into areas with export markets in view, if high customs duties make them uncompetitive. Yet it is such investments that we need most at present if we want to reduce our dependence on external assistance. We cannot and must not continue with the approach of setting up industries aimed solely at the domestic market in the belief that replacing imports *ipso facto* contributes to self reliance, without considering at what cost we are effecting the replacement. In fact, replacement at unduly high cost contributes to inefficient industrialisation, an inability to export and a permanent dependence on external assistance. We must take a bold initiative in this area while taking due care to protect the legitimate concerns of our industry. Normally, the revenue loss from customs duty reduction could have been made up through higher excise duties. However, there are compelling reasons for rationalising and reducing excise duties over a wide range of industries because many of our duties are too high and parts of industry are also suffering from recessionary conditions.

55. In these circumstances, Hon'ble Members will appreciate that I have limited room for manoeuvre in the area of direct taxes. Major reform

of the corporate tax structure, along the lines recommended by the Chelliah Committee is undoubtedly desirable. However, for the reasons indicated, it will have to be postponed to the next year.

56. I would like, however, to give a stimulus to new investment in those States in which all the districts are industrially backward. Accordingly, I propose to give a five-year tax holiday, commencing from the year of production, for new industrial undertakings located in all the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa and Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

57. Electricity is a critical input for the future growth of our economy. I therefore propose to introduce a five-year tax holiday in respect of profits and gains of new industrial undertakings set up anywhere in India for either generation or generation and distribution of power. The five-year tax holiday will begin from the year of generation of power.

58. The five-year tax holiday, in both these cases, will be part of section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act. At the end of the five-year period, these units will be entitled to the existing deduction under section 80-IA for the remaining period.

59. To promote a cleaner and healthier environment, I propose to allow depreciation admissible on plant and machinery relating to environment protection and pollution control at 100 per cent. instead of the existing 40 per cent. of capital cost under the Income-tax Rules.

60. Hitherto, our institutions of higher learning have been almost entirely dependent on Government funds. As government funds are limited, we must find ways of funding these institutions from industry. This will also bring them closer to industry and more responsive to its needs. I, therefore, propose to raise the income tax deduction given to contributions to approved universities, institutes of technology, institutes of management and equivalent institutions from 50 per cent. at present to 100 per cent.

61. A strong science and technology base is an essential prerequisite for a modern, progressive economy. Indian scientists and technologists have proved, time and again, that they are second to none in the world, given the right work atmosphere, proper motivation and adequate facilities. Indian industry needs to spend a lot more on research and development. In doing so, I would encourage industry to make use of the facilities offered by our national laboratories and research institutes. To that end, I propose to introduce a weighted

deduction of 125 per cent. of the contribution out of income from business or profession for research programmes in approved national laboratories and institutions carrying out research and development in natural and applied sciences. This weighted deduction will be available only for research programmes determined by the users and the producers of research, and approved by the prescribed authority.

62. I propose to extend the five-year tax holiday under section 10A of the Income-tax Act, at present available to units set up in the Free Trade Zones, to units set up in Software Technology Parks and Electronic Hardware Technology Parks. In July, 1991, I had introduced a 100 per cent. deduction for three years in respect of income derived from export of software. Software exports have done well and I propose to extend the concession for one more year i.e. for assessment year 1994-95.

63. Under the scheme for permitting Foreign Institutional Investors in our capital market, we had indicated that such investors would be liable to tax at 20 per cent. on investment income and 10 per cent. on long term capital gains. I also propose to extend a concessional rate of tax of 30 per cent. in respect of short term capital gains for such investors.

64. As I have already mentioned, a substantial reform of personal taxation was carried out last year based on the recommendations of the Chelliah Committee. I propose to leave the rate structure and exemption limit unchanged and make only a few modifications.

65. Last year, because of severe resource constraints, I was compelled to retain the surcharge on personal income above Rs. 1 lakh at 12 per cent. I had hoped to be able to remove the surcharge in the current year but I am constrained to continue with it for one more year. However, I propose to raise the standard deduction from salary income from Rs.12,000 to Rs.15,000 and the standard deduction for working women with incomes upto Rs. 75,000 from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000.

66. In recognition of the hardship to old people in these days of inflation, I had given a tax rebate of 10 per cent. last year to senior citizens whose gross total income is below Rs.50,000. I propose to raise the tax rebate to 20 per cent. and further increase the income limit from Rs.50,000 to Rs.75,000.

67. Last year, I had announced that a scheme for giving Advance Rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents would be worked out. The scheme has been drawn up and I am bringing forward legislative proposals for the creation of a statutory authority, headed by a

retired Judge of the Supreme Court. I do hope that the scheme will be welcomed by non-residents.

68. I propose to extend the simplified scheme of presumptive taxation introduced last year to small road transport operators operating, hiring or leasing one transport vehicle.

69. Payments made under Voluntary Retirement Schemes to public sector employees were fully exempt from income tax; last year I extended this exemption to private sector employees. I propose now to extend this facility to employees of statutory authorities and local authorities.

70. Recognising the trauma of bringing up a handicapped child, I had, last year increased the deduction permissible for guardians of handicapped dependants under the income-tax law from Rs 6000 to Rs.12000 . I now propose to further raise this deduction to Rs.15000. I also propose to allow a deduction in respect of income of handicapped minors clubbed with the income of their parent to the full extent of the child's income upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000.

71. In my first Budget Speech in July, 1991, I had proposed the setting up of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony to provide assistance to the children of families affected by communal riots. The Foundation has since been established under the aegis of the Home Ministry. I now propose to extend the benefit of 100 per cent. deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act in respect of donations made to the Foundation. I also propose to exempt the income of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony fully from income tax.

72. At present, charitable trusts and institutions have to seek approval every three years from the Commissioner of Income-tax in order that donations to them are eligible for tax exemption. To reduce paper work and simplify the procedure, I propose to increase the maximum period of approval by the Commissioner to five assessment years.

73. I would like to see India gain prominence, not only in the global economy, but also in the world of sports. There are provisions in the Income-tax Act to allow exemption in respect of income of approved sports associations or institutions and to grant 50 per cent. deduction in respect of donations made to them. I propose to amend the Rules relating to eligible projects or schemes under section 35AC of the Act to include promotion of sports in such activities. This would provide 100 per cent. deduction in respect of spending on approved sports projects and schemes.

74. Last year, I had proposed the setting up of a National Court of Direct Taxes for expeditious settlement of litigation in direct tax matters. The proposal has been examined in detail and I hope soon to bring forward legislation in this regard. In regard to a Direct Taxes Code, the Government will take a final view, taking into account the recommendations of the Chelliah Committee on the subject.

75. The Wealth-tax Act was considerably recast last year and the basis of taxation was shifted from wealth to unproductive assets. There has been persistent demand that a residential dwelling is a universal necessity and should not be subjected to wealth-tax. Hence, I propose to exempt the value of one residential house or part thereof from the levy of wealth-tax.

76. Last year, I had exempted residential houses, motor cars, etc. held as stock-in-trade from the levy of wealth-tax. I now propose to exempt urban land held as stock-in-trade. However, to discourage speculation in the guise of stock-holding, I propose to restrict the exemption to three years beginning from the year in which the land is acquired.

77. The exemption limit for purposes of gift-tax was fixed at Rs.20,000 some years ago. I agree with the recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee that this limit needs to be revised and, therefore, propose to raise it to Rs.30,000.

78. Gifts made by a person to any dependant relative in respect of marriage of the relative is exempt from gift-tax only up to Rs.10,000, whereas vast expenditures on ostentatious marriages go scot-free. In order to encourage savings and productive investment, I propose to raise the exemption limit at the time of the marriage of a dependant relative from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 30,000.

79. As an incentive to the export drive which has to be kept up at all costs, I propose to exempt all banking companies from the levy of Interest-tax on export credit provided by them.

80. The various changes that I have proposed would result in a loss of Rs.300 crore of which the States' share would be Rs. 194 crore. The amount involved is very small—less than 2 per cent. of the gross direct tax collections. I am ignoring it in the expectation that better tax collection would cover this loss.

81. I now turn to the proposals relating to indirect taxes.

82. Since 1973, we have been levying a separate auxiliary duty in addition to the basic customs duty. In order to simplify the tariff structure and the assessment process, I propose to do away with the separate auxiliary duty and merge it with the basic duty.

83. Our first priority in restructuring customs duty should be in the area of capital goods and project imports since these duties affect the incentives for new investment. Last year the duty on projects and general machinery was brought down from 80% to 55%. This is still too high compared with rates in competitor countries and a further reduction is necessary. I, therefore, propose to lower the import duty on projects and general machinery to 35%. Projects in certain priority sectors such as, power, coal mining and petroleum refining currently attract a duty rate of 30%. I propose to reduce the rate to 25% in the case of coal mining and petroleum refining. In view of the special importance of the power sector, the duty on power projects is being reduced to 20% and this rate is also being extended to machinery required for modernisation and renovation of power plants.

84. The House can rest assured that in restructuring duties on capital goods, I have made every effort to protect the legitimate interests of domestic capital goods industry. We have had extensive discussions with various Ministries as well as representatives of concerned industries. In order to ensure that lower duties on imported machinery do not hurt the domestic capital goods industry, it is necessary to lower the import duty on components, to enable our manufacturers to compete effectively. I therefore, propose to reduce to 25% the duty on components of general machinery which presently is either 40% or 35%. In order, however, to ensure that domestic industries producing such components are not adversely affected, I propose to impose countervailing duty on such components at 10% with full facility of set-off under MODVAT.

85. At present there are a number of other capital goods, including various types of machine tools, which attract different rates of duty in the range of 60% to 110%. There are also instruments which attract duties varying from 40% to 110%. I propose to rationalise this structure into three duty rate slots, viz., 40%, 60% and 80%. The rationalisation involves generally a duty reduction between 20 to 30 percentage points. Consequential reduction is being made in the rates of duty on specified parts and components.

86. Hand-operated tools are capital goods for artisans and skilled workers and currently attract duties varying from 40% to 110%. I propose to prescribe a uniform rate of 40% for all these tools.

87. The logic of reducing duties on capital goods requires lowering of duties on metals and metal goods as well, as these are the basic raw materials of the domestic capital goods industry. Accordingly, to help domestic producers, I propose to lower the customs duty rates on ferrous metals by 10 to 20 percentage points in most cases. In line with these changes the import duty on steel scrap is being refixed at 15%. The

import duty on specified refractory raw materials is being reduced to 30%. Turning to non-ferrous metals, I propose to reduce the duty rates by 10 to 55 percentage points in most cases. The resulting rates on unwrought and unalloyed forms will vary from 25% to 50% and on wrought forms from 70% to 80%.

88. The duty structure for chemicals is characterised by a multiplicity of rates and many irrationalities. Input duties are often out of line with duties on finished products. I, therefore, propose to restructure the duty rates on chemicals with a view to significantly lowering duty rates at the upper end and also ensuring that the duty rates on inputs are not generally higher than the duty on end products. The present duty rates on basic feed-stocks such as, ethylene, propylene, butadiene, benzene, styrene and ethylene dichloride vary between 25% and 80%. These rates are being replaced by a uniform low duty rate of 15%. The duties on xylenes, paraxylene, toluene, acrylonitrile and cumene are being reduced to 40%. The duties on DMT, PTA and MEG which represent a higher stage of production, are being reduced and unified at 70%. In the case of caprolactum, however, the duty is being increased from 50% to 60%, in order to adequately protect the interests of the domestic units.

89. The electronics industry has the potential of becoming a world class industry contributing to our export effort and to employment generation. I propose to take up this challenge. The rates of duty on project imports and on specified capital goods for electronics attract duty at either 30% or 50% at present. I propose to reduce these rates to a uniform rate of 25%. The import duties on raw materials, piece-parts and components at present are levied at 40%, 60% and 80%. These rates are being reduced to 20%, 35% and 50%, respectively. The import duty on specified raw materials for the manufacture of optical fibre cables is being drastically reduced from 90% to 20% in recognition of the urgency of extending and modernising the telecom sector.

90. In order to strengthen our export capability in existing export-thrust areas such as textiles, leather, marine products, gems and jewellery, etc. where we have a comparative advantage, I propose to reduce the import duty on specified capital goods for these sectors from 40% to 25%. In addition, certain recommendations have been made by the Groups on Extreme Focus items for export for augmenting the export potential of certain sectors such as food processing, horticulture and floricultural industries. Accordingly, the import duty on specified items for these sectors is being reduced to 25%.

91. The ship-breaking industry is employment intensive and an important source of raw materials for the secondary sector of our steel industry. In order to encourage the growth of this industry, I propose to prescribe a lower merged duty of customs at 5% *ad valorem*. The ferrous

materials obtained from breaking up of such ships etc. which are presently subject to excise duty are being fully exempted.

92. Our film industry is one of the largest in the world in terms of the footage of films produced. Although it has achieved this status without much need for incentives, it is now facing greater competition from the electronic media, and deserves some special encouragement. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duties on jumbo rolls of cine positive films from 55% to 25% and on finished cine film rolls from about 65% to 40%. I also propose to reduce the duty on negative cine films from about 35% to 25%.

93. In order to encourage the development of non-conventional energy sources, especially solar energy, the import duty on specified raw materials and items of this industry is being reduced by 15 to 20 percentage points. In respect of wind-operated electricity generators I propose to reduce the import duty from 40% to 25%.

94. As a gesture of goodwill towards Bangladesh, I propose to fully exempt the famous Jamdanee saris from payment of import duties. Small-scale units, eligible for excise duty exemption for clearances to domestic area are at present required to pay excise duty on goods exported by them to Nepal and Bhutan. I propose to exempt these from this levy. I hope these steps will make a contribution towards improving trade with SAARC countries.

95. At present, accredited press cameramen have the facility of importing photographic equipment free of duty upto a limit of Rs.60,000 but no such facility is available to other journalists to import specialised equipment such as, laptop computers, personal computers, fax machines and typewriters. I have often wondered whether this explains why my photographs in the Press are better than the editorial comments ! As a measure of my commitment to encourage modern technology in Indian journalism, and in recognition of the sterling role played by our Pressmen in creating a wider appreciation of issues of economic reform in the country, I propose to allow accredited journalists also a one time facility to import such equipment duty free upto a value of Rs.60,000.

96. The duty rate on certain specified items of baggage was recently reduced from 255% to 150%. As a measure of simplification, I propose to reduce the general baggage rate itself from 255% to 150%.

97. In line with these reductions in import duties for individual sectors, and keeping in mind the present exchange rate, there is scope for reduction in the maximum rate of duty on all goods. Accordingly I propose to reduce th e maximum rate from 110% to 85% except for a few items including passenger baggage and alcoholic beverages.

98. I am aware that Honourable Members will be concerned that

lowering of import duties and import liberalisation may put too much pressure on our industry and make it vulnerable to unfair competition and dumping. I would like to assure Honourable Members that these issues have been carefully considered and the proposed changes will not put undue pressure on industry. The change in the exchange rate over the past two years has created considerable room for duty reduction without hurting domestic industry. Besides, I am also reducing duties on raw materials and inputs which will help to reduce cost for our producers, enabling them to compete more effectively. Even with these changes, duties on finished products will be well above the long term structure recommended by the Chelliah Committee. We can move to that goal in phases over the next few years. As for unfair competition through dumping, our anti-dumping laws are already operational and action under these laws will be taken expeditiously whenever it is needed. I may mention that provisional action has recently been taken in one case.

99. In last year's Budget export duties had been imposed on iron ore and unpolished granite. Certain difficulties faced by these sectors have since been brought to my notice. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the export duty on iron ore and unpolished granite.

100. I turn now to my proposals relating to excise duties. These are guided by the need to simplify the rate structure, to give some relief on articles of mass consumption, help the domestic capital goods industry so as to increase its competitiveness and also reduce capital costs, assist industries suffering from depressed demand conditions, and to provide relief to small-scale industry.

101. A surcharge by way of special excise duty has been levied since 1988, and the rate is currently 15% of the basic excise duty. As a measure of simplification, I propose to merge the special excise duty with the basic excise duty rates while also rationalising the resulting duty rates.

102. I propose to give some relief from taxation on a large number of articles of mass consumption as a measure of protection to the common people, who have been hard hit by inflation. Coffee, tea and instant tea are being fully exempted from excise duty. I also propose to reduce excise duty on vanaspati from Rs.1900 to Rs.1500 per metric ton. I propose to fully exempt footwear made by units under KVIC as well as those run with cash assistance received under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, irrespective of the value limit. In respect of footwear manufactured by other units, I propose to enhance the present value limit for the purpose of exemption from Rs.75 to Rs.125 per pair. I also propose to reduce the excise duty:

- on evaporative coolers from 23% to 10%;
- on electric fans from 17.25% to 10%;

- on specified domestic electrical appliances from 23% to 15%;
- on dry cell batteries from 34.5% to 25%;
- on printing and writing ink from 17.25% to 10%;
- on radio sets from 23% to 10%;
- on tooth powder from 17.25% to 10%;
- on noodles and roasted cereals from 17.25% to 10%;
- on biscuits from 11.5% to 7.5%;
- on plastic moulded luggage from 34.5% to 25%;
- on mattresses and bedding articles of cellular rubber from 69% to 30%.

103. At present the excise duty on capital goods and instruments varies from 11.5% to 23%. In order to lower capital costs and stimulate investment, I propose to reduce the excise duty on a large number of capital goods and instruments to a uniform rate of 10%. For the power sector, I am proposing an even lower rate of 5%.

104. Revival of industrial growth is a key element in the strategy for 1993-94. Sectors such as the automotive sector, television and the refrigeration and air-conditioning industries are currently suffering from recession. Workers employed in these industries face an uncertain future. Revenue prospects will also suffer if the present trend is not reversed. I, therefore, propose to provide a significant relief to these industries by way of reduced incidence of excise duties. I expect them to respond positively to this stimulus.

105. In order to encourage the public transport sector, I propose to reduce excise duty from 23% to 15% on non-petrol driven commercial vehicles for carrying goods and passengers. Correspondingly, the excise duty on the chassis of such vehicles will also stand reduced to 15%. I also propose to fully exempt excise duty on body-building on chassis of buses and similar passenger vehicles. The excise duty on three-wheelers is being reduced from 23% to 15%. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on motor cars from 55% to 40%.

106. I propose to reduce the specific excise duty on colour television sets from rates at present varying from Rs.1925 to Rs.4785 per set to rates varying from Rs.1250 to Rs.2200 per set.

107. The rates of excise duty on refrigerators presently vary from Rs.575 to Rs.5750 per refrigerator depending on their capacity. I propose to reduce the rates to Rs.400 to Rs.3500 per refrigerator. Other refrigerating appliances, including those used for cold storage in the agriculture sector currently attract an *ad valorem* duty of 69%. This is far too high as it affects the growth of food processing and preservation industries. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duty to 20%. I propose to reduce excise duty on air-conditioners from rates varying from Rs.13800 to Rs.85100 per unit at present to rates varying from Rs.7000

to Rs.70000 per unit depending on its capacity. In respect of compressors for air-conditioner of capacity not exceeding 7.5 tonnes, I propose to reduce the excise duty from Rs.6900 to Rs.5500 per compressor.

108. I propose to reduce the excise duty on bulk plastic resins such as low and high density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, etc. from 46% to 35%. This measure will benefit small-scale units manufacturing plastic products.

109. Metals are the basic raw materials of industry and the Tax Reforms Committee has suggested reduction of excise duty in this category. I, therefore, propose to rationalise the existing duty structure on metals. On ferrous metals, the ad valorem rates generally vary between 11.5% and 23%. I propose to rationalise the structure into two slabs, 12.5% and 15%. Aluminium has duty rates ranging from 23% to 40.25%. I propose to replace these rates by a uniform rate of 25%. Other non ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead etc. attract duty rates varying from 11.5% to 34.5%. I am proposing a uniform duty of 15% for these. Certain ferrous materials are still subjected to specific rates of duty. I have proposed some upward adjustment in these rates taking into account the price increase since last year.

110. As a measure of environment protection, and in order to save wood, I propose to reduce the excise duty on plywood from 34.5% to 20%. I also propose to include pulp made from rice and wheat straws in the scheme of full excise duty exemption for production of writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% of pulp made from bagasse, jute, etc. This will widen the scope for using non-conventional raw materials in the manufacture of paper.

111. Currently, excise duty is being levied on mechanised, semi-mechanised, non-mechanised and cottage sectors of the match industry at Rs.3.15, Rs.2.10, Rs.1.75 and Re.0.75 per hundred boxes respectively. The Government of Tamil Nadu has brought to my notice certain difficulties faced by this industry and also certain anomalies in the structure. Accepting this suggestion, I propose to reduce the rates to Rs.2.40, Rs.1.25, Re.1.00 and Re.0.50 respectively and also to restrict the existing concessions in the cottage sector only to units which are registered co-operative societies or recognised by KVIC or the State KVIB.

112. The excise duty on cosmetics and everyday toilet preparations such as, talcum powder, shampoos, face creams, shaving creams, etc. is very high at 120.75%. These items are now being increasingly used by a wide section of the people for personal care. I have received several representations from the trade, consumers and women's organisations for reduction of excise duty. I have also received complaints regarding

the growth of spurious products and other abuses related to the evasion of this very high duty. I, therefore, propose to reduce the excise duty on cosmetics and toilet preparations from 120.75% to 70%.

113. I propose a marginal upward revision in the specific rates of excise duties levied on tyres, tubes and flaps.

114. I also propose to revise upwards the specific rates of excise duty on molasses from Rs.172.50 to Rs.200 per tonne.

115. The small-scale sector has been a source of strength to Indian industry and a nursery for new entrepreneurship. The central excise duty exemption scheme for this sector has contributed significantly to its development along with other measures taken by the Central and State Governments. I propose to simplify the scheme and restructure it to give additional incentives to the smaller units and at the same time respond to certain recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

116. I propose to enhance the limit for exemption from registration from Rs. 7.5 lakh at present to Rs. 10 lakh. This will free a large number of the smaller units from the necessity of registration, and at the same time enable the tax authorities to devote greater attention to the comparatively larger units. At present, excise duty is completely exempted from the first Rs.20 lakh of turnover for units producing goods under one chapter of the excise tariff, and the limit is Rs.30 lakh if the goods produced are under more than one chapter of the tariff. I propose to enhance the duty exemption limit to Rs.30 lakh for all units. This should benefit a large number of units in the lower segment of the small-scale sector.

117. As part of the restructuring, I feel that the larger units in this sector can contribute a little more to the exchequer. At present, the excise duty payable above the zero duty limit and upto Rs.75 lakh is normal duty minus 10 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5% *ad valorem*. I propose to retain this for clearances upto Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year. For clearances beyond Rs. 50 lakh and upto Rs. 75 lakh, the concessional rate will be normal duty minus 5 percentage points, subject to a minimum of 5% *ad valorem*.

118. At present, buyers of goods from small-scale manufacturers, get a notional credit under MODVAT which is 5 percentage points more than the central excise duty actually paid by the latter. The Public Accounts Committee has found certain irregularities in the operation of this facility. The Tax Reforms Committee has also not favoured continuance of this special dispensation, which essentially helps the large scale user industry. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the higher notional credit which the buyers of goods produced by the small-scale

units are getting at present. They will receive MODVAT credit only on the basis of duty actually paid.

119. In respect of cosmetics and refrigerators and air-conditioning appliances, I propose to liberalise the excise duty concessions for the small-scale sector having regard to price escalation over the years. I propose to extend full exemption in respect of clearances from Rs. 5 lakh at present to Rs.15 lakh. Thereafter, clearances upto Rs. 30 lakh in a financial year would attract 50% of the normal duty. Clearances above Rs.30 lakh in a financial year will attract normal duty. The liberalised scheme of exemption will be available only to those units whose value of clearances does not exceed Rs. 50 lakh in a financial year.

120. All the proposed changes in the small-scale sector will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

121. I now turn to certain proposals relating to agriculture, textiles and health sectors, covering both customs and excise duties.

122. Agriculture is the key to our economic growth, and deserves special fiscal incentives aimed at modernisation and diversification of this sector. I propose to reduce the import duty on various items of machinery used for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, poultry-keeping, etc. from 55% to 25%. I propose to reduce the import duty on rice transplanters from 40% to 15%. I also propose to reduce the import duty on grand parent poultry stocks from 105% to 40%. The import duty on certain amino acids is proposed to be reduced from 65% to 15%.

123. In respect of out-board motors used for fishing, I propose to reduce the import duty from 40% to 15%.

124. I propose to reduce the import duty on specified pesticides from 110% to 75%. The import duty on certain pesticide intermediates is being reduced from rates ranging between 65% and 110% to 50%.

125. I propose to reduce the import duty on specified goods for horticulture and green houses to 25%.

126. At present, tractors of engine capacity above 1800cc and trailers attract a total excise duty of 17.25% and 23% respectively. I propose to reduce the excise duty on them to 10% and 15% respectively.

127. I have a package of excise duty concessions for the textile industry. Next to agriculture, it is the largest employer in the country. The present excise duty rates on polyester and nylon filament yarn are higher as compared to other types of yarn. Substantial capacities have been set up in the synthetic sector of fibre and yarn. As part of a long term policy of bringing synthetic fabrics within the reach of the common man, I feel there is a need to reduce the excise duty rates in this sector. Hence,

I propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester filament yarn from Rs.80.60 to Rs. 69 per kg. and on nylon filament yarn from Rs.71.50 to Rs.57.50 per kg. I also propose to reduce excise duty on polyester staple fibre from Rs.13.65 to Rs.12.65 per kg. and on viscose staple fibre from Rs. 15.60 to Rs.14.95 per kg. On polypropylene filament yarn, I propose to reduce the excise duty from Rs.32.50 to Rs.28.75 per kg. I further propose to reduce excise duty on acrylic staple fibre from Rs.15.60 to Rs 14.95 per kg.

128. Health-care deserves special treatment. I propose to reduce import duty on specified bulk drugs at 110% or 80% to 25%. I also propose to fix a uniform rate of 50% on specified drug intermediates which currently attract import duties varying from 60% to 110%. In respect of homoeopathic medicines, I propose to reduce import duty from 40% to 25%.

129. Indigenous manufacture of medical equipment deserves all encouragement. At present, full exemption from import duty is available to certain parts of specified life saving electronic medical equipments. To help in accelerating the indigenisation process. I propose to extend full exemption to such parts for the manufacture of specified non-electronic life-saving medical equipments also. In respect of components for the manufacture of certain other medical equipments, I propose to reduce import duty from 45% and 25% at present to 15%. Further, for the same reason, I propose to fully exempt specified sight-saving equipments from excise duty and to lower excise duty on some medical equipments to 10%.

130. I propose to reduce the import duty on aseptic form-fill-seal machines for packing intravenous fluids by the pharmaceutical industry from 40% to 15%.

131. I have also proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariffs which are generally in the nature of enabling provisions and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are proposals for amendment of some of the existing notifications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

132. The proposal in regard to changes in the excise duties outlined above are likely to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 2249 crore as conventionally calculated. However, I expect that as a result of the many steps that the Government is taking, including the duty reductions, the production of excisable goods will go up, and the loss will therefore be partially offset by a gain of about Rs.1000 crore on this account. Out of the net loss of revenue in excise duties the Centre's share will be Rs. 708 crore and that of States Rs. 541 crore.

133. The proposed restructuring of customs duties results in a net loss of Rs. 3273 crore. This revenue loss will be entirely borne by the Centre.

134. The net impact of my proposals on customs and excise duties taken together amount to a revenue loss of Rs. 4522 crore on indirect taxes. The impact on the Centre's revenue is a loss of Rs. 3981 crore and that on States' is Rs. 541 crore. I believe this is a temporary loss and is necessary to impart a new dynamism to India's economy. In the medium term, this loss will be more than made up by increased efficiency, competitiveness and faster growth of the economy.

135. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from the 28th February, 1993 will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

136. Taking into account the revenue loss arising from my proposals relating to indirect taxes the budget deficit for 1993-94 is estimated at Rs.4314 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs.36,959 crore.

137. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the world around us is changing very rapidly, becoming more integrated as a marketplace and also more competitive. Other developing countries are successfully transforming themselves to meet these challenges. We cannot afford to stay out of this process, appearing to be absorbed with obscurantist preoccupations and sectarian divisions. The solution lies precisely in harnessing the considerable energies of our people, especially the young, to the exciting task of economic rejuvenation. I have used this Budget as an opportunity to put economic and social development firmly back on the national agenda. This is the only way to show the world that India is a nation on the move and is determined to succeed.

138. It is India's destiny to be a major player on the global economic and political scene. For that we need a vibrant and rapidly expanding economy with deep and abiding concern for the poor and the under-privileged. Politics has to be a purposeful instrument for realising our cherished goals. There is no scope for confrontation or cold war tactics when it comes to dealing with the nation's social and economic objectives. We need wisdom, sobriety, firmness of purpose and above all national unity.

139. As Swami Vivekananda used to say there is an element of divinity in each human being. We have to create an environment in which this divine potentiality can be mobilised for building a strong economy and a just society. This is the challenge that our political system must face squarely. I venture to think that this budget focusses the nation's attention on this imperative task.

140. Sir, I commend the Budget to this august House.

Budget of the Central Government for 1993-94
(as laid before Parliament)

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1993-94

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1993-94

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament)

मनमोहन सिंह
वित्त मंत्री
Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1993
New Delhi, the 27th February, 1993

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STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. कर राजस्व	**A. TAX REVENUE**					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	***(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:***		***9923.18***	***10976.44***	***12380.55***	***13913.98***
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	7852.95	8125.00	9200.00	10500.00
निगम कर के अतिरिक्त आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1619.63	2001.44	2240.55	2363.98
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	304.91	800.00	800.00	900.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	145.69	50.00	140.00	150.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	***(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:***		***317.81***	***308.00***	***436.50***	***211.00***
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	2.87	3.00	1.50	1.00
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	306.59	300.00	425.00	200.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	8.35	5.00	10.00	10.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	***(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:***		***50723.62***	***56665.83***	***58261.00***	***62280.37***
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	22256.74	25211.65	25500.00	27727.00
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	28109.81	31146.18	32500.00	34292.37
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	357.07	308.00	261.00	261.00
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	***(d) Taxes of Union territories***		***1292.32***	***1640.61***	***1644.49***	***1867.06***
जोड़ - कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		**62256.93**	**69590.88**	**72722.54**	**78272.41**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. NON-TAX REVENUE**					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(a) Fiscal Services***		***518.26***	***820.39***	***1437.87***	***1248.99***
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	265.23	306.11	339.32	425.78
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	253.03	514.28	1098.55	823.21
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	***(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:***		***11976.81***	***16085.57***	***14985.07***	***17222.48***
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	10921.72	13463.77	12436.43	14531.67
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		6565.06	8259.60	7749.67	9767.01
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		1079.98	1566.46	1487.99	1253.00
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		246.61	250.79	255.75	261.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		3030.07	3386.92	2943.02	3250.66
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	1055.09	2621.80	2548.64	2690.81
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	***(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:***					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) General Services:*		*2093.37*	*2393.89*	*2763.23*	*2705.87*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	4.28	3.65	4.30	4.75
पुलिस	Police	0055	187.69	176.65	486.96	228.96

* वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 541.37 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट-प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है।

* *Excludes Rs. 541.37 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94 being reduction in the share of States due to Budget proposals.*

टिप्पणी:- 'वास्तविक 1991-92' कालम के अंतर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Note: The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1991-92' are provisional.

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	36.81	23.15	28.76	23.02
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	22.78	32.54	33.42	38.02
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	28.77	40.49	40.62	42.72
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	119.76	115.64	134.70	176.25
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा - निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	50.91	42.48	49.76	54.05
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	1104.53	1440.41	1330.42	1487.77
रक्षा सेवाएं	***Defence Services***		***537.84***	***518.88***	***654.29***	***650.33***
थल-सेना	Army	0076	239.69	236.55	276.55	259.50
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	29.99	30.00	30.00	34.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	75.05	63.52	88.93	61.71
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	0079	193.11	188.81	258.81	295.12
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं :	***(ii) Social and Community Services:***		***428.93***	***472.46***	***500.66***	***568.74***
शिक्षा, खेल,कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	0202	5.13	10.95	11.36	12.36
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	17.25	10.68	16.31	16.87
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	5.91	12.50	6.40	12.00
आवास	Housing	0216	21.11	40.01	40.23	60.25
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	...	0.01	...	...
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	21.40	23.57	22.29	23.22
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	356.11	372.80	401.22	441.22
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.95	1.10	1.12	1.18
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	1.05	0.84	1.70	1.61
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	0.02	...	0.03	0.03
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	***(iii) Economic Services:***		***21426.41***	***24116.13***	***24814.96***	***29264.40***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	4.20	3.42	5.02	5.30
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	3.37	3.00	3.10	3.30
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	88.02	93.29	116.25	145.35
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.53	0.88	0.66	0.79
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	2.32	2.50	2.50	2.80
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	5.00	3.18	5.05	5.27
सहकारिता	Co-operation	0425	0.01	...	...	...
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.70	2.91	2.47	2.54
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	2.70	4.16	3.15	3.25
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.97	1.06	0.75	0.75
विद्युत	Power	0801	148.04	582.99	557.89	699.39
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	1604.58	611.90	1426.28	735.04
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	0.15	...	...	...
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	11.81	5.00	4.92	4.97
उद्योग	Industries	0852	161.19	200.33	192.72	236.96
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Minning & Metallurgical Industries	0853	1.18	0.96	1.13	1.21

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	83.67	45.00	55.00	55.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	26.29	26.30	27.67	48.05
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	1.71	1.39	1.51	1.74
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	29.23	30.00	36.00	38.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	4.94	5.31	5.32	5.40
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	7.30	6.93	7.09	7.53
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	13.34	11.36	11.48	11.22
पर्यटन	Tourism	1452	0.10	...	...	...
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	228.00	242.11	75.70	75.70
नागरिक आपूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456		...	0.18	...
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	58.37	55.82	201.00	192.66
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		14113.74	16298.67	16527.45	19454.52
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	947.87	960.00	990.00	1000.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	3874.52	4917.00	4554.00	6527.00
ग. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**947.07**	**865.61**	**1104.03**	**1364.83**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	912.52	802.13	1056.12	1277.43
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	34.55	63.48	47.91	87.40
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	*Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories*		*182.00*	*172.78*	*194.55*	*202.79*
जोड़-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL- NON-TAX REVENUE**		**37572.85**	**44926.83**	**45800.37**	**52578.10**
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS***		***99829.78***	***114517.71***	***118522.91***	***130850.51***
अग्रेनीत (दिखिए पृष्ठ 7)	Carried over (see page 7)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		16260.91	13881.69	16700.20	17629.33
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**116090.69**	**128399.40**	**135223.11**	**148479.84**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**		**46769.96**	**54312.85**	**55502.19**	**63089.60**
(क) राज्य के अंग	***(a) Organs of State***		*516.50*	*474.91*	*533.93*	*516.01*
संसद	Parliament	2011	28.17	37.26	38.68	45.09
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice-President,etc.	2012	3.88	3.93	4.25	4.41
मंत्रिपरिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	14.90	12.47	43.11	37.94
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	17.67	18.25	18.89	18.57
चुनाव	Elections	2015	189.93	127.00	127.00	85.00
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	261.95	276.00	302.00	325.00
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(b) Fiscal Services***		***1500.24***	***1639.43***	***1944.35***	***2307.82***
(i) कर संग्रह	*(i) Tax Collection*		*617.36*	*722.08*	*768.61*	*858.66*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	232.59	251.10	274.19	300.25
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	23.84	27.45	30.00	30.32
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	188.54	236.70	235.20	275.72
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	172.32	201.90	219.40	245.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.07	4.93	9.82	6.45
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(ii) Other Fiscal Services*		*882.88*	*917.35*	*1175.74*	*1449.16*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	262.92	294.53	323.30	376.16
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	619.96	622.82	852.44	1073.00
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण परिशोधन	***(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt***		***26562.72***	***32000.00***	***32500.00***	***38000.00***
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	26562.72	32000.00	32500.00	38000.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***(d) Administrative Services***		***2797.58***	***3475.12***	***3245.78***	***3421.71***
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	21.76	20.95	23.50	24.24
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	250.06	296.84	313.38	303.88
पुलिस	Police	2055	1848.67	1985.04	2100.12	2226.71
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	18.80	17.81	17.28	17.28
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	59.42	62.34	63.32	65.24
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	104.20	107.17	116.57	120.45
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	354.99	373.92	446.97	490.14
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	139.68	611.05	164.64	173.77
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	***(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services***		***3413.46***	***4051.20***	***4262.18***	***4513.26***
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2388.69	2713.10	3018.18	3112.30
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	1024.77	1338.10	1244.00	1400.96
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	***(f) Defence Services***		***11979.46***	***12672.19***	***13015.95***	***14330.80***
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	8364.69	8875.52	9049.52	9684.96
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	965.83	1020.21	1024.34	1159.42
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	2408.85	2526.79	2621.92	3126.20
रक्षा सेवाएं- आयुध कारखानें	Defence Services-Ordnance Factories	2079	240.09	249.67	320.17	360.22
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**		**3329.68**	**3691.11**	**3975.73**	**4470.97**
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	886.78	936.75	979.78	1218.88
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	304.74	322.44	336.90	385.55
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	72.21	81.29	82.03	89.27
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	108.51	122.96	124.07	151.21
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	375.01	384.41	501.66	519.96
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	75.24	89.45	90.70	88.81
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	64.14	66.31	66.10	105.99
आवास	Housing	2216	87.69	101.10	107.23	119.08
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	4.18	8.88	8.76	11.05
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	83.66	93.62	89.76	88.44

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	631.97	663.04	704.80	765.83
अनुसूचित जातियों,अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	23.04	28.37	30.73	34.78
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	299.66	351.40	346.34	357.73
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	281.18	397.06	459.88	491.41
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	2.32	3.42	3.42	4.29
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2250	2.52	10.50	10.51	1.62
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	26.83	30.11	33.06	37.07
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**36346.53**	**39220.33**	**41048.98**	**43693.70**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***6530.18***	***6653.05***	***6457.32***	***5539.39***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	1424.13	1689.94	1180.17	772.52
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	6.31	9.00	8.29	11.44
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	11.84	16.21	17.10	42.60
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	135.58	173.36	182.18	246.25
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	23.48	34.07	40.70	63.89
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	52.93	65.71	62.79	116.69
बागान	Plantations	2407	61.84	66.87	67.87	90.02
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2982.47	2647.21	2944.53	3184.63
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	343.99	375.20	375.15	429.45
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	35.17	46.91	53.69	46.01
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	20.41	15.32	15.32	19.08
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	1432.03	1513.25	1509.53	516.81
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	***(b) Rural Development***		***357.11***	***406.30***	***413.26***	***658.88***
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	323.61	356.32	356.32	578.22
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	4.84	13.17	19.17	20.21
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.81	7.02	5.43	11.35
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	27.85	29.79	32.34	49.10
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	***(c) Special Areas Programmes***		***18.59***	***16.08***	***18.40***	***22.44***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	18.59	16.08	18.40	22.44
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***(d) Irrigation and Flood Control***		***119.99***	***152.13***	***138.30***	***164.11***
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	39.78	50.34	50.76	51.79
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	55.01	61.06	50.76	58.70
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.08	3.00	1.18	3.50
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	Flood Control & Drainage	2711	25.12	37.73	35.60	50.12
(ङ) ऊर्जा	***(e) Energy***		***947.03***	***1143.29***	***1073.06***	***1221.55***
विद्युत	Power	2801	649.88	866.76	839.86	922.06
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	98.90	50.00	...	...
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	116.08	143.99	143.99	145.95
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	82.17	82.54	89.21	153.54
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	***(f) Industry and Minerals***		***4854.80***	***5204.07***	***6876.29***	***5156.37***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	354.99	460.84	426.60	522.54
उद्योग	Industries	2852	4222.21	4476.66	6177.29	4312.39
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	145.06	126.62	133.20	136.96
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	36.85	33.52	38.55	39.87
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	95.69	106.43	100.65	144.61

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(छ) परिवहन	*(g) Transport*		*14794.61*	*17049.13*	*17384.01*	*20314.06*
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		14113.74	16298.67	16527.45	19454.52
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	60.51	65.29	63.71	84.60
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	43.64	52.76	70.36	82.03
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	32.64	37.59	38.08	31.43
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	217.55	228.12	226.06	270.58
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.71	6.00	4.64	10.61
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	4.49	11.49	6.14	11.20
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	321.33	349.21	447.57	369.09
(ज) संचार	*(h) Communications*		*5079.31*	*6105.55*	*5755.25*	*7884.80*
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	1162.16	1108.73	1149.36	1138.27
दूरसंचार	*Telecommunications*		*3874.52*	*4917.00*	*4554.00*	*6527.00*
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	2144.61	2526.21	2726.00	3714.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	246.61	250.79	255.75	261.00
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	1483.30	2140.00	1572.25	2552.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	35.36	71.43	42.20	209.90
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	7.27	8.39	9.69	9.63
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(i) Science ,Technology and Environment*		*1286.79*	*1357.39*	*1390.10*	*1584.72*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	251.49	288.87	287.02	316.51
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	378.45	358.41	375.24	429.14
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	34.43	39.91	39.91	47.00
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	520.71	549.72	558.00	634.79
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	101.71	120.48	129.93	157.28
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(j) General Economic Services*		*2358.12*	*1133.34*	*1542.99*	*1147.38*
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	123.95	151.16	156.52	166.31
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	57.63	77.74	72.27	77.71
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	1864.53	569.69	970.27	595.63
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	130.41	180.10	162.56	133.04
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	45.84	50.07	51.19	54.58
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	23.16	16.91	16.91	13.70
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	General Financial and Trading Institutions	3465	...	4.35	4.35	8.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	0.26	0.27	0.47	0.47
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	112.34	83.05	108.45	97.94
घ. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**28045.17**	**29618.65**	**33053.35**	**35415.29**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता-अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	15699.74	16248.29	18298.09	19638.21
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	105.02	115.09	119.85	138.14
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	12092.56	13058.80	14464.95	15454.23
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries	3605	147.45	189.87	163.86	184.71
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	0.40	6.60	6.60	...
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	**Disbursements of Union territories**		**1599.35**	**1556.46**	**1642.86**	**1810.28**
जोड़ - राजस्व भुगतान	***TOTAL- REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS***		***116090.69***	***128399.40***	***135223.11***	***148479.84***
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		...	...	...	...
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**116090.69**	**128399.40**	**135223.11**	**148479.84**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. लोक ऋण	***A. PUBLIC DEBT***					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		63903.25	70388.82	71334.00	79313.63
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8920.88	6151.00	4820.85	4848.03
अन्य	Others		9482.75	13045.66	16038.67	17135.50
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Government***		*82306.88*	*89585.48*	*92193.52*	*101297.16*
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	8279.26	7950.17	8758.17	10202.88
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**90586.14**	**97535.65**	**100951.69**	**111500.04**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		3769.58	4673.51	4433.15	5393.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		11.46	18.40	15.54	17.56
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		1692.07	1171.00	1127.64	552.65
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1528.36	1744.75	1823.18	2109.53
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***TOTAL- RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES***		***7001.47***	***7607.66***	***7399.51***	***8073.00***
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	***C. OTHER RECEIPTS***	***4000***	***3038.18***	***2500.00***	***3500.00***	***3500.00***
जोड़-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS***		***100625.79***	***107643.31***	***111851.20***	***123073.04***
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)	*REVENUE RECEIPTS* (brought forward from page 3)		*99829.78*	*114517.71*	*118522.91*	*130850.51*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि - प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS***		***200455.57***	***222161.02***	***230374.11***	***253923.55***

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**		**5232.41**	**5839.93**	**5647.65**	**6181.50**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	-17.63	93.78	100.88	198.59
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	145.98	152.05	151.98	184.37
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Sationery and Printing	4058	1.97	2.10	2.10	5.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	188.72	238.37	246.31	285.25
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	0.56	3.31	3.91	6.76
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	7.38	3.63	4.13	2.00
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	4905.43	5346.69	5138.34	5499.53
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**		**239.00**	**324.63**	**262.18**	**415.74**
शिक्षा, खेल,कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	3.88	8.39	5.43	9.90
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	20.24	5.13	2.37	5.49
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.10
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	...	4.00	4.00	9.00
आवास	Housing	4216	126.32	153.35	162.67	229.14
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	12.25	13.00	13.15	30.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	3.07	24.72	14.65	17.96
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	32.06	63.53	12.76	33.09
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	37.00	42.00	42.00	61.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Walfare	4235	1.01	1.03	1.03	5.17
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	3.15	9.38	4.00	14.89
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**8096.80**	**14280.69**	**13546.73**	**12774.41**
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	***(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities***		***49.09***	***63.90***	***59.40***	***71.89***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	7.95	8.76	6.87	14.83
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.03	1.30	0.50	2.00
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.81	2.15	1.65	2.16
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.10	1.79	1.72	2.04
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	4.06	5.21	3.77	3.51
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	3.51	1.36	1.56	1.75
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	21.26	32.26	32.26	29.68
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	10.37	11.00	11.00	15.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	...	0.07	0.07	0.17
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	...	...	...	0.75
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	***(b) Capital Account of Rural Development***		***0.42***	***0.50***	***0.50***	***1.00***
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	0.42	0.50	0.50	1.00
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	***(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes***		***108.12***	***118.93***	***137.69***	***118.86***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	108.12	118.93	137.69	118.86
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	***(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control***		***4.77***	***7.14***	***8.11***	***6.40***
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	4.19	6.14	6.84	4.00
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.58	1.00	1.27	2.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	...	...	...	0.40
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	***(e) Capital Account of Energy***		***1909.55***	***1745.54***	***1627.75***	***2248.20***
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1543.13	1548.24	1394.06	2073.37
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	...	...	26.39	26.39
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	366.47	193.00	203.00	142.20
उर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	-0.05	4.30	4.30	6.24

विवरण I- भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	***(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals***		***669.76***	***1031.94***	***924.58***	***852.21***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	13.62	17.85	17.55	20.01
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	3.64	207.29	207.29	3.85
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	12.20	21.50	22.00	23.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	14.25	43.55	1.80	2.05
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	15.00	62.00	47.14	65.00
रसायन और औषध उद्योग	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	4857	2.57	3.20	3.21	3.21
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	49.00	70.75	90.19	79.08
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	41.00	9.90	10.55	18.82
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	41.45	54.10	47.65	59.88
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	363.14	408.28	433.47	527.01
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	2.20	2.01	2.22	1.89
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	111.69	131.51	41.51	47.91
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	***(g) Capital Account of Transport***		***2408.75***	***2664.47***	***2679.54***	***2018.40***
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1756.16	1925.00	1935.00	960.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	8.14	15.11	12.74	17.00
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	6.08	37.90	10.52	85.90
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	13.42	18.65	9.12	11.73
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	610.57	646.12	694.69	920.52
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	2.50	9.00	4.00	9.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	11.88	12.69	13.47	13.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता	***(h) Capital Account of Communications***		***63.33***	***72.52***	***58.63***	***64.53***
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	26.44	61.27	50.27	59.23
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	38.74	...	...	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	-1.92	11.25	8.36	5.30
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	5275	0.07	...	...	...
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	***(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment***		***115.24***	***150.07***	***161.79***	***174.93***
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	45.02	57.18	54.97	68.08
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	44.36	67.60	82.62	72.05
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	4.84	7.56	7.56	8.68
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	21.02	17.73	16.64	26.12
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	***(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services***		***2767.77***	***8425.68***	***7888.74***	***7217.99***
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	23.39	15.00	20.47	20.10
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	10.83	11.98	11.98	31.76
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	20.87	24.68	18.95	26.16
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	817.55	753.00	753.00	5760.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	1876.90	7608.83	7072.15	1360.23
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	18.23	12.19	12.19	19.74
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	**Disbursements of Union Territories**		**342.40**	**380.05**	**344.97**	**424.88**
जोड़ - राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT***		***13910.61***	***20825.30***	***19801.53***	***19796.53***

विवरण I- भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
लोक ऋण	**PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		1411.34	1150.85	1150.85	1148.03
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		57016.11	65000.00	66000.00	75000.00
अन्य	Others		5133.38	5002.20	4757.85	9512.81
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment***		***63560.83***	***71153.05***	***71908.70***	***85660.84***
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2858.15	3886.54	4488.65	4967.93
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**66418.98**	**75039.59**	**76397.35**	**90628.77**
उधार और अग्रिम	***LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
क.सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**74.76**	**97.09**	**65.08**	**55.07**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	0.68	0.05	0.05	0.05
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	6215	...	45.00	6.00	12.00
आवास	Housing	6216	72.21	49.51	56.51	40.50
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	...	0.03	0.02	0.02
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	-0.13	...	...	...
ख.आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**3688.60**	**3324.85**	**3396.16**	**4062.31**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	***(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities***		***333.39***	***340.26***	***356.15***	***428.08***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	...	0.01	0.01	...
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	74.00	62.00	115.00	172.03
बागान	Plantations	6407	10.60	10.00	10.00	10.15
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	11.67	80.00	42.89	44.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	237.12	188.25	188.25	201.90
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	***(b) Loans for Special Area Programme***		***15.39***	***7.30***	***11.30***	***21.75***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	0.76	5.30	5.30	11.00
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	6701	14.46	...	5.00	10.00
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.17	2.00	1.00	0.75
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	***(c) Loans for Energy***		***1126.47***	***1564.96***	***1566.93***	***1524.16***
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	706.47	857.70	859.67	729.36
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	180.00	300.00	300.00	240.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	236.00	407.00	407.00	551.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	4.00	0.26	0.26	3.80
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	***(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals***		***1960.31***	***1206.49***	***1250.74***	***1901.27***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	241.73	190.12	190.12	344.82
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industies	6852	481.75	121.71	149.09	414.12
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	1.35	21.30	21.19	14.20
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	17.25	...	...	1.25
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	68.85	33.00	102.99	140.50
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	26.57	5.92	29.28	21.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	285.69	190.21	203.54	218.28
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	1.43	17.65	2.65	15.00
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	171.14	120.39	136.44	147.80
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	...	7.42	7.42	...

विवरण I- भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - CAPITAL ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.96	0.43	0.43	0.41
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	662.59	498.34	407.59	583.20
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	***(e) Loans for Transport***		***248.22***	***193.51***	***192.56***	***183.31***
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	62.66	79.40	63.30	86.26
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	80.10	56.00	55.00	52.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	10.48	9.60	0.25	...
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	88.75	39.00	64.00	29.39
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	3.85	9.01	10.00	15.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	2.38	0.50	0.01	0.01
(च) दूरसंचार के लिए उधार	***(f) Loans for Communications***		...	...	...	...
अन्य दूर संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	...	...	...	...
(छ)विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	***(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment***		***0.56***	***0.50***	***0.65***	***1.06***
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	0.56	0.50	0.65	1.06
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	***(h) Loans for General Economic Services***		***4.26***	***11.83***	***17.83***	***2.68***
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	2.04	1.56	1.56	2.56
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए उधार	Loans for Foreign Trade Export Promotion	7453	...	...	6.00	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	2.22	10.27	10.27	0.11
ग. अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**14524.20**	**14206.02**	**14173.29**	**13458.40**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	13144.98	13617.92	13314.49	13082.74
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	53.99	59.05	54.61	69.71
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	1134.58	294.21	569.36	58.69
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	187.63	232.58	232.58	245.00
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	3.02	2.26	2.25	2.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	**Loans Of Union territories**		**415.48**	**448.00**	**450.57**	**530.46**
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	**TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**18703.04**	**18075.96**	**18085.10**	**18106.24**
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***		***99032.63***	***113940.85***	***114283.98***	***128531.54***
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - भुगतान	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS**		**215123.32**	**242340.25**	**249507.09**	**277011.38**

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.19	0.19	0.19
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice-President, etc.	2012	3.63	3.95	4.10
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	19.56	22.06	22.21
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	6.38	6.38	7.00
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.25	0.25	0.25
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.55	0.55	0.50
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.07	0.09	0.02
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Service	2047	0.36	0.33	0.23
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	32000.00	32500.00	38000.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.97	15.50	16.00
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Service	2052	0.03	0.06	0.05
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.71	1.00	0.66
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.20	0.20	4.20
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2.19	2.50	2.65
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	2.94	3.55	6.75
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.16	0.51	2.55
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.29	0.29	0.29
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	2079	1.00	1.20	1.50
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.12	0.27	0.26
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.04	0.04
आवास	Housing	2216	5.02	5.13	5.43
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.01	0.01	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.02	0.03	0.06
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.01	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.07	0.06	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.03	0.03	0.03
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandary	2403	...	0.04	0.05
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.05	0.05	0.05
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	...	0.03	0.01
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	...	0.03	...
उद्योग	Industries	2852	2.82	29.19	25.92
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallaurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.10
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.41	0.41	0.45
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.01	0.01	0.01
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.30	0.30	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.02	0.05
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.04	0.10	0.09
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.06	0.02	0.05
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	3955.33	4014.31	4258.02
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	13058.80	14464.95	15454.23

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.05	0.05	0.05
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	1.61	5.03	1.65
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	5.80	5.80	5.83
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.50	0.13	0.05
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	...	0.12	...
आवास	Housing	4216	4.35	4.46	4.49
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	11.30	11.30	11.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.20	0.37	0.20
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	...	0.12	...
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.06	0.06
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	...	...	0.02
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.20	0.50	0.15
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	...	0.88	...
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	...	...	0.02
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.24	...	...
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	5055	...	0.03	...
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.03	0.13
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	71153.05	71908.70	85660.84
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3886.54	4488.65	4967.93
उर्वरक उद्योगों को ऋण	Loans for Fertilizer Industries	6855	...	11.24	...
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	13617.92	13314.49	13082.74
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**		**137757.95**	**140826.10**	**161550.00**

विवरण II - भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल

STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	*32100.45*	*34226.87*	*33938.74*	*43111.03*
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*17251.19*	*17295.00*	*16730.00*	*19500.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*4796.71*	*5760.00*	*6030.00*	*7000.00*
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	3476.48	4300.00	4300.00	4950.00
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	1320.23	1460.00	1730.00	2050.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*10052.55*	*11171.87*	*11178.74*	*16611.03*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	219.51	268.58	267.00	323.00
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	9833.04	10903.29	10911.74	16288.03
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	*5907.42*	*6811.19*	*6623.89*	*9491.07*
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*5332.25*	*6508.77*	*6117.03*	*8933.02*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3806.55	4272.21	4453.30	6242.29
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1529.20	2198.68	1624.33	2610.64
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	-3.50	37.88	39.40	80.09
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*575.17*	*302.42*	*506.86*	*558.05*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.18	9.06	9.18	10.18
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	20.00	20.00	19.00	35.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	9.12	...	...	...
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	137.57	110.50	150.00	150.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.90
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	396.40	159.96	325.83	359.97
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	***27021.03***	***16565.33***	***17270.69***	***16443.82***
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*2801.93*	*3441.93*	*4041.99*	*3496.37*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	5.24	5.47	5.34	5.40
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	1058.11	1246.39	1281.59	1422.98
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1738.58	2190.07	2755.06	2067.99
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*17225.40*	*13123.40*	*13228.70*	*12947.45*
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	9404.28	9347.45	9588.08	9425.86
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	14.11	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	7807.01	3761.95	3626.62	3507.59
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*6993.70*	...	...	...
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	***557.34***	...	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	...	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	475.96	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	70.68	...	...	...
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	...
अन्य	Others	10.70	...	...	...
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	***246.98***	...	...	...
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	242.85	...		
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	4.13	...		
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS**	**65833.22**	**57603.39**	**57833.32**	**69045.92**
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	**GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)**	***266288.79***	***279764.41***	***288207.43***	***322969.47***
रोकड़ शेष	*CASH BALANCE*	*1887.16*	*51.56*	*1918.99*	*51.34*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**268175.95**	**279815.97**	**290126.42**	**323020.81**

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

मुख्य शीर्ष	Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	***17706.63***	***16499.01***	***18292.84***	***21717.51***
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*11596.76*	*11125.00*	*12530.00*	*15600.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*2539.02*	*3260.00*	*3240.00*	*3850.00*
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2190.38	2800.00	2800.00	3350.00
(ii) लोकभविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	348.64	460.00	440.00	500.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*3570.85*	*2114.01*	*2522.84*	*2267.51*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	54.42	53.56	62.00	69.00
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3516.43	2060.45	2460.84	2198.51
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	***5362.75***	***6592.09***	***6444.03***	***9307.22***
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*4969.47*	*6102.06*	*5865.71*	*8663.00*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3484.57	3962.06	4293.46	6111.00
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1483.30	2140.00	1572.25	2552.00
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.60	...	...	...
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*393.28*	*490.03*	*578.32*	*644.22*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.09	9.06	9.00	10.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	8.12	5.53	0.06	...
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	50.19	110.00	162.01	204.01
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	5.09	6.25	14.00	6.85
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	319.79	358.19	393.25	422.36
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	***26266.74***	***14333.24***	***15831.12***	***14933.83***
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*1949.78*	*2028.69*	*2673.97*	*2147.83*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	1.28	0.50	4.37	2.00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	...	136.39	161.00	173.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1948.50	1891.80	2508.60	1972.83
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*17081.31*	*12304.55*	*13157.15*	*12786.00*
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	9284.99	9522.45	9298.16	9303.69
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	22.56	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	7773.76	2768.10	3844.99	3468.31
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*7235.65*	...	...	...
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	***1053.04***	...	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	595.24	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	...	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	...	...	...	...
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	...
अन्य	Others	457.80	...	...	...
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	***744.48***	...	...	...
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	6.05	...	...	...
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	738.43	...	...	...
जोड़-लोक खाता भुगतान	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS**	**51133.64**	**37424.34**	**40567.99**	**45958.56**
कुल जोड़ - (I+II+III)	***GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)***	***266256.96***	***279764.59***	***290075.08***	***322969.94***
रोकड़ शेष	*CASH BALANCE*	*1918.99*	*51.38*	*51.34*	*50.87*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**268175.95**	**279815.97**	**290126.42**	**323020.81**

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
दिल्ली DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1484.15	1483.50	1696.04	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1040.82	1078.05	1202.82
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	31.17	37.80	33.32	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	177.63	161.74	223.68
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	445.88	448.64	527.84
जोड़ Total	1515.32	1521.30	1729.36	जोड़ Total	1664.33	1688.43	1954.34
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	124.42	130.55	138.88	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	193.10	214.66	228.71
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	72.30	75.91	80.32	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	35.99	24.18	30.24
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.51	0.50	0.50
जोड़ Total	196.72	206.46	219.20	जोड़ Total	229.60	239.34	259.45
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.26	1.68	2.11	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	163.51	179.09	185.10
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	30.76	40.33	44.89	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	135.63	132.39	132.67
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.65	0.58	0.73
जोड़ Total	32.02	42.01	47.00	जोड़ Total	299.79	312.06	318.50
दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.74	1.76	1.76	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.76	17.76	21.66
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	26.16	26.16	29.27	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	11.44	11.43	13.07
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.43	0.44	0.77
जोड़ Total	27.90	27.92	31.03	जोड़ Total	29.63	29.63	35.50
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.09	0.09	0.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	47.90	57.15	72.64
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	3.11	3.01	3.20	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	9.83	5.70	15.02
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.42	0.30	0.34
जोड़ Total	3.20	3.10	3.29	जोड़ Total	58.15	63.15	88.00
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	28.95	26.91	28.18	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.82	17.82	20.52
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	9.28	11.34	11.79	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	9.53	9.53	10.20
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.11	0.11	0.28
जोड़ Total	38.23	38.25	39.97	जोड़ Total	27.46	27.46	31.00
सारांश SUMMARY							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1640.61	1644.49	1867.06	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1480.91	1564.53	1731.45
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	172.78	194.55	202.79	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	380.05	344.97	424.88
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	448.00	450.57	530.46
जोड़ Total	1813.39	1839.04	2069.85	जोड़ Total	2308.96	2360.07	2686.79

Budget at a Glance 1993-94

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Actuals	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**1. Revenue Receipts**	**66047**	**75688**	**78279**	**84209**
2. *कर राजस्व (केन्द्र को निवल)*	*2. Tax Revenue (Net to Centre)*	*50070*	*56456*	*58179*	*62739*
3. *कर–भिन्न राजस्व*	*3. Non-Tax Revenue*	*15977*	*19232*	*20100*	*21470*
4. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**4. Capital Receipts**	**38528**	**38010**	**39245**	**42800**
5. *ऋणों की वसूली*	*5. Recoveries of Loans*	*6020*	*6491*	*6225*	*6655*
6. *अन्य प्राप्तियां*	*6. Other Receipts*	*3038*	*2500*	*3500*	*3500*
7. *उधार और अन्य देयताएं*	*7. Borrowings and other liabilities*	*29470*	*29019*	*29520*	*32645*
*8. **कुल प्राप्तियां***	***8. Total Receipts (1+4)***	***104575***	***113698***	***117524***	***127009***
9. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**9. Non-Plan Expenditure**	**80469 ***	**84475**	**87753**	**90072**
10 *राजस्व खाते पर जिसमें*	*10. On Revenue Account Of which*	*67234 **	*71233*	*74461*	*77654*
11. *ब्याज अदायगियां*	*11. Interest Payments*	*26563*	*32000*	*32500*	*38000*
12. *पूंजी खाते पर*	*12. On Capital Account*	*13235*	*13242*	*13292*	*12418*
13. आयोजना व्यय	**13. Plan Expenditure**	**30961**	**34612**	**36973**	**41251**
14. *राजस्व खाते पर*	*14. On Revenue Account*	*15074*	*18337*	*20518*	*24185*
15. *पूंजी खाते पर*	*15. On Capital Account*	*15887*	*16275*	*16455*	*17066*
16. कुल व्यय (9+13)	**16. Total Expenditure (9+13)**	**111430**	**119087**	**124726**	**131323**
17. राजस्व व्यय (10+14)	17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	82308	89570	94979	101839
18. पूंजी व्यय (12+15)	18. Capital Expenditure (12+15)	29122	29517	29747	29484
19. राजस्व घाटा (1-17)	***19. Revenue Deficit (1-17)***	***16261***	***13882***	***16700***	***17630***
20. बजटीय घाटा (8-16)	***20. Budgetary Deficit (8-16)***	***6855***	***5389***	***7202***	***4314***
21. राजकोषीय घाटा [(1+5+6)-16=7+20]	***21. Fiscal Deficit [(1+5+6)-16=7+20]***	***36325***	***34408***	***36722***	***36959***
22. प्रारंभिक घाटा (21-11)	**22. Primary Deficit (21-11)**	**9762**	**2408**	**4222**	**(-)1041**
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए निवल ऋण में वृद्धि #	Increase in net RBI Credit to Central Government#	5508	5389	5400	4314 ##

* *संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अधीन आयोजना व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदानों सहित*

* *Includes grants under article 275(1) of the Constitution for meeting Plan expenditure.*

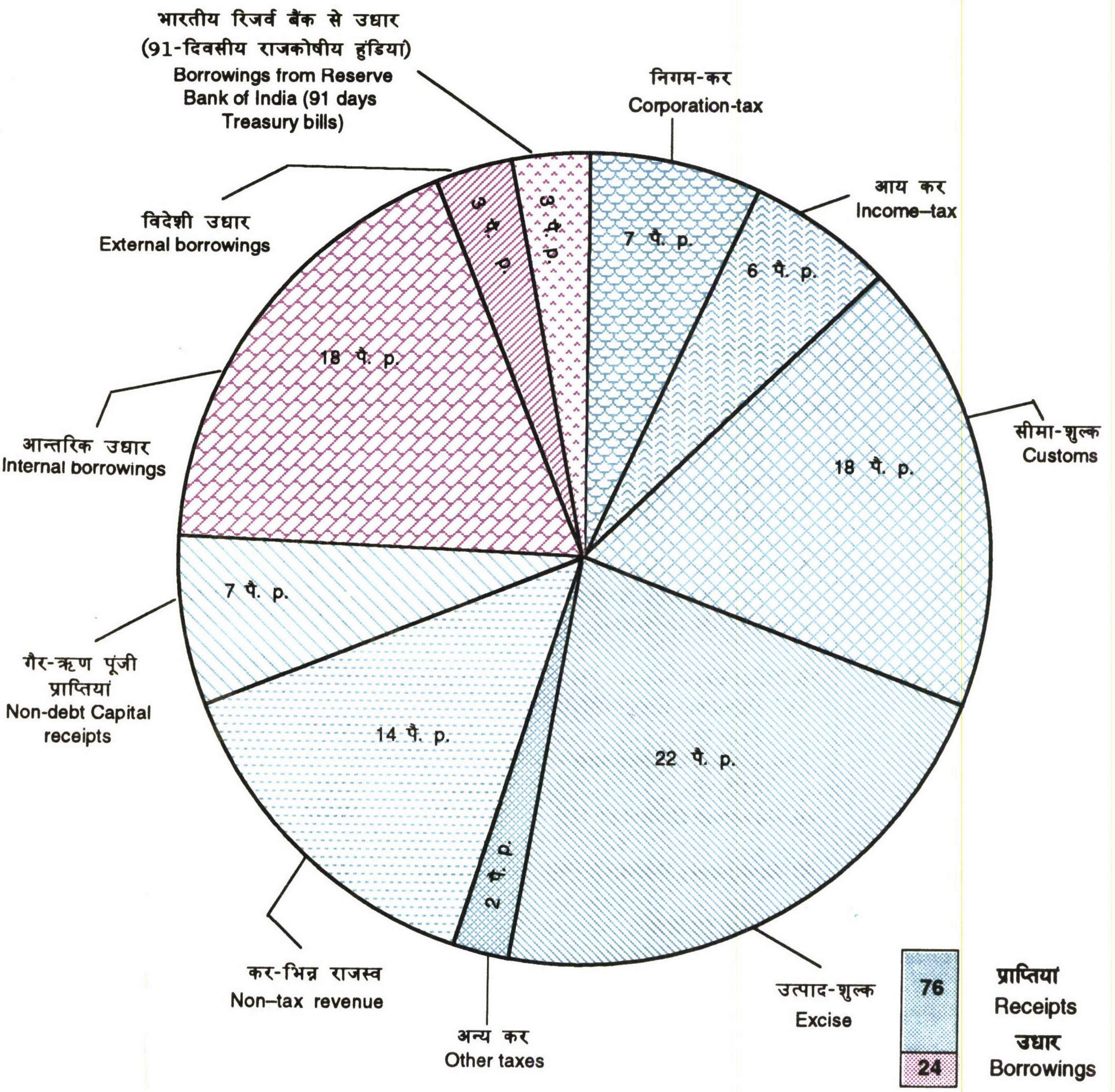
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए ऋणों में हुई अन्य घट-बढ़ सहित ।

Including other variations in Reserve Bank of India's credit to Central Government.

इसका अलग से अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया ।

Not independently estimated.

रुपया आता है
Rupee Comes From



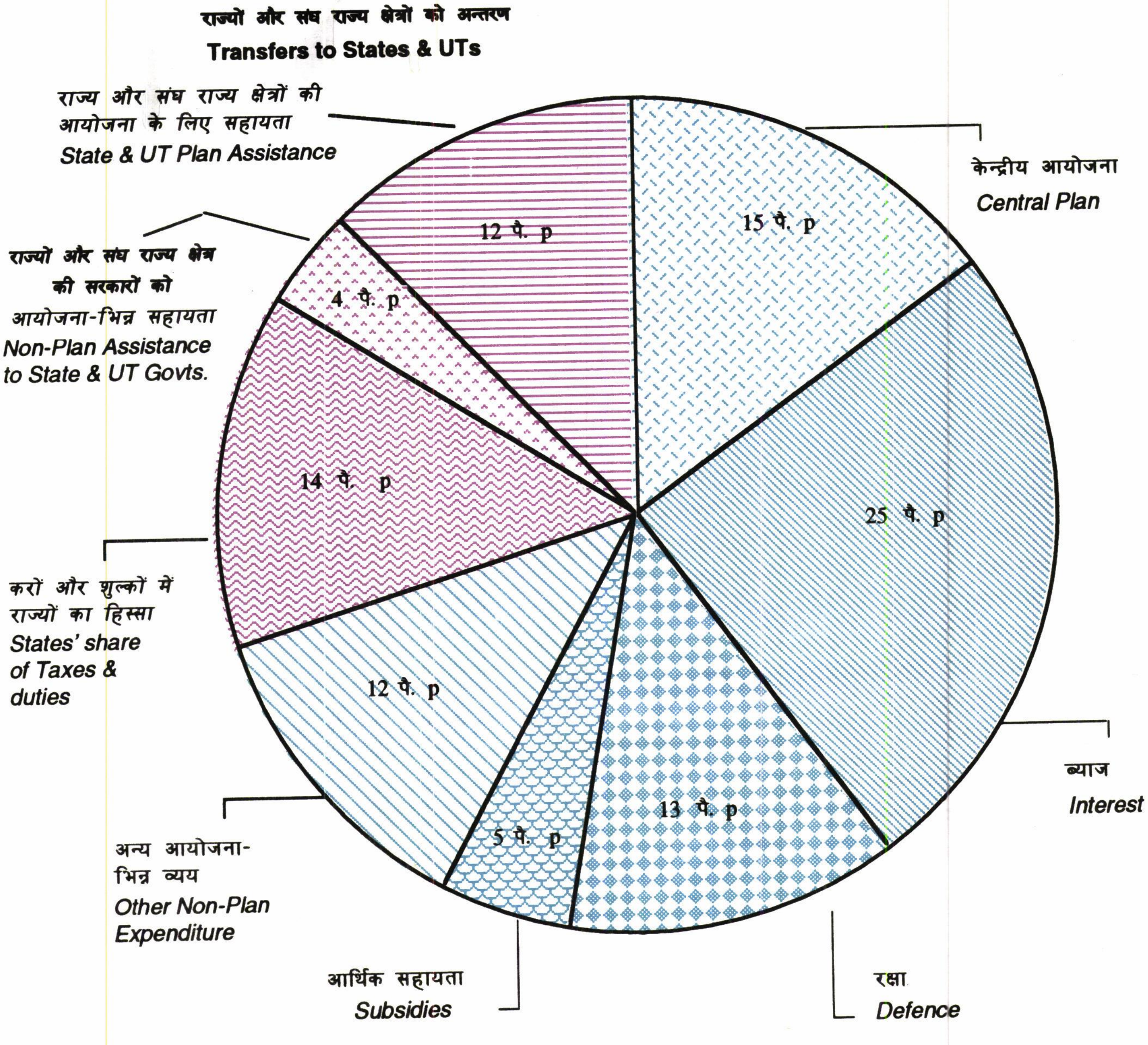
टिप्पणी :– *इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों की योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के निमित्त उनके संसाधन शामिल नहीं है ।*

इस चार्ट में कुल प्राप्तियों में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें पृष्ठ 1 पर सारणी में घटा दिया गया है ।

Notes:– *Exclusive of resources of public enterprises for their Plans.*

In this chart total receipts are inclusive of the share of States and local bodies of taxes and duties which have been netted in the table on page 1.

रुपया जाता है
Rupee Goes To



टिप्पणियां :— इसमें वह परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है जिसे सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाता है ।

इस चार्ट में कुल व्यय में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें पृष्ठ 1 पर सारणी में प्राप्तियों में से घटा दिया गया है ।

Notes:— *Exclusive of Plan outlays met from resources of public enterprises.*

In this chart, total expenditure is inclusive of the share of States and local bodies of taxes and duties which have been netted against receipts in the table on page 1.

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान** Budget Estimates**
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	*REVENUE RECEIPTS*			
1. कर राजस्व	**1. TAX REVENUE**			
सकल कर-राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue**	**76524**	**78782**	**84867**
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	8125	9200	10500
आय-कर	Income Tax	7870	8300	9500
ब्याज-कर	Interest Tax	800	800	900
व्यय कर	Expenditure-tax Act,1987	50	140	150
धन-कर	Wealth Tax	300	425	200
दान-कर	Gift Tax	5	10	10
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	25212	25500	27727
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	32211	32500	33751
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	311	263	262
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	1640	1644	1867
घटाइए -राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less States' Share**	**19992**	**20525**	**22049**
आय कर	Income Tax	5868	6060	7136
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	14124	14465	14913
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को समनुदेशित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	*Less- Assignment of UT taxes to Local Bodies*	*76*	*78*	*79*
निवल कर राजस्व	**NET TAX REVENUE**	**56456**	**58179**	**62739**

** *बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव सहित, जो नीचे दिया गया है ।*

** ***Include effect of Budget proposals as below:-***

		बजट प्रस्ताव Budget proposals	राज्यों का हिस्सा States' share	केन्द्र के लिए निवल Net for the Centre
निगम-कर	Corporation tax	...	...	...
आय कर	Income-tax	...	...	...
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	- 3273	...	- 3273
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	- 1249	- 541	- 708
जोड़	**Total**	**- 4522**	**- 541**	**- 3981**

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**2. NON-TAX REVENUE**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	13464	12436	14531
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	2622	2549	2691
विदेशी अनुदान	External grants	865	1104	1365
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Other Non-Tax Revenue	2108	3817	2680
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union Territories	173	194	203
जोड़- कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue**	**19232**	**20100**	**21470**
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***Total Revenue Receipts***	***75688***	***78279***	***84209***
3. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**3. CAPITAL RECEIPTS**			
ऋणों की वसूलियां [1]	Recoveries of Loans[1]	6491	6225	6655
बाजार उधार	Market Borrowings	5000	3670	3700
182/364-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियां	182/364 days Treasury Bills	500	5300	6000
स्वर्ण बाण्ड, 1998	Gold Bonds, 1998	...	...	300
विदेशी सहायता	External Assistance	4509	4430	5454
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी धारिता का विनिवेश	Disinvestment of equity holding in public sector enterprises	2500	3500	3500
अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि तथा सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी सेवकों के लिए जमा योजना *	Small Savings, PPF and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Servants*	7200	5500	5500
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1500	1500	1600
विशेष जमा	Special Deposits	8260	7950	8420
अन्य	Others	2050	1170	1671
जोड़- पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total-Capital Receipts**	**38010**	**39245**	**42800**
कुल प्राप्तियां [2]	***TOTAL RECEIPTS[2]***	***113698***	***117524***	***127009***
1. राज्यों से अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिए गए उधारों की वसूलियों को छोड़कर	*1. excluding recoveries of short-term loans and advances from States and loans to Government servants, etc.*	*1117*	*1175*	*1418*
2. समान व्यय द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित प्राप्तियों को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1993-94 के अनुबंध 12 में दिया गया है)	*2. excluding receipts offset by matching expenditure (Details in Annexure 12 to Receipts Budget, 1993-94)*			
** घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा*	** Less - Share of States*	*-5700*	*-4400*	*-4500*
केन्द्र को निवल	*Net to Centre*	*1500*	*1100*	*1000*

व्यय Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	***1. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE***			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest Payments	32000	32500	38000
2. रक्षा राजस्व व्यय	2. Defence Revenue Expenditure	12153	12362	13680
3. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता (खाद्य, उर्वरक और निर्यात संवर्धन)	3. Major Subsidies *(Food, Fertilisers and Export promotion)*	7980	9480	7000
4. ब्याज और अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	4. Interest and Other Subsidies	1007	1128	875
5. किसानों को ऋण राहत	5. Debt Relief to Farmers	1500	1500	500
6. डाक का घाटा	6. Postal Deficit	138	148	127
7. पुलिस	7. Police	1985	2100	2223
8. पेंशनें	8. Pensions	2713	3018	3112
9. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं *(राज्यों के अंग, कर संग्रह, विदेश कार्य आदि)*	9. Other General Services *(Organs of State, tax collection, external affairs etc.)*	3217	3179	3472
10. सामाजिक सेवाएं (शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, प्रसारण आदि)	10. Social Services (*Education, health, broadcasting etc.*)	2121	2299	2373
11. आर्थिक सेवाएं (कृषि, उद्योग, विद्युत, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि)	11. Economic Services *(Agriculture, industry, power, transport, communications, science and technology etc.)*	2575	2689	2549
12. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को अनुदान	12. Grants to State and U.T. Governments	2535	2704	2254
13. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	13. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	1119	1190	1304
14. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	14. Grants to Foreign Governments	190	164	185
जोड़- राजस्व व्यय	***TOTAL -Revenue Expenditure***	***71233***	***74461***	***77654***
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. रक्षा पूंजी	1. Defence Capital	5347	5138	5500
2. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय	2. Other Non-Plan Capital Outlay	1131	1926	1472
3. सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण	3. Loans to Public Enterprises	445	601	723
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार	4. Loans to State and U.T. Governments	5800	4868	4428
5. विदेशी सरकारों को उधार	5. Loans to Foreign Governments	294	569	59
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	6. Other Non-Plan Loans	235	205	235
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	7. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	(-) 10	(-) 15	1
जोड़-पूंजी व्यय	***TOTAL - Capital Expenditure***	***13242***	***13292***	***12418***
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**TOTAL - Non-Plan Expenditure**	**84475**	**87753**	**90072**
रक्षा व्यय (राजस्व और पूंजी)	***Defence Expenditure (Revenue and Capital)***	***17500***	***17500***	***19180***

व्यय Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. आयोजना व्यय	***2. PLAN EXPENDITURE***			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	10293	11791	14900
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	8044	8727	9285
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*7634*	*8299*	*8800*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*410*	*428*	*485*
जोड़- राजस्व आयोजना व्यय	**Total - Revenue Plan Expenditure**	**18337**	**20518**	**24185**
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	8208	7843	8341
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	8067	8612	8725
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*7186*	*7764*	*7720*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*881*	*848*	*1005*
जोड़ - पूंजी आयोजना व्यय	**Total - Capital Plan Expenditure**	**16275**	**16455**	**17066**
जोड़ - आयोजना व्यय	***Total - Plan Expenditure***	***34612***	***36973***	***41251***
केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए कुल बजट समर्थन	**Total Budget Support for Central Plan**	**18501**	**19634**	**23241**
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total Central assistance for State & UT Plans**	**16111**	**17339**	**18010**
जोड़ - व्यय**	***Total - Expenditure *****	***119087***	***124726***	***131323***

** *समान प्राप्तियों द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित व्यय को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1993-94 खंड-1 के अनुबंध 2 में दिया गया है)*

** *Excluding expenditure matched by receipts (Details in Annexue-2 to Expenditure Budget Volume-1, 1993-94)*

केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY

बजट समर्थन	Budget Support	18501	19634	23241
सरकारी उद्यमों आदि के आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन	Internal and Extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises, etc.	29906	30085	40695
जोड़-केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	Total - Central Plan Outlay	48407	49719	63936

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्र-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Sectors

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	1879	2099	2436
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2610	3109	4229
सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण	Irrigation and flood control	231	206	275
ऊर्जा	Energy	14998	16520	21911
उद्योग और खनिज	Industry and Minerals	8198	8049	9634
परिवहन	Transport	9129	8265	10893
संचार	Communications	4890	4966	6245
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	Science, Technology & Environment	935	915	1251
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	5128	5189	6459
अन्य	Others	409	401	603
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**48407**	**49719**	**63936**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	1050	1273	1330
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	200	184	250
पशु पालन तथा डेयरी	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	158	207	338
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	763	694	1206
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	1234	509	935
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1036	1040	1592
पर्यटन	Tourism	81	80	87
नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण	Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	10	19	16
कोयला	Coal	2683	2571	2955
वाणिज्य	Commerce	87	87	141
पूर्ति	Supply	4	3	4
संचार	Communications	3	3	3
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	77	66	77
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	4928	5070	6321
पर्यावरण और वन	Environment and Forests	280	280	318
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	800	618	891
व्यय	Expenditure	4	4	8
खाद्य	Food	69	63	55
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग	Food Processing Industries	40	40	45
स्वास्थ्य	Health	302	449	483
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	1000	1041	1270
गृह	Home Affairs	13	12	55
शिक्षा	Education	952	1012	1310
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	74	74	85
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	70	60	95
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	450	511	566
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	254	880	758
भारी उद्योग	Heavy Industry	657	670	606
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि और ग्रामीण उद्योग	Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	335	325	378

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	533	368	405
श्रम	Labour	102	61	160
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	...	...	30
खान	Mines	502	434	494
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	128	128	204
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	8	7	9
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	6208	8458	12114
आयोजना	Planning	75	69	90
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	16	12	17
विद्युत	Power	5167	4703	6269
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	3100	3599	5010
बंजर भूमि विकास	Wastelands Development	...	...	50
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	150	140	189
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	125	113	148
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	75	75	85
इस्पात	Steel	3072	3110	3166
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	2392	1511	2400
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	217	190	315
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	693	665	723
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	240	216	289
कल्याण	Welfare	530	530	630
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	1278	1269	1320
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	75	99	128
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	39	39	43
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	368	368	570
रेलवे	Railways	5700	5710	6900
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**48407**	**49719**	**63936**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना, 1993-94 की विशेषताएं
Highlights of Central Plan 1993-94

ग्रामीण विकास (रुपये 5060 करोड़) :

त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम (740 करोड़ रुपए)

'कोई भी स्रोत नहीं' समस्या वाले 1,61,722 गांवों में से

- 161154 गांवों को मार्च, 1993 और शेष
- 568 गांवों को 1993-94 तक शामिल कर लिया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त
  22832 अन्य गांवों को 1993-94 में शामिल किया जाएगा।
- ***एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (630 करोड़ रुपए)***
- गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले 27.36 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी ।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : जवाहर रोजगार योजना (3306 करोड़ रुपए):

- 11100 लाख रोजगार कार्य दिवसों का सृजन किया जाएगा।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

- 3210 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा।
- 2.76 लाख पम्पसेटों को विद्युतचालित किया जाएगा ।
- कुटीर ज्योति स्कीम के अंतर्गत गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली ग्रामीण जनता को 2.5 लाख एकल प्वाइंट कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे।

परिवार कल्याण (1,270 करोड़ रुपए)

- इस शताब्दी के समाप्त होने तक जन्म दर को 21 प्रति हजार और मृत्यु दर को 9 प्रति हजार तक लाने की नीति के एक अंग के रूप में 60.20 लाख नसबंदी और 74.8 लाख आई.यू.डी. आपरेशन किए जाएंगे।

ऊर्जा (21911 करोड़ रुपए):

कोयला और लिग्नाईट : (2722 करोड़ रुपए)

- कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 2434 लाख मी. टन होगा ।
- लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 145 लाख मी. टन होगा ।

विद्युत : (7461 करोड़ रुपए)

- विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थापित क्षमता में 4875.4 मेगावाट की वृद्धि होगी।
- 31780 लाख इकाई उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस : (11524 करोड़ रुपए)

- 286.45 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ।
- 196590 लाख घन मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य।

गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत: (204 करोड़ रुपए)

- 1.62 लाख बायोगैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाएंगे ।
- 22.5 लाख उन्नत चूल्हे स्थापित किए जाएंगे।
- 55000 मेगावाट सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रणाली के लिए संग्रहण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाएगा ।
- 1000 सौर फोटोवाल्टिक जल पंपिंग प्रणाली के साथ 11700 सौर फोटोवाल्टिक प्रणालियाँ स्थापित की जाएंगी ।

रेलवे : (6900 करोड़ रुपए)

- 22500 वैगन, 1730 कोच, 290 लोकोमोटिव तथा 310 ई. एम. यू. प्राप्त की जानी हैं ।
- 2550 किलोमीटर मार्ग का नवीनीकरण किया जाएगा।
- 200 किलोमीटर मार्ग में नई लाइनें बिछाई जानी हैं ।

RURAL DEVELOPMENT *(Rs. 5060 crores)*:

***Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme** (Rs. 740 crores)*

Out of 1,61,722 'no source' problem villages,

- 161154 will be covered by March, 1993 and the balance of
- 568 in 1993-94. Besides,
- 22832 other villages will be covered in 1993-94.

***Integrated Rural Development Programme** (Rs. 630 crores)*

- 27.36 lakh rural families below poverty line to be assisted.

***Rural Employment : Jawahar Rozgar Yojana** (Rs.3306 crores):*

- 11000 lakh mandays of employment will be generated.

Rural Electrification

- 3210 villages are to be electrified
- 2.76 lakh Pumpsets are to be energised .
- 2.5 lakh single point connections to be given to rural masses below the poverty line under Kutir Jyoti Scheme.

FAMILY WELFARE *(Rs. 1270 crores)*

- 6.02 million sterilisation and 7.48 million IUD insertions to be performed as a part of the strategy to bring down the birth rate to 21 per thousand and death rate to 9 per thousand by the turn of the century.

ENERGY *(Rs. 21911 crores)*:

***Coal and Lignite:** (Rs. 2722 crores)*

- 243.40 million tonnes will be the targeted production of coal.
- 14.50 million tonnes will be the targeted production of lignite.

***Power:** (Rs. 7461 crores)*

- 4875.4 MW of addition to installed capacity is expected
- 317.8 Billion units generation target has been fixed.

***Petroleum & Natural Gas** : (Rs. 11524 crores)*

- 28.645 million tonnes crude oil production targeted.
- 19.659 Billion cubic metres of natural gas targeted.

***Non-Conventional Energy Sources:** (Rs. 204 crores)*

- 1.62 lakh Biogas Plants to be installed.
- 22.5 lakh improved Choolahs to be installed.
- 55000M Collector area of solar thermal energy systems to be installed.
- 11700 Solar photovoltaic systems along with 1000 solar photovoltaic water pumping systems to be installed.

RAILWAYS: *(Rs. 6900 crores)*

- 22500 Wagons, 1730 Coaches, 290 Locomotives and 310 EMUs to be procured.
- 2550 Track kilometres to be renewed.
- 200 Route kilometres of New LInes to be completed.

- 600 रूट किलोमीटर मार्ग का विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरू किया जाना है ।
- 1400 किलोमीटर गेज को बदला जाना है ।

दूर संचार : (6321 करोड़ रुपए)

- 11 लाख नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ।
- 67500 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई जाएगी ।
- 54750 टेलीफोन ग्राम पंचायतों को दिए जाएंगे ।

डाक : (77 करोड़ रुपए)

- ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 600 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाक घर खोले जाएंगे ।
- शहरी क्षेत्रों में 100 विभागीय उप-डाकघर खेले जाएंगे ।

इस्पात : (3166 करोड़ रुपए)

- भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा 107.3 लाख मी. टन बिक्री योग्य इस्पात का उत्पादन करने की संभावना है ।

परिव्ययों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि :

***कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलाप** (1879 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2436 करोड़ रुपए किया गया)।*

— फसल पालन स्कीमों के लिए आवंटन 690 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 878 करोड़ रुपए किया गया।

— मत्स्य पालन स्कीमों के लिए आवंटन 79 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 116 करोड़ रुपए किया गया।

— डेरी विकास के लिए आवंटन 100 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 258 करोड़ रुपए किया गया ।

***अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए** आवंटन 462 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 538 करोड़ रुपए किया गया*

***चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य** (302 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 483 करोड़ रुपए किया गया)।*

— राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए परिव्यय 198 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकरर 305 करोड़ रुपए किया गया।

***सामान्य शिक्षा** (781 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1111 करोड़ रुपए किया गया)।*

— आरंभिक शिक्षा के लिए परिव्यय 284 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 442 करोड़ रुपए किया गया।

— प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए परिव्यय 120 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 178 करोड़ रुपए किया गया ।

***विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण** (935 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 1251 करोड़ रुपए किया गया)।*

— बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान और उच्च प्राथमिकता क्षेत्रों के लिए आवंटन 16 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 35 करोड़ रुपए किया गया।

— जिओ-सिंक्रोनस लांच वाहनों के लिए आवंटन 149 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 190 करोड़ रुपए किया गया ।

— लांच सेवाओं सहित इन्सैट-2 उपग्रह के लिए आवंटन 78 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ाकर 209 करोड़ रुपए किया गया ।

टिप्पणी : *वर्ष 1993-94 के वास्तविक लक्ष्य अनन्तिम हैं ।*

- 600 Route kilometres of electrification to be commissioned during the year.
- 1400 Kilometres of gauge conversion to be achieved.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: *(Rs. 6321 crores)*

- 11 lakh new telephone connections to be provided.
- 67500 lines of trunk automatic exchange (TAX) capacity to be added.
- 54750 telephones to be given in Gram Panchayats.

POSTS : *(Rs. 77 crores)*

- 600 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in rural/tribal areas to be opened.
- 100 Departmental Sub-Post Offices to be opened in urban areas.

STEEL: *(Rs. 3166 crores)*

- 10.73 MT will be the anticipated production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants of SAIL.

SIGNIFICANT STEP-UP IN OUTLAYS :

***Agriculture and Allied Activities** (up from Rs. 1879 crores to Rs. 2436 crores).*

— Allocation for crop husbandry schemes increased from Rs. 690 crores to Rs. 878 crores.

— Allocation for Fisheries schemes increased from Rs. 79 crores to Rs. 116 crores.

— Allocation for Dairy Development increased from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 258 crores.

***Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes** Allocation increased from Rs. 462 crores to Rs.558 crores.*

***Medical and Public Health** (up from Rs. 302 crores to Rs.483 crores)*

— Outlays for National Health Programmes increased from Rs. 198 crores to Rs. 305 crores.

***General Education** (up from 781 crores to Rs. 1111 crores)*

— Outlays for elementary education increased from Rs. 284 crores to Rs. 442 crores.

— Outlay for adult education increased from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 178 crores.

***Science & Technology and Environment** (up from Rs.935 crores to Rs. 1251 crores)*

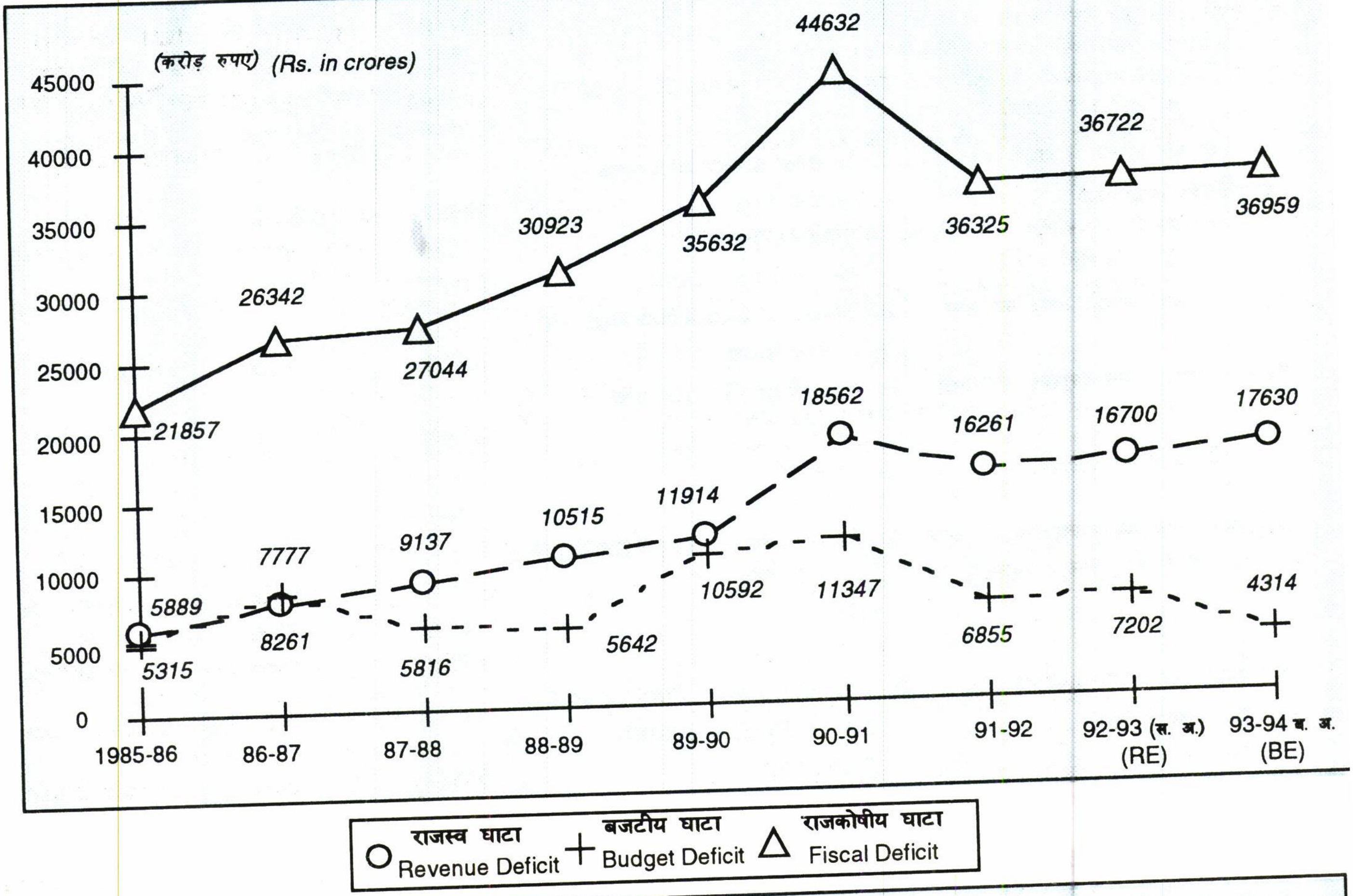
— Allocation for multi-disciplinary research and high priority areas increased from Rs. 16 crores to Rs.35 crores.

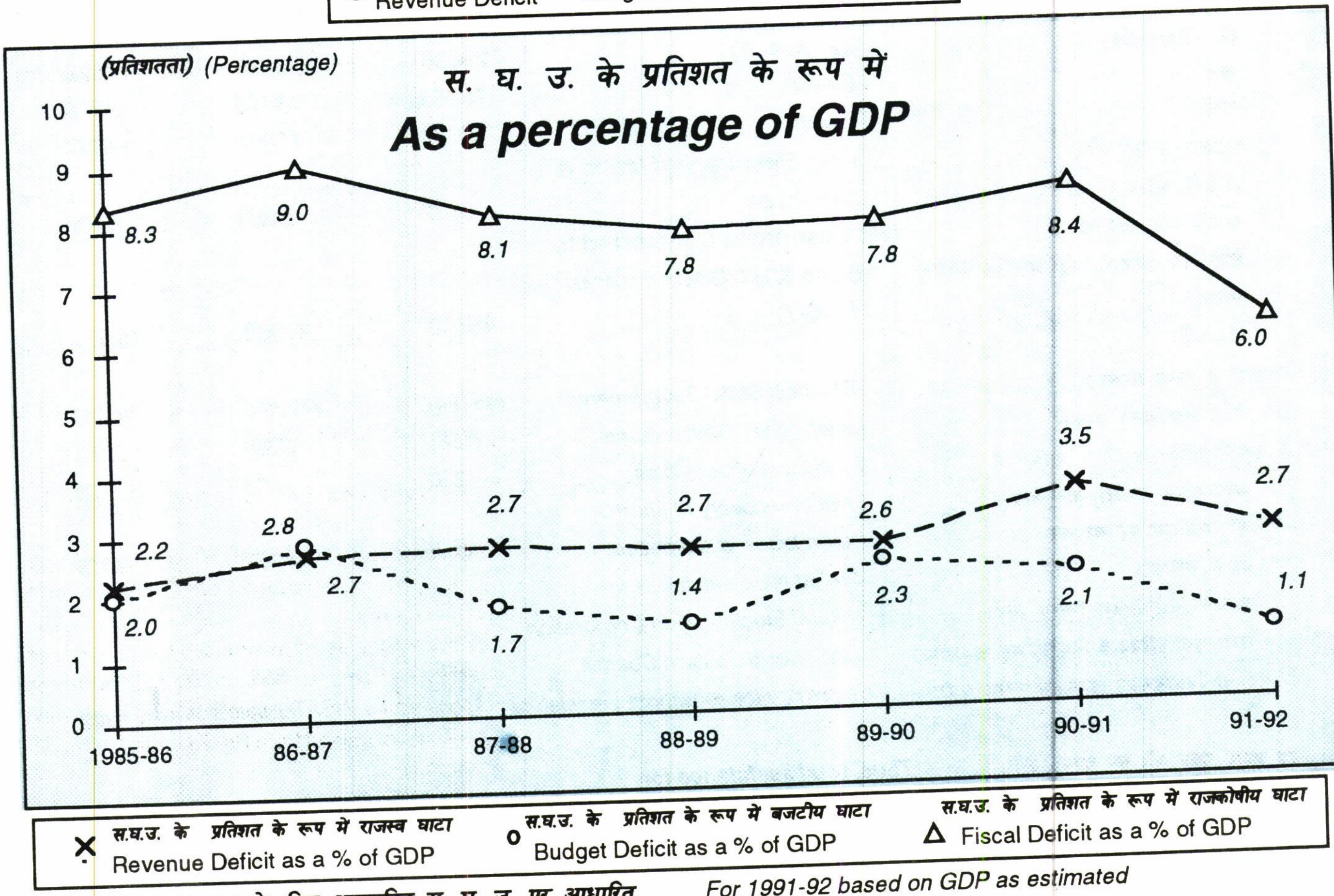
— Allocation for Geo-synchronous launch vehicles increased from Rs. 149 crores to Rs. 190 crores.

— Allocation for INSAT-2 satellites including launch services increased from Rs. 78 crores to Rs. 209 crores.

NOTE: *Physical targets for 1993-94 are provisional.*

घाटे की प्रवृत्तियां
DEFICIT TRENDS





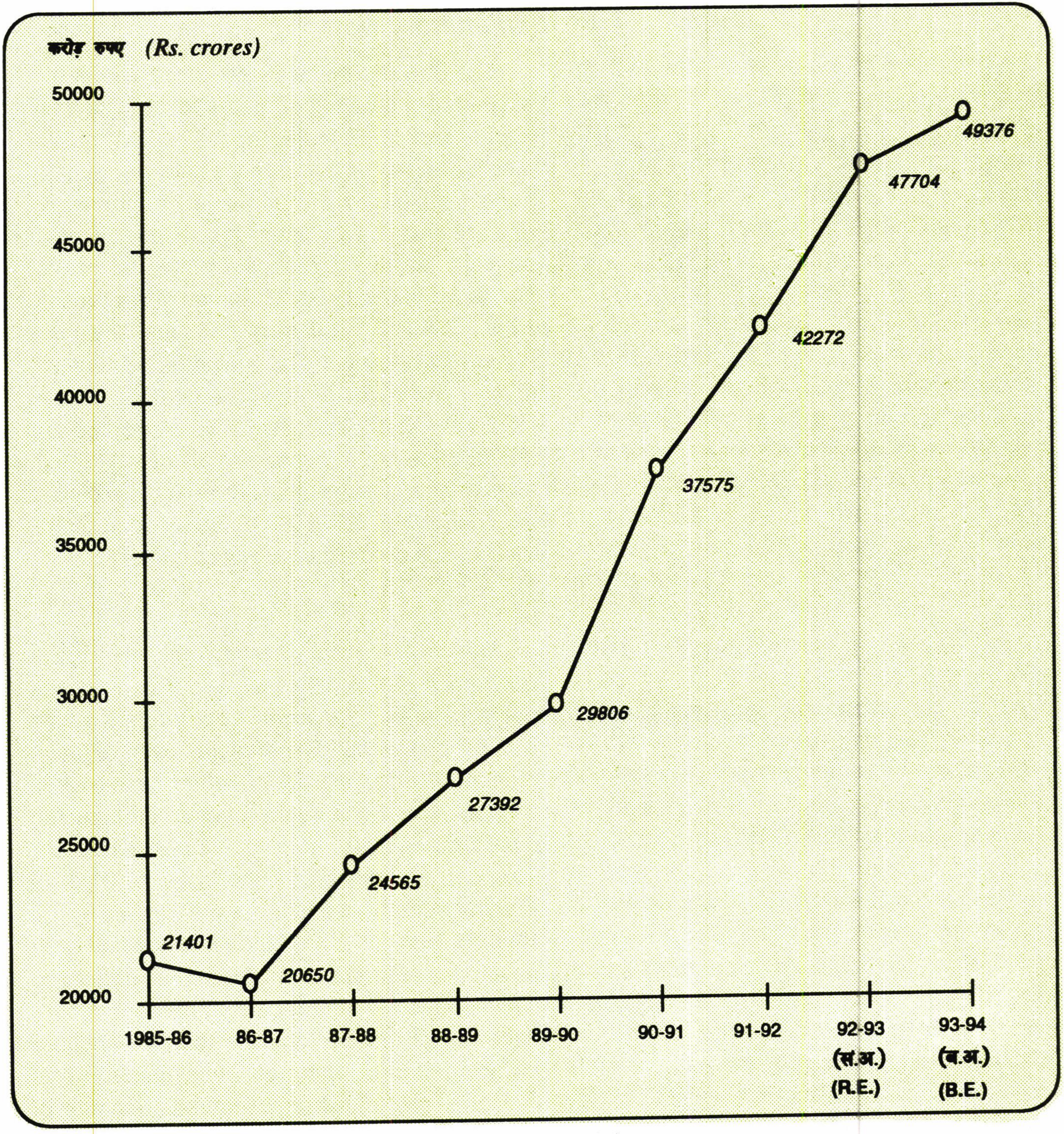
1991-92 के लिए अनुमानित स. घ. उ. पर आधारित   For 1991-92 based on GDP as estimated

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित साधन
Resources Transferred to State and U.T. Governments

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1992-93 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1993-94 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	1. **States' share of taxes and duties**	**19992**	**20525**	**22049**
आय-कर	*Income Tax*	*5868*	*6060*	*7136*
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	*Union Excise Duties*	*14124*	*14465*	*14913*
2. अल्प बचत संग्रहों आदि का भाग	2. **Share of Small Savings etc. collections**	**5700**	**4400**	**4500**
3. आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार	3. **Non-Plan Grants and Loans**	**2855**	**3730**	**2414**
अनुदान #	*Grants#*	*2755*	*3262*	*2485*
उधार*	*Loans**	*100*	*468*	*-71*
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता **	4. **Central Assistance for State and UT Plans****	**14364**	**15598**	**16028**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*7664*	*8332*	*8834*
उधार	*Loans*	*6700*	*7266*	*7194*
5. केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	5. **Assistance for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes**	**6111**	**6991**	**8681**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*5944*	*6824*	*8457*
उधार	*Loans*	*167*	*167*	*224*
6. कुल अनुदान और उधार (2 +3+4+5)	6. **Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)**	**29030**	**30719**	**31623**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*16363*	*18418*	*19776*
उधार	*Loans*	*12667*	*12301*	*11847*
7. घटाइए-उधारों ओर अग्रिमों की वसूलियां *	7. *Less-**Recovery of loans & advances***	***3682***	***3381***	***4106***
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित निवल साधन (1+6-7)	**Net Resources transferred to State & UT Governments (1+6-7)**	**45340**	**47863**	**49566**
(जिसमें से राज्य सरकारें)	*(Of which State Governments)*	*(45184)*	*(47704)*	*(49376)*
(जिसमें से संघ राज्य सरकार)	*(of which UT Governments)*	*(156)*	*(159)*	*(190)*
# इसमें आर्थिक सहायता शामिल हैं ।	*# Inclusive of subsidies*	*220*	*558*	*232*
* अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियों को घटाकर	** Net of recovery of short term loans & advances*	*1010*	*1067*	*1305*
** इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के लिए की गई व्यवस्था	*** In addition provisions for Rural Electrification Corporation and North Eastern Council*	*546*	*555*	*600*
बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union Territories without Legislature*	*1201*	*1186*	*1382*
इस प्रकार, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल सहायता	***Thus, total assistance for State and UT Plans***	***16111***	***17339***	***18010***

वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को अंतरित संसाधन
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS OVER THE YEARS



इन अन्तरणों में राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ उनके ओवरड्राफ्ट को बेबाक करने के लिए वर्ष 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल है ।

Transfers include Rs. 1628 crores in 1985-86 of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts with RBI

बजट का सार
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी Explanatory Note

इस पुस्तिका में बजट के अनुमानों को स्थूल समूहों में बांट कर दिखाया जाता है, ताकि बजट को आसानी से समझा जा सके । इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्राप्तियों और व्यय की कतिपय मदों का पुनः समूहीकरण किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए वाणिज्यिक विभागों के व्यय को, उसमें से उनकी प्राप्तियां घटाकर दिखाया गया है, ताकि लेनदेनों की मात्रा में होने वाली वृद्धि से दोनों खातों के आंकड़ों के परिमाण में वृद्धि न हो पाए । इसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए गए ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया गया हो, निवल मात्रा में प्रदर्शित किया गया है । कतिपय ऐसे लेनदेनों को, जिनके कारण नगद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती लेकिन जिनके बारे में समतुल्य प्राप्तियां हो जाती हैं जैसे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों को ही प्रमुखता मिले ।

इस पुस्तिका में, राजस्व घाटे और बजटीय घाटे के साथ-साथ राजकोषीय घाटे और प्रारंभिक घाटे को भी दर्शाया गया है । ***राजस्व घाटे*** में, राजस्व प्राप्तियों की तुलना में राजस्व व्यय की अधिकता का उल्लेख किया गया है । ***बजटीय घाटे*** में कुल प्राप्तियों (राजस्व और पूंजी दोनों ही) की तुलना में कुल व्यय (राजस्व और पूंजी दोनों ही) की अधिकता को दर्शाया गया है । इस अंतर का वित्तपोषण 91-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियों (ये हुंडिया मुख्यतः भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा धारित की जाती हैं) को जारी और नकद बाकी शेष की निकासी करके किया जाता है । ***राजकोषीय घाटा*** राजस्व प्राप्तियों और कुछ पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों, जो कि उधार नहीं है और ***तथा*** कुल व्यय, जिसमें से वापसी-अदायगियों को घटा कर ऋणों को शामिल किया गया है, के बीच का अंतर है । यह सरकार के सभी स्रोत से कुल उधार संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को दर्शाता है । ***प्रारंभिक घाटे*** को ब्याज संदाय घटाकर राजकोषीय घाटे द्वारा मापा जाता है।

टिप्पणी :— *इस दस्तावेज में और अन्य बजट दस्तावेजों में दर्शाए गए आंकड़ों में घट-बढ़, अगर कोई है, पूर्णांकन के कारण हैं ।*

The Budget estimates are presented in this document in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding. For this purpose certain items of receipts and expenditures have been regrouped. For example, the expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund, investments in Nationalised banks, which are matched by receipts, have been excluded so that the focus is on real items of expenditure.

The document shows the revenue deficit, the budgetary deficit, the fiscal deficit and the primary deficit. ***Revenue deficit*** refers to the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. ***Budgetary deficit*** refers to the excess of total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over total receipts (both revenue and capital). This gap is financed by the issue of 91-days Treasury Bills (these Bills are mainly held by the Reserve Bank of India), and draw down of cash balance. ***Fiscal deficit*** is the difference between the revenue receipts *plus* certain non-debt capital receipts and the total expenditure including loans, net of repayments. This indicates the total borrowing requirements of Government from all sources. ***Primary deficit*** is measured by fiscal deficit *less* interest payments.

Note: *Variations, if any, in the figures shown in this document and those shown in other Budget documents are due to rounding.*

Economic Survey for 1992-93

([illegible])

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1992-93

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
ECONOMIC DIVISION

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ACRONYMS

ACU	Asian Clearing Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
API	Annual Parasite Index
ARM	Additional Resource Mobilisation
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar
BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
BCR	Balance from Current Revenue
BE	Budget Estimate
BG	Broad Gauge
BIFR	Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BNP	Balwadi Nutrition Programme
CAD	Command Area Development
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CCA	Cumulative Command Area
CCI	Controller of Capital Issues
CCIS	Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
CCS	Cash Compensatory Support
CD	Certificate of Deposit
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CHC	Community Health Centre
CIL	Coal India Limited
CIP	Central Issue Price
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COB	Carry On Business
CONCOR	Container Corporation of India
COSIP	Colleges Science Improvement Programme
CP	Commercial Paper
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI(AL)	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
CPI(IW)	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers
CPI(UNME)	Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees
CRISIL	Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation

DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DEL	Direct Exchange Lines
DFHI	Discount and Finance House of India
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DGCI&S	Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics
DGE&T	Directorate General of Employment and Training
DOT	Department of Telecommunication
DRC	District Rehabilitation Centre
DRI	Differential Rate of Interest
DTL	Demand and Time Liabilities
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
ECB	External Commercial Borrowing
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECGC	Export Credit Guarantee Corporation
EEC	European Economic Community
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
EGS	Employment Guarantee Scheme
EHTP	Electronics Hardware Technology Park
EIUS	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums
EOU	Export-Oriented Unit
EPC	Export Promotion Council
EPCG	Export Promotion Capital Goods
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESAF	Enlarged Structural Adjustment Facility
ESTP	Electronics Software Technology Park
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
FCNRA	Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts
FC(B&O)D	Foreign Currency (Banks and Others) Deposits
FERA	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
FII	Foreign Institutional Investor
FIPB	Foreign Investment Promotion Board
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	General Currency Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDRM	Global Depository Receipt Mechanism
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GIC	General Insurance Corporation
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnes
HFA	Health for All
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HSD	High Speed Diesel
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HYV	High Yielding Variety

IAAI	International Airport Authority of India
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
ICOR	Incremental Capital-Output Ratio
ICRA	Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency
ICRR	Incremental Cash Reserve Ratio
IDA	International Development Agency
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEM	Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda
IFCI	Industrial Financial Corporation of India
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMS	Integrated Management System
IPCL	Indian Petroleum and Chemicals Limited
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPRS	International Price Reimbursement Scheme
IRBI	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IREDA	Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
IT ACT	Income Tax Act
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
ITI	Indian Telephone Industries
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JBRI	Japanese Bond Research Institute
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JPC	Joint Parliamentary Committee
JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
JSN	Jana Shikshan Nilayam
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LDPT	Long Distance Public Telephone
LDSP	Land Development and Shelter Project
LERMS	Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LIG	Low Income Group
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTFP	Long-term Fiscal Policy
LTO	Long Term Operations

M3	Money Supply
MDT	Multi Drug Therapy
MFA	Multi-Fibre Arrangement
MG	Meter Gauge
MILIC	Moderately Indebted Low-Income Country
MISC	Miscellaneous
MMMF	Money Market Mutual Funds
MMTC	Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation
MOP	Muriate of Potash
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPBF	Maximum Permissible Bank Finance
MSSR	Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar
MST	Monthly Season Ticket
MWS	Million Wells Scheme
N	Nitrogen
NAA	National Airports Authority
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFED	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation
NAV	Net Asset Value
NBCG	Net Bank Credit to Government
NBFDC	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
NBO	National Building Organisation
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCHF	National Cooperative and Housing Federation of India
NCVT	National Council of Vocational Training
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFEE	Net Foreign Exchange Earnings
NG	Narrow Gauge
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHB	National Housing Bank
NHP	National Housing Policy
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
NMEP	National Malaria Eradication Programme
NNP	Net National Product
NORAD	Norwegion Agency for Development
NPE	National Policy on Education
NRCCG	Net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government
NRER	Non Resident External (Rupee) Accounts
NRF	National Renewal Fund
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
NRR	Net Reproduction Rate
NRSE	New and Renewable Sources of Energy
NRY	Nehru Rozgar Yojana
NR(E)RA	Non-Residents (External) Rupee Account

NSEI	National Stock Exchange of India
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NSS	National Service Scheme
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NSTC	National Sports Talent Contest
OB	Operation Blackboard
OC	Open Cast
OCB	Overseas Corporate Body
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIL	Oil India Limited
OMS	Output per Man-Shift
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	Phosphorus
P & T	Posts and Telecommunication
P2O5	Phosphate
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PCRA	Petroleum Conservation Research Association
PDS	Public Distribution System
PECV	Profit Earning Capacity Value
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHL	Pawan Hans Limited
PLF	Plant Load Factor
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PSE	Public Sector Enterprise
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
R&D	Research and Development
RBF	Refinery Boiler Fuel
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCMC	Registration-cum-Membership Certificate
RCTFC	Risk Capital & Technology Finance Coporation
RE	Revised Estimate
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
REPOS	Repurchasing Obligations
RMP	Registered Medical Practioner
RPA	Rupee Payment Area
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RREC	Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centre
RRTC	Regional Rehabilitation Training Centre

SAF	Structural Adjustment Facility
SAI	Sports Authority of India
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Limited
SAL	Structural Adjustment Loan
SAP	State Advised Price
SBI	State Bank of India
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCCL	Singareni Collieries Company Limited
SCI	Shipping Corporation of India
SCICI	Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India
SCP	Special Component Plan
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SEB	State Electricity Board
SEBC	Socially and Educationally Backward Class
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEEUY	Scheme of Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth
SEPUP	Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor
SESRU	Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed
SFC	State Financial Corporation
SHASU	Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation
SIA	Secretariat of Industrial Approvals
SICA	Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIDC	State Industrial Development Corporation
SIDCO	Small Industries Development Corporation
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SMP	Statutory Minimum Price
SNP	Special Nutrition Programme
SPDA	Sports Project Development Area
SRS	Sample Registration System
SRTC	State Road Transport Corporation
SRTU	State Road Transport Undertaking
SSI	Small-Scale Industries
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme
STP	Software Technology Park
SUME	Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises
SUWE	Scheme of Urban Wage Employment
TB	Tuberculosis
TDICI	Technology Development & Information Company of India
TDS	Tax Deducted at Source
TEI	Technical Education Institute
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent
TFCI	Tourism Finance Corporation of India
TISCO	Tata Iron & Steel Company

TLC	Total Literacy Campaign
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TT	Titurus Toxide
T&D	Transmission and Disruption
UBSP	Urban Basic Services for the Poor
UEE	Universalisation of Elementary Education
UG	Under Ground
UGC	Unversity Grants Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children and Educational Fund
UT	Union Territory
UTI	Unit Trust of India
VRC	Vocational Rehabilitation Centre
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminals
VSP	Vishakapatnam Steel Project
WFP	World Food Programme
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

NOTES

The following numerical units are used:

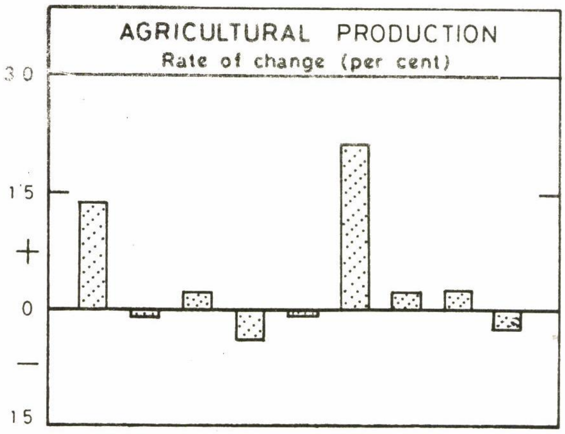
Lakh	100000
Crore	10 million

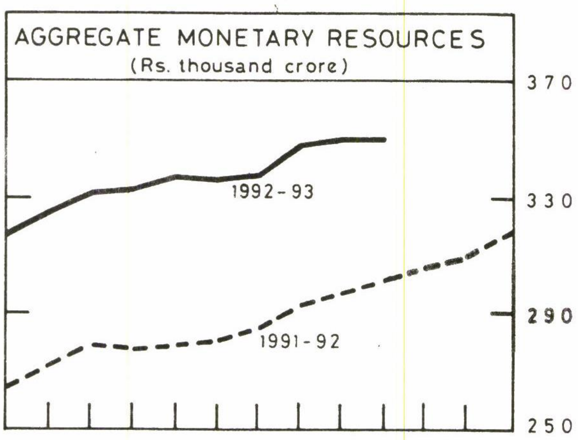
Kharif crops are planted at the outset of the southwest monsoon in June-July and harvestd in September-October.

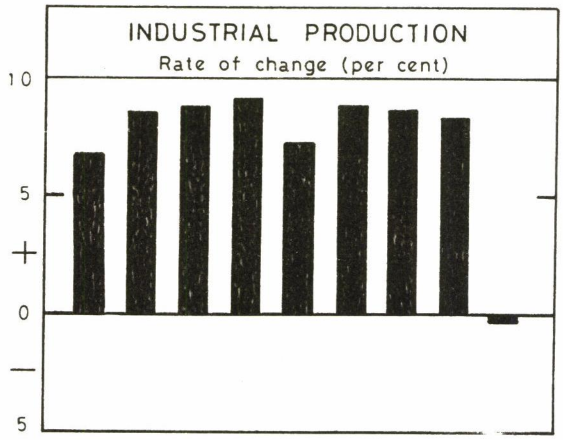
Rabi crops are planted in winter, usually between October and December, and harvested in spring, between March and May.

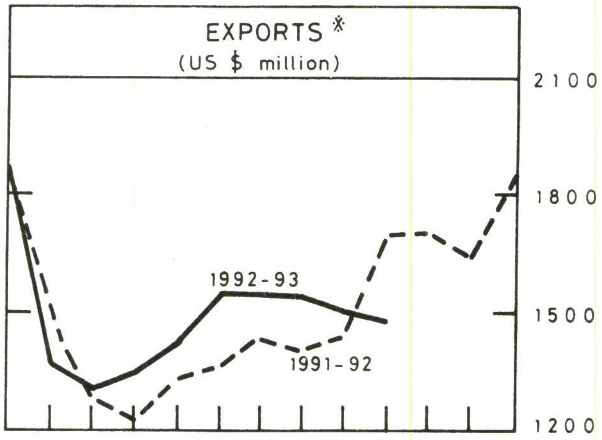
Warabandi is construction of channels to carry irrigation water from canals to farms.

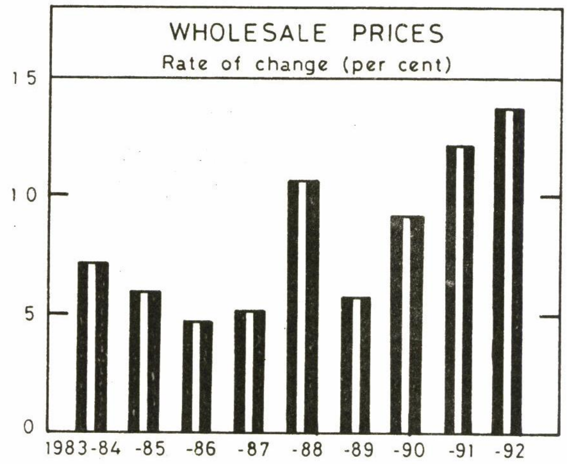
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

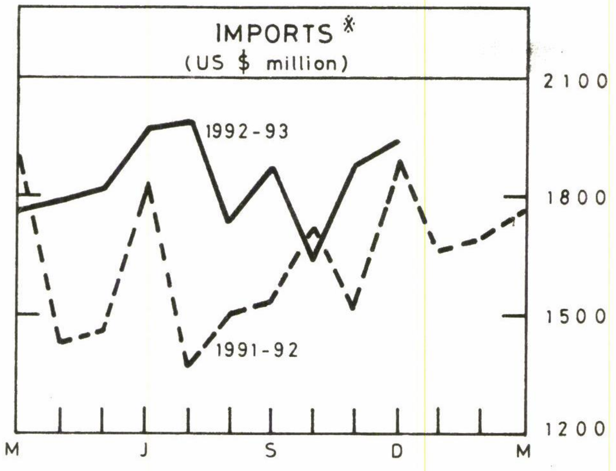












* PROVISIONAL

1

GENERAL REVIEW

The last *Economic Survey* was written in sombre circumstances. Although the economic crisis of mid-1991 had been contained, and a programme of structural reforms initiated, inflation was still running high, the balance of payments remained under strain and industrial production was depressed. The economic situation has improved substantially in the year under review. There has been decisive progress in overcoming inflation and the rate of inflation has declined to seven per cent. The balance of payments situation, though still difficult, shows hopeful signs with a pick-up in exports to the hard currency area. Industrial growth is picking up slowly and is better than in the previous year. The policy initiatives introduced after June 1991 have been seen to work. This gives us confidence that the direction of our reforms is right, and that if we persevere with them, we can overcome the severe constraints on our economy and assure a more prosperous future for our people.

1.2 The year has not been without setbacks. The irregularities in securities trading in some banks damaged liquidity and temporarily raised questions of confidence. The riots in December 1992 and January 1993 disrupted transport, slowed the growth of exports and industrial production, and reduced revenue. Without these setbacks there would have been faster recovery in both output and employment in 1992-93.

Growth Performance

1.3 The latest CSO estimates for 1991-92 suggest that economic growth was only 1.2 per cent, significantly lower than the growth of 2.5 per cent projected in last year's *Economic Survey* (Table 1.1). The prospects for the current year are distinctly better and growth of GDP is expected to exceed four per cent in 1992-93.

1.4 After a slightly delayed start, the monsoon turned out to be very good in all areas other than the middle Gangetic plain. The kharif foodgrain harvest is likely to show a rise of as much as eight per cent. The coarse grain crop, estimated at 34.7 million tonnes is almost 32 per cent higher than 26.3 million tonnes in 1991-92. The sugarcane crop lacked rain in the North at a crucial time and the total crop is likely to be 7.7 per cent lower at 230 million tonnes. But the cotton crop, at 11.7 million bales, is excellent. The kharif oilseed crop is estimated to be 10.5 million tonnes, 17.7 per cent above last year and equal to the record crop of 1988-89. With another bumper harvest of mustard expected in the coming

TABLE 1.1

Key Indicators

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92(P)	1992-93(P)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91(P)	1991-92(P)	1992-93(P)
	ABSOLUTE VALUES						PER CENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR					
Gross national product @@ (Rs thousand crore)												
At current prices	292.2	349.0	400.1	465.8	535.1 @	610.0 *	13.2	19.4	14.6	16.4	14.9 @	14.0 *
At 1980-81 prices	168.1	185.7	196.1	206.3	209.3 @	218.2 $	4.1	10.5	5.6	5.2	1.4 @	4.2 $
Gross domestic product (Rs thousand crore)												
At current prices	333.2	396.6	454.0	530.9	609.5	694.8 *	13.7	19.0	14.5	16.9	14.8	14.0 *
At 1980-81 prices @@	170.3	188.9	199.5	209.8	212.3 @	221.2 $	4.3	10.9	5.6	5.2	1.2 @	4.2 $
Agricultural production (1)	151.3	183.2 (P)	187.0 (P)	192.0 (P)	186.6 (P)	195.9 *	-0.8	21.0	2.1	2.7	-2.8	5.0 *
Foodgrain production (million tonnes)	140.4	169.9	171.0	176.4	167.1	176.7 *	-2.1	21.0	0.6	3.2	-5.3	5.7 *
Industrial production (2)	166.4	180.9	196.4	212.6	212.4	208.3 (3)	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.3	-0.1	3.8 (3)
Electricity generated (TWH)	202.1	221.4	245.4	264.6	286.7	221.3 (8)	7.7	9.5	10.8	7.8	8.4	4.6 (8)
Wholesale price index (4)	148.5	156.9	171.1	191.8	217.8	231.0 (5)	10.7	5.7	9.1	12.1	13.6	7.8 (5)
Consumer price index for industrial workers (6)	153.0	166.0	177.0	201.0	229.0	244.0 (7)	10.9	8.5	6.6	13.6	13.9	8.4 (7)
Money supply (M3) (Rs thousand crore)	164.3	193.5	231.0	265.8	315.1	350.2 (8)	16.0	17.8	19.4	15.1	18.5	11.2 (8)
Imports at current prices												
(Rs crore)	22244	28235	35416	43193	47851	47480 (8)	10.7	26.9	25.4	22.0	10.8	38.7 (8)
(US $ million)	17156	19497	21272	24072	19411	16630 (8)	9.1	13.6	9.1	13.2	-19.4	16.5 (8)
Exports at current prices												
(Rs crore)	15674	20232	27681	32553	44042	37329 (8)	25.9	29.1	36.8	17.6	35.3	23.1 (8)
(US $ million)	12089	13970	16626	18142	17866	13075 (8)	24.1	15.6	19.0	9.1	-1.5	3.4 (8)
Foreign currency assets												
(Rs crore)	7287	6605	5787	4388	14578	13688 (9)	-4.7	-9.4	-12.4	-24.2	232.2	40.2 (9)
(US $ million)	5618	4226	3368	2236	5631	5237 (9)	-5.2	-24.8	-20.3	-33.6	151.8	38.8 (9)
Exchange rate (Rs / US$) +	13.0	14.5	16.6	17.9	24.5	25.9 (10)	1.4	10.5	13.0	7.2	26.7	6.8 (10)
Market rate (Rs / US$) # +						30.4 (10)						20.3 (10)

* Anticipated (P) Provisional @ Quick estimates @@ At factor cost. $ Advance estimates

\+ Per cent change indicates the rate of depreciation of the Rupee.

\# Indicative exchange rate as announced by FEDAI

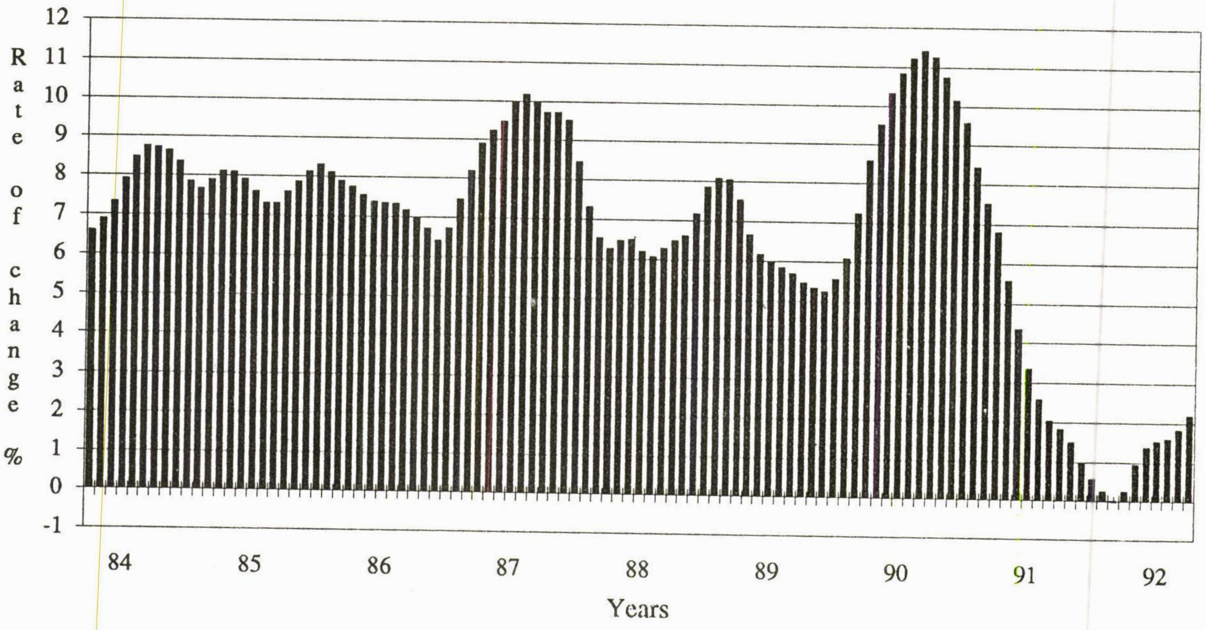
1. Index of agricultural production with base triennium ending 1969-70=100.
2. Index of industrial production 1980-81 = 100 .
3. April - October 1992 .
4. Index with 1981-82 = 100 .
5. As in end December, 1992 .
6. Index with 1982 = 100 .
7. As in November 1992.
8. April - December , 1992 .
9. As on January 31, 1993 for 1992-93 and at the end of March for previous years .
10. April-January,1993.

rabi, the supplies of edible oils are likely to be very comfortable. The agricultural situation this year is broadly satisfactory and even with a modest growth in rabi crop, agricultural output could be five per cent higher than in 1991-92.

1.5 In contrast, the industrial sector has continued to suffer from recessionary conditions through 1992-93, though performance is better than in 1991-92. Production in the period April-October 1992 shows a growth of 3.8 per cent. This is better than the marginal decline recorded in the same period of 1991-92, but it is well below the normal trend growth of industry. Industrial production in 1992-93 has been slow to recover for a number of reasons. Import restrictions which accounted for the poor performance in 1991-92 were completely removed by the end of 1991-92 when the new Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System was introduced. However, while quantitative restrictions on imports were not a constraining factor in 1992-93, the high cost of imported inputs, reflecting changes in the exchange rate, probably acted as a restraining factor in import-intensive industries. The new exchange rate will, however, help exports, and the resulting export stimulus would stimulate industrial production in more export-oriented sectors. However the export response will come only with a lag.

1.6 Credit restrictions introduced in 1991-92 needed to be continued in 1992-93 in view of continuing inflationary pressure at the start of the year. However, some relaxations were introduced during 1992-93 in light of the easing of inflationary pressure and keeping in mind the need to stimulate an industrial recovery. Interest rates were lowered in the course of the year and the volume of credit extended to industry was expanded considerably. Total bank credit to the commercial sector expanded by Rs.21012 crore up to January 8, 1993 compared with only Rs.7135 crore in the same period of 1991-92.

Figure 1.1. Annual growth of industrial production (12-month moving average), 1983-1992



1.7 There is evidence that industrial growth is accelerating. The moving average annual index of industrial production was stagnant 7 months earlier and now shows a growth rate of 2.2 per cent in the year ending October 1992 (Fig.1.1). The extent of disruption in December and January is not yet easily quantified but if the industrial recovery continues at the pace observed in recent months, the industrial growth rate for 1992-93 as a whole could reach four per cent.

1.8 Services account for an important proportion of GDP and have shown steady growth. In fact, the growth of 1.2 per cent in GDP in 1991-92 when both agriculture and industry showed negative growth was entirely accounted for by the growth in services. And this growth in services was real. Apart from the normal growth in services owing to the Government sector, there was a real increase in the output of important measurable services in 1991-92, as shown by Table 1.2 . This growth in road and rail transport, telephone connections, cargo handled and air passengers continues in 1992-93.

1.9 An important feature of the economic situation in the second half of 1992-93 has been the revival of investment activity. The total term loans sanctioned by the term lending institutions in the first quarter of 1992-93 had shown very little growth, but the position improved dramatically thereafter. For the period April-December 1992 the term loans sanctioned by the all India Financial Institutions show a growth of 70 per cent while disbursements show a growth of 47 per cent.

TABLE 1.2

Indicators of changes in the output of services, 1990-91 to 1992-93

	April- March		April-Dec		April- March Change over previous period		April-Dec
	1990-91	1991-92	1991	1992	1990-91	1991-92 (per cent)	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Railways' revenue-earning traffic(mt)	318	337	245	254	2.7	6.0	3.9
Road transport: diesel oil consumption (mt)	21.1	22.7	10.6*	12.6*	2.1	7.3	19.1*
New telephone: connections (thousand)	486	735	278	378	16.7	51.4	36.3
Cheques cashed (Rs. thousand crore)	1183	1376	342@	387@	39.8	16.3	13.3@
Major ports: cargo handled(mt)	153	158	122	114	3.2	3.3	6.7
Air passengers (million)	17.7	18.8	14.0	14.6	-11.2	6.2	4.1
Air cargo (Thousand t)	377	370	269	295	-9.2	-1.7	9.8

* April-September @ April-June m Million t Tonnes

The Balance of Payments

1.10 The balance of payments position, which had reached a point of near collapse in June 1991, slowly stabilised during the course of 1991-92. Although new policies to deal with the situation were quickly formulated by the new Government and implemented within a few months the external payments situation took time to stabilise primarily because it had been allowed to deteriorate to a state of near bankruptcy in June 1991. Foreign currency reserves had declined to $ 1.1 billion despite heavy borrowing from the IMF in 1990-91 and a substantial part of this was held in illiquid deposits which could not have been easily mobilised if needed. International confidence had all but collapsed, commercial borrowings had dried up and even letters of credit opened by Indian banks were being generally rejected unless accompanied by confirmation by foreign banks.

1.11 The strategy for the management of the balance of payments outlined in the Budget for 1991-92, which was presented in July 1991, relied upon a combination of macro-

economic stabilisation and structural reforms in industrial and trade policy. It was recognised that in the medium term, the solution to the balance of payments problem would have to come from a much stronger export performance, but in the shorter run the strategy had to be underpinned by mobilisation of external financing from the multilateral agencies and from bilateral donors. Restoration of access to imports through liberalisation had to depend initially upon additional financing since the export efforts would take time to show results. Since access to external commercial borrowing was constrained the only other sources of funds were the bilateral and multilateral agencies. Visible support from the multilateral agencies was important for restoring international confidence.

1.12 Accordingly the Government negotiated a standby arrangement with the IMF in October 1991 for $ 2.3 billion over a 20-month period, a Structural Adjustment Loan with the World Bank of $ 500 million and a Hydrocarbon Sector Loan with the ADB for $ 250 million. Parallel with the effort to draw on multilateral sources, the Government also launched the India Development Bonds aimed at mobilising NRI sources of funds.

1.13 With the assurance of external support through these efforts, there was a gradual stabilisation of the balance of payments position in the course of 1991-92. Foreign exchange reserves were restored to more normal levels increasing from $ 1.1 billion in June 1991 to $ 5.6 billion at the end of March 1992.The entire amount of drawals from the IMF in 1991-92 ($ 1.24 billion) plus the accretion from India Development Bonds ($ 1.63 billion) together amounted to an inflow of $ 2.87 billion. This was less than the increase in reserves of $ 4.51 billion from June 1991 to end March 1992. In effect, the exceptional financing mobilised in 1991-92 was used primarily to build up reserves.

1.14 Import restrictions were gradually lifted in the course of 1991-92 as the balance of payments stabilised. By the end of 1991-92 the new Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System introduced in the Budget for 1992-93 eliminated import licensing in most capital goods, raw materials, intermediates and components and introduced a dual exchange rate system with one rate effectively floated in the market. The Budget for 1992-93 also reduced customs duties in line with declared Government policy in order to make the Indian economy more competitive and gradually exposing Indian industry to external competitive pressure. The trade and exchange rate policy regime for 1992-93 was therefore characterised by major progress in eliminating unnecessary administrative and discretionary controls over foreign trade which were contributing to making our economy uncompetitive.

1.15 The year 1992-93 saw a revival of imports to more normal levels. The total value of imports in US dollars in the period April-December 1992 increased by 16.5 per cent over the level in the corresponding period of 1991-92. The increase appears large only in comparison with a highly depressed level prevailing in 1991-92. In fact the level of imports in 1992-93 as a whole is expected to be around $ 25 billion which is somewhat lower than the level in 1990-91.

1.16 Exports in 1992-93 performed far better than in 1991-92. Total export growth in the period April-December was 3.4 per cent in dollar terms compared with an observed decline of 1.5 per cent in 1991-92. The performance of total exports is depressed by the decline of more than 60 per cent in exports to Russia and other States of the former Soviet Union in 1992-93. The growth of exports to the general currency area in the period April-December was 11.4 per cent. The average growth rate in April-December 1992 has been adversely affected by a decline in exports of 12.5 per cent in December, reflecting the disturbed conditions prevailing in that month. Figures for January are also likely to be depressed by the riots in Bombay. Total exports in 1992-93 may not exceed US $ 19 billion. But it is hoped that the export performance in subsequent months will return to the high growth rates of 15-16 per cent observed during September-November.

1.17 The current account deficit in 1992-93 is expected to be around $ 7 billion, reflecting the revival of imports to more normal levels. This deficit is being financed through a combination of traditional financing sources and exceptional financing.

1.18 However, there are important uncertainties in the balance of payments. The full impact of the disturbances in December 1992 and January 1993 on exports and imports is difficult to assess at this stage. Clearly, the receipts on account of tourism would be less than anticipated. The inflow of NRI deposits has in any case been small this year. The inflow of external assistance is also subject to some uncertainties consequent upon constraints that affect the rate of utilisation. A step-up in commercial borrowings was, in any case, not envisaged. Finally, there is the uncertainty arising from leads and lags. Interest rates and exchange rate expectations do affect the timing of receipt of export proceeds and payment of import costs. However, while these uncertainties justify a measure of caution in assessing prospects, the balance of payments in 1992-93 has performed more or less as expected.

Inflation

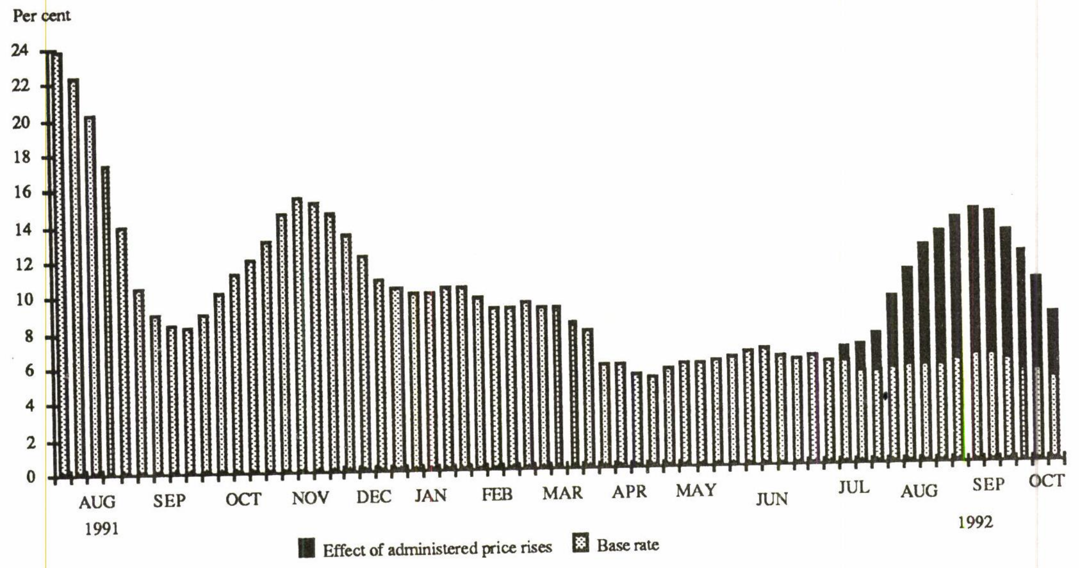
1.19 Inflation was by far the most pressing problem for the common man and woman in 1991-92, especially as the rate of inflation for food articles was much higher than for all commodities. The situation improved considerably in 1992-93 with a gradual decline in the annual rate of inflation in the course of the year. The annual rate of inflation as measured by the wholesale price index declined from 13.6 per cent at the end of 1991-92 to 6.9 per cent on 30 January 1993. The decline in inflationary pressure was especially marked in primary articles including foodgrains. The annual rate of inflation in foodgrains was -3 per cent on 30 January 1993 compared with 24.3 per cent at the same time in the previous year. The deceleration in inflation is a major achievement of economic management in the past year.

1.20 The conventional method of measuring the annual rate of inflation has been based on comparing the level of prices with the level a year ago. An alternative approach is to measure the current inflationary pressure by looking at the change in prices over a shorter period and calculating an annualised rate on this basis. Figure 1.2 shows the annualised rate of inflation calculated from a quarter's (13 weeks') observations of the wholesale price index after adjusting for seasonal factors and using final estimates only. The annualised rate of inflation is then estimated by means of log-linear regressions which give equal weight to all the observations in a quarter. The annualised estimate is centred on the 7th week of 13-week sequence.

1.21 The annualised rate of inflation measured in this way declined very rapidly from about 11 per cent at the beginning of 1992 to five per cent at the end of March, and remained near that figure till July. It then began to rise, reached a peak of almost 14 per cent in August, and then began to decline just as rapidly; the latest available figure for the end of September (i.e. centred on the last week of September) was almost ten per cent.

1.22 The rise in the quarterly rate of inflation was due to the increases in the administered prices of oil products and fertilisers in September. Figure 1.2 also shows the rate of inflation net of the *direct* effect of the administered price rise. This net figure continued to be around five per cent. The impact of administered price changes on the level of inflation obviously forms part of overall inflationary pressure but it has to be recognised that the increase in the prices of oil products and fertilisers caused a once-for-all rise in the general level of prices. This rise would be reflected in the quarterly rate of inflation for three months, after which the quarterly rate will return to its underlying trend level. This underlying trend, according to these estimates, is around five per cent.

Figure 1.2. Trends in inflation with and without the effect of administered price rises



1.23 The moderation in inflationary pressure in 1992-93 has been partly due to the good performance of agriculture but it is in large part also due to the reduction in the Central Government's fiscal deficit, which has been a key element in the strategy for macro-economic management and control of inflation. The progress achieved in reducing the fiscal deficit in the past two years has been substantial. The Central Government's gross fiscal deficit was reduced from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.2 per cent in 1991-92 and the 1992-93 budget envisaged a further fall to 4.9 per cent. Thus the Centre's draft on domestic savings is scheduled to come down by 3.5 percentage points of GDP in two years. This massive fiscal correction has been a major disinflationary influence in the period.

1.24 Equally important are the changes in the sources of finance for financing the fiscal deficit. Of the decline of 3 per cent of GDP in the gross fiscal deficit between 1989-90 and 1992-93, 1.5 per cent or almost half has been in the budget deficit; the direct impact of this fall in the budget deficit is on the growth of high - powered or reserve money. Thus the disinflationary impact of reduced Central Government dissavings has been reinforced by their reduced contribution to the growth of money supply. This is reflected in the deceleration in money supply (M3) growth in 1992-93. After growing by 15.3 per cent in 1991-92 up to 10 January 1992 M3 has slowed down in the current year with a growth of 12.3 per cent in the period up to 8 January 1993. For the year as a whole M3 growth is likely to be contained at about 13.5 per cent.

1.25 It is interesting to note that although money supply growth has decelerated in line with the reduction in the fiscal deficit and its monetised component, the budgetary deficit, the growth of M3 remains higher than the targeted level of around 10.5 per cent for the year as a whole. This is in part due to the fact that although budget deficits as measured at the end of the year have been declining as a percentage of the total deficit, and also as a percentage of GDP, the average level of the deficit in the course of the year has not declined commensurately (Figure 1.3). The strategy of reducing the budget deficit needs to be reinforced by techniques of evening out the spread of Government expenditure within the year. Similarly evening out the inflow of revenue together with short-term money market operations will ensure that the budget deficit does not impart an excessive monetary stimulus at any time in the course of the year. Steps in this direction have been initiated in the current year. The pattern of instalments of advance income tax payment was revised to

ensure a more even accrual to the Treasury. Periodic auctions of new 364-day treasury bills were also started by Reserve Bank of India. Further progress in this direction is necessary. Meanwhile, fiscal policy must continue to carry a large share of the burden of macro-economic management and inflation control.

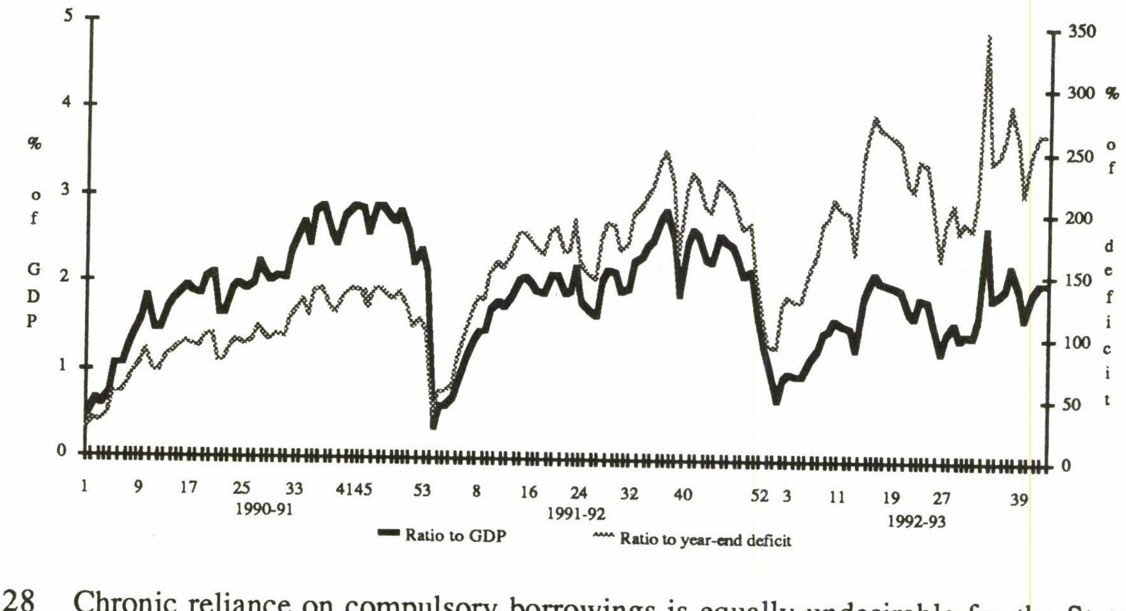
The Strategy for Economic Reform

1.26 The strategy of economic reform introduced in 1991-92 was based on a combination of measures aimed at economic stabilisation as well as structural reform. Stabilisation was necessary in the short run to restore balance of payments equilibrium and to control inflation. The reform measures are equally important in the medium term if our economy is to grow and become competitive in the world. The results achieved thus far are satisfactory. The phase of crisis management is over. Substantial progress has been made in bringing about fiscal correction and this is reflected in the deceleration in inflation in the course of the year. But a great deal remains to be done. The process of structural adjustment was expected to take at least three years and only half this period is now over. The main elements of the strategy, on which continuing emphasis is needed, are spelt out below.

Fiscal Policy

1.27 Although considerable fiscal correction has been achieved in the past two years with a reduction in the fiscal deficit from 8.4 to five per cent, the process must continue. Inflationary pressure can be said to have been purged from the system only after inflation has been brought down to no more than five to six per cent per year for two years. Besides, the current account deficit in the balance of payments is still too high and needs to be reduced from around 2.8 per cent in 1992-93 to less than one per cent of GDP in 1995-96. This reduction in current account deficit of a little less than two per cent of GDP over a three-year period will call for further reduction in the fiscal deficit and boost in exports. The reduction in the fiscal deficit is also necessary if we want to reduce the pressure of Government borrowing on the financial system without which interest rates cannot be reduced.

Figure 1.3. Centre's budgetary deficit as per cent of GDP and year end deficit



1.28 Chronic reliance on compulsory borrowings is equally undesirable for the State Governments; their fiscal balance should also be improved until they can obtain access to the capital market on their own financial strength. The Central Government has, in the past

year, worked towards this aim by raising the States' share of central revenue. The increase in personal tax and excise revenue would work to the advantage of the States. It would be desirable if these efforts of the Centre were supplemented by the State Governments with measures to reduce their budget deficits. The greatest opportunities in this regard lie in the elimination of the large losses presently being incurred in the provision of electricity, water and transport.

1.29 The quality of taxation also needs to be improved. The Tax Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr Raja Chelliah has submitted its final report. The Committee has made far reaching recommendations for reform in all the three major sources of Central revenue, income tax, excise and customs. Some of the recommendations of the Committee, based on its interim report submitted in 1991-92 were reflected in the Budget for 1992-93. The other recommendations deserve full consideration keeping in mind the Government's already declared policy of moderating tax rates, widening the tax base and improving compliance. Once the tax rates are brought down, better compliance can be expected and demanded. Tax revenues would be more responsive to the growth of the economy, and the need for drastic year-to-year tax changes would disappear, thus making a stable tax structure feasible. This is the direction in which the Centre is moving. The States would find similar advantage in moving to moderate and stable tax rates.

1.30 There may also be scope for a restructuring of the States' tax base. Some States rely heavily on certain taxes which distort the movement of goods and services across the country, negating one of our greatest economic advantages, that of a relatively large market. Some taxes, such as those on property and on movement of goods, are also subject to considerable evasion. The critical review of Central Government's tax base by the Chelliah Committee has led to considerable improvements and will lead to more. Expert scrutiny may lead to similar improvements in the States' fiscal effort.

1.31 Equally important is reform of expenditure. Almost all of welfare expenditure is administered by the States. This is particularly true of health, education, population control and poverty alleviation, as well as of agricultural investment such as investment in irrigation and mechanisation. All these activities are capable of fairly straightforward measurement of performance and quality; a continuous monitoring of performance could lead to significant improvements in cost-effectiveness.

Monetary Policy

1.32 The role of monetary policy has too long been a passive one, confined to financing the fiscal deficit at administered interest rates in order to minimise the cost to the Government. This has in the past encouraged fiscal profligacy with growing fiscal deficits, and larger and larger components of monetisation which in turn has generated inflationary pressure and has distorted the financial system raising interest rates to the productive sector. It is necessary to make a decisive break from this pattern. With the reduction in the fiscal deficit, the Government is working towards a situation where interest rate distortions are reduced and monetary policy can be actively used for short-term macro-economic management. The Government has progressed towards this aim in the past year with a number of initiatives. The statutory liquidity ratio has been reduced, releasing resources to the banks for deploying additional funds in the commercial sector. Government borrowing is also being shifted to market-related rates; the 364-day bills were introduced with market-related interest rates. Other interest rates on securities were raised to bring them closer to market rates. Reserve Bank of India also conducted repurchase operations in securities for short-term liquidity management. These initiatives at monetary management must continue over the coming years.

Financial Sector Reform

1.33 It is not enough, however, to change the rules of monetary management; what is required is a comprehensive reform of the banking system, the capital market and their regulation. The Narasimham Committee has made comprehensive proposals for reforms in this area. The irregularities and fraudulent manipulations in securities trading of certain banks and financial organisations, which surfaced in April 1992, have drawn attention to some systemic weaknesses in our banking system and capital markets which need urgent correction. The Government has taken a number of steps in this area but much more needs to be done. The main elements of the reform programme are outlined below.

1.34 A large proportion of commercial bank funds has in the past been pre-empted by Government borrowing at below-market rates through the satutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and by Reserve Bank of India through the cash reserve ratio (CRR). At one stage the combined pre-emptions on these accounts amounted to 63 per cent of incremental deposits. These pre-emptions have an adverse effect on bank profits; They limit the ability of the banks to pay a high enough interest rate on deposits and, at the same time, force them to charge very high interest rates on the commercial part of their portfolio. This is a major distortion in the financial system. It encourages disintermediation from the banks, whose preferred corporate clients go directly to the capital market to mobilise funds from savers by offering them much better returns than they can get from banks. These interest rate distortions were at least in part responsible for creating practices in the financial system which were deliberately misused by unscrupulous persons in the irregularities discovered earlier in the current year. In recognition of these problems the Government has decided progressively to reduce the pre-emption under the SLR and CRR and steps have been taken in this direction in the course of 1992-93. It is the intention of the Government to reduce the SLR to 25 per cent over the next three years and to reduce the CRR to below 10 per cent over a four-year period.

1.35 The freeing of financial institutions from compulsory investment in Government securities must go hand-in-hand with the development of a wider market for debt instruments. This has hitherto been prevented by the easy absorption of securities by the institutions required to hold them. Government securities must take a place in the capital market as a competitive form of investment. The Government will not necessarily borrow less, for there will be a demand for the safety and stability that Government securities can offer, but Government borrowings will be subject to the same discipline of the market as other users of funds.

1.36 With the proposed reduction in SLR pre-emptions and lower government deficits we can expect a reduction in the high interest rates being charged in the commercial sector. It is also necessary to rationalise the structure of lending rates. There is reason for having an element of cross-subsidy in interest rates so that loans to the weaker sections of society can be provided at preferred rates. However, the extent of cross-subsidy must be kept within reasonable limits. Progress has already been made in reducing the number of lending rates from six to four during 1992-93 (excluding the separate DRI rate). We should further rationalise the structure by reducing the number of rates to three. In the longer run we should consider the possibility of moving to just two rates, with one general rate and one concessional rate.

1.37 As the banks' profitability improves, more can also be done to reduce the costs of banking and to make the banking system more efficient. Amongst these steps would be encouragement of competition amongst banks and elimination of administrative restraints on such competition. All the three constituents of the banking system - the public sector banks, the private sector banks and the foreign banks - can contribute to this objective. Reserve Bank of India had earlier relaxed the restrictions on the opening, transfer and closing of branches. It has also recently issued guidelines governing the entry of new private sector banks.

1.38 The irregularities in security transactions have thrown up the issue of the extent and quality of bank regulation. A detailed account of the nature of these irregularities is given in Chapter 3. The scandal underlines the need for firm and fair regulation. But it should not lead to the obliteration of the distinction between the regulator and the manager. Modern bank transactions are vast in volume and multifarious in scope; they cannot be controlled, let alone run, by a central bank. Managements in the banks must be made more effective with better systems of internal control to ensure that banks conform strictly to regulations. The scandal brings home the need for effective bank managements and organisational structures. Steps are being taken to improve internal management systems and control structures within the banks. It is also necessary to improve the central bank's supervision. The Narasimham Committee had recommended the establishment of a separate Board for Financial Supervision under the aegis of Reserve Bank of India. Reserve Bank of India is taking steps to implement this recommendation.

1.39 The inadequacy of accounting norms in use in the banking system has been a major weakness. Indian norms with respect to income recognition for classification of assets and for provisioning for bad and doubtful debts have not been up to international standards. Similarly, Indian banks have not met internationally accepted capital adequacy standards prescribed by the Basle Committee. Reserve Bank has prescribed new norms in all these areas which are to be reflected in the accounts for 1992-93. With the implementation of these norms the balance sheets of the banks will progressively reflect the true financial position in accordance with international norms. It is estimated that most banks will need to make large provisions for bad and doubtful debts which will erode their profitability leading to considerable erosion of capital. The new capital adequacy norms will also require a substantial injection of capital into the banks over the next two years. It will be necessary for the Government to provide substantial support to the banks to help clean up the balance sheets. In order to minimise the burden on the budget it will be necessary to find ways of mobilising at least part of the additional capital from the capital market in the form of new equity. This may require legislative changes to permit minority non-Government holding in the public sector banks.

1.40 Parallel reforms have also been initiated in the capital market. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was set up in 1988 with the intention of ultimately making it a statutory body. This was done by the promulgation of an Ordinance on 30 January 1991. SEBI was reconstituted as a Board with statutory powers in February 1992. Subsequently, the Capital Issues Control Act was repealed and control on the volume and pricing of capital issues was abolished. The task of capital market regulation for investor protection and fair trading practices has devolved upon SEBI. A number of steps have been taken by SEBI in the course of 1992-93 aimed at creating a more transparent set of rules and regulations in the capital market which will ensure its healthy growth with strong investor protection.

1.41 There has been a manifold increase in the use of the capital market for raising funds in 1992-93. Greater transparency has been brought into public issues by the disclosure requirements of SEBI. Mutual funds have been inspected and disciplined. Stock exchanges are being persuaded to improve their trading practices. The experience gained is encouraging.

1.42 The relevance of investor protection goes beyond public capital issues and trading in securities. It is equally important that investors must receive prompt, efficient and fair service from companies. The services of company registries are still an untouched area. Some of the problems that arise here are the result of outdated law and practices. The volume of company securities has grown so much that the techniques of record and transfer developed over a century ago are no longer appropriate. Both the technology and the law need to be modernised in respect of corporate capital management; together with these will emerge new needs for regulation.

Trade and Exchange Rate Policy

1.43 Reform of trade and exchange rate policy is a critical element in structural reform and a great deal has been done in this area. The exchange rate adjustments in July 1991, and the trade policy announced subsequently, had considerably reduced the reliance upon licensing control of imports and created a more favourable exchange rate for exports, especially when account was taken of the premium on Eximscrips. The introduction of the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) moved further in the direction of eliminating licensing control and allowing the exchange rate to reflect the scarcity of foreign exchange. The system has worked fairly well during 1992-93. Despite virtually complete removal of import licensing on all raw materials, components, intermediates and capital goods, the trade account has been managed fairly effectively without any undue pressure on the exchange rate. The difference between the free market rate and the illegal or hawala rate is fairly small, around eight per cent or so which is an important factor moderating the diversion of foreign exchange into illegal channels.

1.44 The present dual exchange rate, under which exporters get a weighted average of the official rate and the market rate has been criticised as amounting to a tax on exporters. There is validity in this criticism, though it needs to be pointed out that the extent of the implicit tax under the present system is much less than the implicit tax on exporters in the system prior to the new economic policies. This is because any system in which there is a difference between the exchange rate (including subsidies) facing exporters and the exchange rate (including tariffs) facing importers constitutes a tax on exporters and the difference between these two was quite large earlier because of high tariffs. The reduction in tariffs in the previous two Budgets, and the change in the exchange rate over this period, have obviously been of considerable benefits to exporters. This improvement is moderated, but by no means eliminated, by the implicit tax in the present dual rate. The Government has, however, indicated that this is a transitional arrangement. It is the intention of the Government to move towards full convertibility on the current account, including unification of the exchange rate, over a period of two to three years. The pace of movement will have to be determined by expectations regarding inflation and the overall balance of payments position.

1.45 Although licensing restrictions have been greatly reduced, they have not been entirely eliminated. A number of items of capital goods, raw materials, intermediates, etc. remain on the licensing list as also all consumer goods. There is need to review the remaining licensing restrictions and remove as many items as possible from licensing and canalisation. It is necessary to protect domestic production in many of these items but this objective is better served by fixing appropriate tariffs. Similarly, a very large number of items are subject to quantitative control of one kind or another for exports. These restrictions are out of place in today's situation of the balance of payments position. In many cases they are the remnants of old concerns which are no longer relevant. It is the intention of the Government to make a comprehensive review of these export restrictions and eliminate all except those that are absolutely essential for reasons of food security or strategic considerations.

1.46 Finally, the policy of progressively lowering customs tariffs is an essential element of any strategy for making the Indian economy internationally competitive. The last two Budgets took important steps in this direction; but Indian tariff rates, with a maximum tariff of 110 per cent at present (except for selected consumer items which are much higher) remain much above the levels prevailing in other countries. The Chelliah Committee has made recommendations for a bold reduction in tariffs to be phased over the next four years. It will be necessary to implement these recommendations in an appropriate manner.

1.47 Parallel with these developments, the rigours of exchange control have been mitigated. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was amended by Ordinance in January 1993 to remove a number of constraints on foreign exchange dealings and various

restrictions on firms with foreign equity holdings. Legislation in this regard will be introduced in the Budget session.

Industrial Policy

1.48 The delicensing of industries in July 1991 has worked well. Competition has been intensified, and a certain dynamism has been imparted to Indian industry. The success of the experiment favours further progress in the same direction.

1.49 The sale of shares of some public enterprises has also brought a new dimension into their strategic thinking, and made them more conscious of profitability and long-term growth. Some public sector enterprises, such as Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL), have sought permission and have been allowed to access the capital markets directly in order to raise funds for their own expansion. This is very different from the Government selling its shares with a view to raising resources and increasing participation by the public. Sale of Government shares did not lead to a resource inflow into the public sector units whereas sale of new equity to the public helps raise resources for investment.

1.50 Several initiatives have been taken to promote foreign investment such as automatic permission for foreign equity holdings up to 51 per cent in Appendix III industries, expeditious clearing of other foreign investment proposals by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), facilities for portfolio investment by foreign investment institutions, and permission to reputed Indian companies to float equity abroad. these constitute an important beginning. It is too early to judge the actual inflow of investment on this count but early results are encouraging. The total volume of foreign investment approvals at Rs.42.9 billion granted under the automatic and non-automatic route during August 1991 to December 1992 is more than three times the Rs.12.7 billion of foreign investment approved in the last decade. There is no doubt that there is a considerable increase in interest on the part of foreign investors including in some of our important priority areas such as power or petroleum refining.

1.51 Capital-intensive infrastructure industries such as power, irrigation and telecommunications are handicapped by a number of constraints. In some, market structures are sub-optimal. Where possible, these industries should eventually develop competitive market structures; where not, they would need to be regulated so as to ensure fairness to their customers. Wrong market structures are reinforced by administered pricing systems which discourage new entry and competition. Capital-intensive industries everywhere rely a good deal on fixed-interest funds; and inadequacies of our capital markets, especially the debt market, affects these industries the most. It is necessary to seek improvements in all the areas - pricing, regulation and finance.

1.52 Finally, our labour legislation, which was originally designed to provide workers with maximum security in terms of employment and wages, is now seen to present some problems. If an enterprise turns sick or closes down, it is difficult to secure to the workers rights which only healthy enterprises can afford to give. The economy faces various hazards - hazards of drought, payments crises, shortages etc - which have to be shared by the people. In addition there are risks faced by workers in any firm that are incident upon the industry or the firm. What security has been given has been available to a small number of organized workers; and the security has proved increasingly illusory with spreading sickness. In a competitive world, the fortunes of firms are inextricably linked with their performance and it is difficult to envisage a system which insulates workers from the misfortunes of the firms in which they work. This is why it is essential to ensure that credible social safety nets are developed so that the costs of adjustment as we transit to a more competitive and hopefully more dynamic economy are not borne exclusively by workers. The National Renewal Fund which was operationalised in 1992-93 is an important beginning in this direction. It provides a mechanism for compensating workers of public sector enterprises subjected to restructuring while also helping to restructure and modernise the enterprises. However, other mechanisms also deserve serious

consideration. Some consideration of unemployment insurance and income stabilization arrangements may be necessary if workers' incomes are to be protected without reducing the flexibility of employment practices.

Agricultural Policy

1.53 With one-third of the GDP and two-thirds of the population still dependent on agriculture we cannot achieve our objective of accelerating overall growth in the economy, or improving the standard of living of our people, without a substantial acceleration in agricultural growth. The trend growth rate in Indian agriculture at present is a little over 2.2 per cent per annum. It needs to be raised to around three per cent if GDP growth is to be accelerated significantly in future. This acceleration in agriculture requires action on several fronts including raising the levels of investment, resolving problems of land tenure, increasing availability of credit, ensuring appropriate pricing policies and developing new technologies to increase productivity.

1.54 After rising steadily in the 1970s, real investment in the agricultural sector - both public and private - declined in the 1980s. The reasons for this decline are complex. In the case of public investment it reflects the resource constraints of the Central and State Governments and the fact that too large a proportion of available resources is absorbed by revenue expenditure, leaving little surplus available for investment. The total volume of public expenditure directed towards the agricultural sector has increased steadily in real terms, but the component of investment has declined. It is necessary to restructure expenditure in both the Centre and the States to contain the growth of current expenditure and increase investment. The decontrol of prices of certain fertilisers earlier in 1992-93, which substantially reduced the size of the fertiliser subsidy, is an important step in this direction as it frees resources which can be used to step up public investment in agriculture and rural development. Similar steps are needed in the State Governments where large losses on irrigation continue to be incurred in a situation when investment in irrigation, and indeed even maintenance activity is suffering.

1.55 Institutional constraints relating to land tenure, including especially the lack of progress in consolidation of holdings, continue to hold back productivity in many areas. Consolidation of land holdings is important if we are to produce a viable small farmer economy and programmes in this regard need to be vigorously pursued in the States.

1.56 Availability of credit is a critical element in any strategy of agricultural modernisation and top priority must be given to strengthening and expanding the existing structure. However, the existing credit structure suffers from serious weaknesses which need to be corrected urgently. The cooperative credit system has deteriorated in most States and become excessively dependent upon NABARD refinance. The culture of loan recoveries, crucial for an efficient credit system, has suffered greatly from loan write-offs and loan waivers. The present structure of interest rates for smaller loans is also out of line with the cost of raising funds through deposits; this militates against the emergence of a financially viable cooperative credit system. These problems have also affected the Regional Rural Banks which are making large losses and which cannot survive unless they are restructured. Efforts will have to be made to find solutions to these problems so that agricultural credit can expand in line with the requirements of the agricultural sector.

1.57 The pricing policies towards agriculture must ensure that the farmer gets a remunerative price for his product and substantial increases have been announced in procurement prices in 1992-93 to ensure that price incentives are maintained. There are limits to the extent to which we can follow a policy of subsidising inputs, which could put open-ended burdens on the Budgets. Some subsidies are justifiable but in general we should ensure that farmers are charged reasonable prices for their inputs and that these costs are appropriately reflected in the support prices announced by Government. In this context it is relevant to mention that agriculture will be a major beneficiary of the policy of reducing the high level of protection earlier given to industry. High protection to industry has

typically meant that our industrial prices are much above world prices whereas our agricultural prices are much more in line with world prices and in many cases actually lower. We need to redress this imbalance by reducing industrial protection and simultaneously allowing, and indeed encouraging, agricultural exports. The scope for agricultural production for exports, including high-value products with some processing, is very substantial. This should be fully exploited, not only in the interest of the farmer but also in the interest of strengthening the balance of payments. Finally, the logic of liberalisation implies that agricultural products must be allowed to move freely within the country in response to market demand. We must move away from the use of administrative measures to restrict movement in agricultural products as has sometimes happened in the past.

1.58 Technology is equally important in the task of agricultural modernisation and here too a great deal needs to be done. We have built an extensive system of agricultural universities and research institutions; but there is reason to believe that the results on the ground fall considerably short of both expectations and potential. Part of the problem is the inadequacy of resources; but there are also organisational and management deficiencies. These need to be tackled on a priority basis.

Poverty Alleviation and Human Resource Development

1.59 The Government has built up a large number of programmes to alleviate poverty. But our country is large, and the poor are numerous. The reach of poverty alleviation programmes has thus been limited. The poor are entirely dependent on their own labour; hence it is important to ensure that national output and employment grow as rapidly as possible. But in the meanwhile,there will continue to be a need for preventing distress, addressing special hardships, and creating opportunities for the disadvantaged. Funds for programmes to serve these needs have been constrained in recent years because of severe pressure on budgetary resources. One consequence of restoration of fiscal balance would be that the Government would be able to devote larger resources to poverty alleviation programmes. It is the intention of the Government to begin this process of restoration straight away.

1.60 However, the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes will depend on how well the money is spent. It will be necessary to integrate these programmes into the overall strategy of decentralised rural development, sensitive to local needs and resources, and with greater emphasis on creation of durable social and economic assets. It will be necessary to use the immense potential of Panchayati Raj institutions to make a success of these programmes.

1.61 Poverty alleviation has to be an integral component of human resource development. Apart from the fulfillment of basic needs, all citizens must have access to basic social services such as elementary education, primary health care, safe drinking water and sanitation at affordable costs - services that empower the poor to better their circumstances. The Government will have to shoulder major responsibilities in this area. Its ability to devote larger resources to human resource development is crucially linked to the speed of fiscal consolidation, improvement in the efficiency and profitability of public enterprises and the overall success of the structural reforms designed to accelerate the pace of economic development and the resource-generating capabilities of the economy. The State Governments have a special responsibility in the area of social services.

1.62 Over the years, our educational system has expanded considerably. But our performance in this area needs further improvement. Our literacy level is still low in comparison to developing countries similar to us. The quality of primary education is poor; this has often been a major contributory factor to the high drop-out rate amongst the pupils. However, non-formal approaches to this problem have been a remarkably successful supplement to the formal schooling system, and some districts have reached or are on the point of reaching 100 per cent literacy. Universalisation of primary education has to be

major national objective in the 1990s. Literacy should be promoted as an useful input in life and work. Once the grown-ups become literate, their children are much more likely to acquire learning. Educated mothers are likely to invest more into the education of their children and hence to have fewer children. Adult female education is perhaps the single-most effective instrument for population control.

1.63 For our circumstances, a flexible system of learning for people of various ages and circumstances would be more effective. This is particularly true of secondary and tertiary education; there is an urgent need to give these levels a vocational bias, to bring the education imparted closer to the skills that would be required in work, and in general to make the educational system more responsive to the needs of the productive system. A time has also come for the consolidation of higher education - for improving its quality and utility, and for that purpose to invest more in its infrastructure, such as libraries and laboratories. It is equally necessary to use new technologies to improve the cost-effectiveness and reach of educational services. Television aided by satellites could deliver instruction to the remotest villages at a fraction of the cost of conventional schools. Remote teaching cannot take over completely from schools and colleges, but could serve as a valuable complement.

1.64 As with education, the aim of the health care system should be to enhance the capacity of people for a productive and happy life. Our infant mortality is unacceptably high; this is only one obvious indicator of the room for improvement in health care. The emphasis should be on preventive health care - on the provision of safe drinking water, the prevention of waterborne diseases, and on the promotion of healthier ways of living. Health programmes need to be integrated with those for family welfare, and local communities need to be more closely involved in both.

Energy Policy

1.65 Under any conceivable development strategy, the demand for commercial energy is bound to go up. Since this happens to be a very capital intensive industry, the challenge ahead is to create an environment in which requisite resources, internal and external, can be mobilised. Government has taken major decisions to open up the hydro carbon and power sectors to private enterprises so as to supplement the effort of public sector. However, the magnitude of response will depend crucially on the reform of pricing and distribution arrangements.

1.66 This is an area where the dominant portion of public sector can not be wished away. It is therefore essential that organisational and pricing reforms are undertaken so that public enterprises can mobilise adequate resources for their expansion. The Government's decision to reorganise Oil and Natural Gas Commission as a corporation is a helpful first step. However, sooner or later, the problem of persistent underpricing of domestic crude oil will need to be faced.

1.67 In the power sector, the problem of low rate of return, in many states that of negative rate of return, and persistent organisational deficiencies in the functioning of State Electricity Boards (as evident from sub-optimal plant load factor and heavy transmission and distribution losses) will need to be squarely faced. It is also clear that private sector power generation companies will be attracted to invest only if the State Electricity Boards are in a sound financial position to ensure prompt payment for electricity bought by them. Alternatively, a fresh look will have to be taken at distribution systems, with the private power generating companies being able to sell their power to some bulk consumers. Energy planning in the future will also have to pay greater attention to environmental concerns. Maximum possible emphasis has to be laid on energy conservation to save on capital costs as well as to minimise the environmental hazards.

Conclusion

1.68 The prosperity achieved by many developing countries in Asia, and also in other parts of the developing world, would have been unimaginable fifty years ago. The standard and quality of life of the citizens of these countries can be explained by neither their natural resources nor their domination of other countries. It is explained by sustained efforts at improving the quality of human resources, by policies that encourage investment and place a premium on efficiency, and a sustained thrust towards international competitiveness.

1.69 The secret of success lies in the capacity for self-improvement. True self-reliance is to be found in the capacity for self-improvement, for continuous learning, borrowing, adaptation and innovation. It would be an error to think that only industrial countries can improve themselves, or that developing countries must only import improvements. The capacity to improve oneself encompasses the capacity to import, imitate and assimilate and adapt quickly, efficiently and sensibly. It also includes the ability to innovate within the capacity of the resources available. It would be equally wrong to think that the capacity for self-improvement depends upon scientific or technological capacity alone. All goal-oriented human activity is capable of self-improvement. Self-improvement is driven by human endeavour, but conditioned by the social, economic and political environment, for this environment determines the incentive patterns which drive endeavour. It is this environment that our structural reforms aim to change. They seek to create an environment of opportunity and challenge, freedom and excitement. The Government must continue to protect the weak and help the poor, to ensure peace and prevent mischief. But beyond this, our people should have the chance to exercise initiative and ingenuity, for in their endeavour lies the promise for the country. It is surely possible for even a poor country to become a better place with its own efforts. Towards this goal we have taken decisive steps in the past year and a half. They set a direction in which hope lies.

2

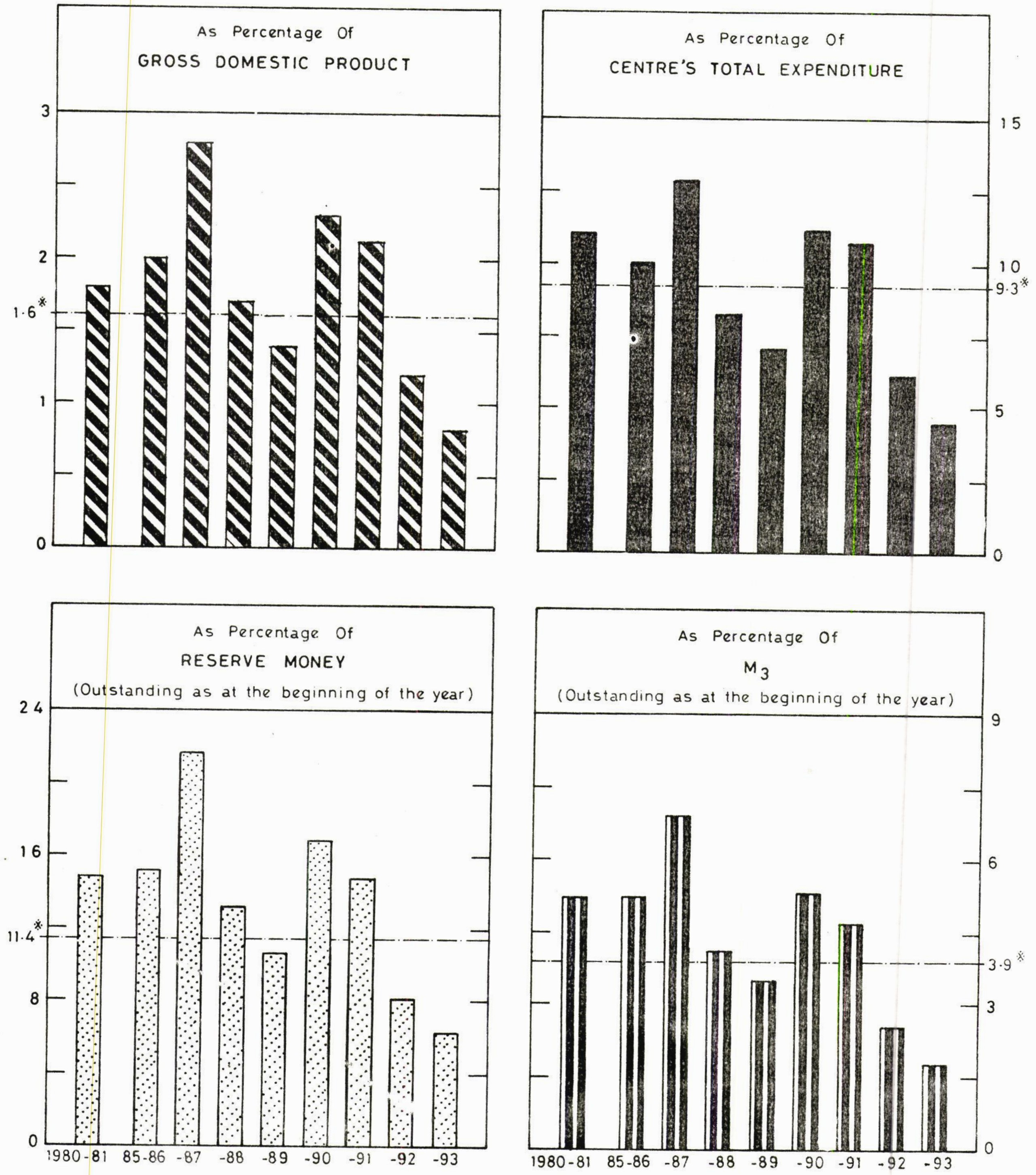
PUBLIC FINANCE

The process of fiscal consolidation initiated in the Union Budget for 1991-92 was continued in 1992-93. All three deficit indicators included in the Budget, namely, the revenue deficit, budget deficit and fiscal deficit, show a significant reduction in BE 1992-93 compared to RE 1991-92. This was sought to be achieved by substantially higher tax and non-tax receipts and by measures to contain exenditure. Reforms in direct and indirect taxes have contributed to buoyancy in revenue collections. There is a significant increase in non-tax revenues, through higher dividend earnings from the PSUs and a higher share of profits from Reserve Bank of India. Interest rates on Government loans were increased. On the expenditure side, the estimates show a degree of restraint. The total expenditure increase in BE 1992-93 over BE 1991-92 is Rs.5665 crore, of which interest payments alone account for Rs.4750 crore. Expenditure compression of this magnitude necessitated keeping budget support for the Central Plan at more or less the same level in nominal terms as in BE 1991-92. Non-Plan establishment expenditure remained tightly controlled. The decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers in August 1992 was a major measure to control the outgo on fertiliser subsidy. Increase in petroleum product prices announced in September 1992 is expected to generate a surplus in the OCC pool account and will, therefore, avoid pressure on the Government Budget. As part of expenditure control strategy, and in order to regulate the level of borrowing from the Reserve Bank, fiscal deficit ceilings were prescribed for the quarters ending June, September and December 1992. It has been possible to achieve these targets for strengthening the existing expenditure control mechanism.

The Government had set up a Tax Reforms Committee in August 1991. Based on the recommendations made by the Committee in its Interim Report, personal income tax was restructured with lower tax rates, fewer slabs and a higher exemption limit in the 1992-93 Budget. The taxation of firms was revamped and a flat rate of tax of 40 per cent was prescribed. Taxation of capital gains was also reformed. Long-term capital gains would be taxed at flat rates after allowing for the cost of assets to be adjusted for inflation. The peak level of import duties was lowered to 110 per cent and import duties for capital goods and machinery were lowered and rationalised. The Committee in its two final Reports has made recommendations in the area of corporate taxation, import duties and excise duties. These would be taken into consideration while formulating the tax policies in the coming years.

Figure 2·1

CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT



* Average for the period 1980-81 — 1992-93

Despite financial constraints, the outlay for Central Plan has been kept up at reasonable levels. The Central Annual Plan outlay for 1992-93 was stepped up by 20.5 per cent to Rs.48407 crore. The Budgetary support for the Central Plan was, however, reduced from 44 per cent in RE 1991-92 to 38.2 per cent in BE 1992-93.

The importance of reducing the fiscal deficit and bringing inflation under control has been evident for some time. Decisive action to limit the fiscal deficit was initiated in the Budget of July 1991-92, which reduced the Central Government's fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.2 per cent in 1991-92. This represented a reduction in the primary deficit from 4.4 per cent to 1.7 per cent of GDP. The Budget of 1992-93 continued the process of restoring fiscal discipline and targeted a further reduction in fiscal deficit to 5.0 per cent of GDP.

2.2 The process of fiscal consolidation initiated in the Union Budget for 1991-92 was continued in 1992-93. All three deficit indicators included in the Budget namely, revenue deficit, budget deficit and fiscal deficit show a significant reduction in BE 1992-93 compared to RE 1991-92. This is sought to be achieved by substantially higher tax and non-tax receipts and by measures to contain expenditure.

2.3 On the expenditure side, the estimates show a degree of restraint. The total increase in BE 1992-93 over BE 1991-92 is Rs.5665 crore, of which interest payments alone account for Rs.4750 crore. Interest payments continue to show high growth due to Government moving gradually to market related rates of borrowing and high interest payments falling due on small savings instruments maturing after a lock-in period of 5 to 5 1/2 years. Expenditure compression of this magnitude was made possible by keeping budget support for the Central Plan at more or less the same level in nominal terms as in BE 1991-92. The Plan outlay was however higher by Rs.5438 crore over BE 1991-92 due to higher estimates of internal resources and borrowings. Non-Plan establishment expenditure continued to be tightly controlled. The decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers in August 1992 was a major measure to control the outgo on fertiliser subsidy. The increase in petroleum product prices announced in September 1992 is expected to generate a surplus in the OCC pool account and will, therefore, avoid pressure on the Government Budget.

2.4 As part of expenditure control strategy, and in order to regulate the level of borrowing from the Reserve Bank, fiscal deficit ceilings were prescribed for the quarters ending June, September and December 1992. It has been possible to achieve these targets by strengthening the existing expenditure control mechanism. A system of monthly budgeting based on a monthly phasing of budgeted receipts and expenditures of Ministries/Departments was introduced. Budgetary provisions are now apportioned in monthly allotments and Financial Advisers attached to Ministries/Departments are required to report significant variations from the targets along with reasons for the variations and the remedial steps proposed to be taken. Further measures to strengthen this system are under consideration.

2.5 There is a significant increase in non-tax revenues, through higher dividend earnings from PSUs and higher share of profits from the RBI, the latter made possible by withdrawal of concessional finance provided by RBI to certain financial institutions. Interest rates on Government loans have been increased, although the gap between interest payments and receipts continues to increase, partly reflecting the revenue deficit, and partly the subsidy built into the rates.

2.6 On the tax revenue side, the reforms in direct and indirect taxes have contributed to the buoyancy in revenue collection. Further reforms in these areas will be undertaken keeping in view the recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee. In order to improve the functioning of the public sector enterprises and to mobilise additional resources, the process of disinvestment initiated last year has been continued. The public sector, however, will continue to perform a vital role in the years to come in areas such as power, transport, communication and irrigation.

2.7 Throughout the 1980s, all important indicators of fiscal imbalance were on the rise. The trend in the various indicators of fiscal imbalance since 1975-76 is given in Table 2.1. The fiscal deficit of the Central Government was around 8 per cent of GDP from 1985-86 onwards, as compared with 6 per cent at the beginning of 1980s and 4 per cent in the mid 1970s. During the year 1990-91, the fiscal deficit rose to 8.4 per cent of GDP. The fiscal deficit can be decomposed into primary deficit and interest payments by the Government. The primary deficit was 2.5 per cent of GDP in 1975-76, increased to 4.3 per cent of GDP in 1980-81, and rose further to 5.5 per cent of GDP in 1985-86. It remained around 4.5 per cent of GDP till 1990-91.

TABLE 2.1
Central Government Deficit
(per cent of GDP at current market prices)

	Budget deficit	Revenue deficit	Monetised deficit	Fiscal deficit	Primary deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1975-76	0.5	1.1	0.0	4.1	2.5
1980-81	1.8	1.5	2.6	6.2	4.3
1981-82	0.9	0.2	2.0	5.4	3.4
1982-83	0.9	0.7	1.9	6.0	3.8
1983-84	0.7	1.2	1.9	6.3	4.0
1984-85	1.6	1.8	2.6	7.5	5.0
Average Sixth Plan	1.2	1.1	2.2	6.3	4.1
1985-86	2.0	2.2	2.4	8.3	5.5
1986-87	2.8	2.7	2.4	9.0	5.8
1987-88	1.7	2.7	2.0	8.1	4.7
1988-89	1.4	2.7	1.6	7.8	4.2
1989-90	2.3	2.6	3.0	7.8	3.9
Average Seventh Plan	2.1	2.6	2.3	8.2	4.8
1990-91	2.1	3.5	2.8	8.4	4.4
1991-92(R.E.)	1.2	2.8	0.9	6.2	1.7
1992-93(B.E.)	0.8	2.0	0.8	5.0	0.3

Note: GDP at current market prices is estimated to grow at 14 per cent in 1992-93.

The budget deficit is the difference between all receipts and expenditure, both revenue and capital. The revenue deficit denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. The monetised deficit is the increase in net RBI credit to the Central Government, which is the sum of the net increase in the holdings of Treasury Bills of the RBI and its contribution to the market borrowing of the Government. The fiscal deficit is the excess of total expenditure including loans net of lending over revenue receipts, grants and non-debt capital receipts. The primary deficit is the fiscal deficit less interest payments.

2.8 The steady growth of Government expenditure, particularly non-plan expenditure, has been the main reason for the country falling into a fiscal crisis. A significant element of this is the growth in interest payments, which in an efficient system would have been fully covered by returns on productive capital expenditure and investment financed by debt. Instead of providing such a cover, plan expenditure has been characterized by low returns from investments and inefficiency. This has resulted in wastage of scarce resources. The decreasing share of plan expenditure going for capital expenditure has further compounded the problem. Seventh Plan projections of selected fiscal indicators (interpolated for the 2nd to the 4th year of the Plan in the long-term fiscal policy), envisaged a positive balance of current revenue (BCR) of the Centre of 0.2 per cent of GDP by 1989-90. A comparison with actual performance reveals that throughout the Seventh Plan period, the BCR remained negative and even deteriorated to -1.2 per cent of GDP in 1989-90, the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. One reason was that direct tax collections were lower than targeted. On the financing side the share of domestic borrowing and the budgetary deficit far exceeded the

targets. Interest payments, food and fertiliser subsidies rose sharply and also exceeded the targets.

2.9 There was a further deterioration in 1990-91, with the fiscal deficit reaching 8.4 per cent of GDP, the primary deficit 4.4 per cent of GDP and the budgetary contribution to money supply 2.8 per cent of GDP. The link between the fiscal deficit and the current account deficit, which was beginning to be recognised in 1989-90, became more apparent in 1990-91. The combination of a further rise in the fiscal deficit and political instability led to a dramatic loss of confidence in the Indian economy in the international capital markets. The fiscal deficit spilled over into a balance of payment crisis and the process of fiscal adjustment could not be postponed any longer.

Fiscal and Budgetary Developments in 1991-92 : Central Government

2.10 The centre-piece of the reform programme introduced in 1991-92 was restoration of the macro-economic balance which had been severely disturbed in 1990-91. Both the stabilisation of the balance of payments and the control of rising inflation required an immediate and dramatic reduction in the fiscal deficit. The target was to reduce the fiscal deficit of the Centre from about 8.4 per cent of GDP to 6.2 per cent. Given the reduced time frame of nine months available, much of the reduction had to come from capital expenditure. Though revenues as a proportion of GDP increased by about half a percentage point, expenditure plus net lending had to be cut by over 1.6 per cent. About 0.4 per cent of GDP was contributed by the disinvestment of PSU shares.

2.11 The revenue deficit continues to be at a high level, although the actuals for 1991-92 are significantly lower than for 1990-91. The pressures on the revenue deficit will remain as long as the Government has to set apart increasing outlays on Rural Development, Agriculture,Health and Education and interest payments continue to show a high growth. The growth in the revenue deficit can be moderated if reasonable returns on the investments in departmental and non-departmental enterprises financed by the Government can be ensured within the framework of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2.12 The strategy of stepping up revenues was broadly successful in 1991-92; the revenue receipts of the Centre increased by 22 per cent to Rs. 69289 crore in 1991-92 (RE) from Rs. 56873 crore in the previous year. This compared with an increase of revenue receipts of only 5 per cent in 1990-91. Current account expenditure increased by 15 per cent from Rs. 75434 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 86370 crore in 1991-92 (RE). Consequently, the revenue deficit as a proportion of GDP was brought down from 3.5 per cent in 1990-91 to 2.8 per cent in 1991-92 (Table 2.2).

Savings and Capital Formation

2.13 The Economic and Functional classification of the Central Government Budget reveals a steady decline in the proportion of expenditure on capital formation (Table 2.3). Gross capital formation of the Central Government which was over 40 per cent of the total expenditure in the first half of the 1980s started declining from 1986-87 onwards. This trend continued in 1991-92. The growth of gross capital formation shows a similar pattern. It averaged 18.8 per cent per annum from 1982-83 to 1985-86 and 11.4 per cent from 1986-87 to 1989-90. It fell further to an average of only 4.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 1991-92 (RE) (Table 2.4).

TABLE 2.2

Centre's Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure

(Per cent of GDP)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E.)	1992 93 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Tax revenue (Net of States' share)	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1
2.Non-tax revenue	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.2
3. Total current revenue(1+2)	9.4	10.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.9	10.7	11.4	11.3
4. Total current expenditure	10.9	12.3	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.2	14.2	13.3
(a) Interest payments	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.6
(b) Subsidies	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3
(c) Defence expenditure	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
(d) Grants to States & UTs	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.4
(e) Others	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0
5. Revenue Account surplus(+)/ deficit(-) [3-4]	-1.5	-1.8	-2.2	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-3.5	-2.8	-2.0

Note: The figures may not add up to the total because of rounding.

2.14 There were, however, three positive developments. Firstly, investment in physical assets, increased marginally to 8.3 per cent (RE) of total expenditure from 8.2 per cent in 1990-91. Secondly, defence expenditure declined from 14.6 per cent of total expenditure to 14.2 per cent. Thirdly, gross savings of the Government, decreased in absolute value by Rs.2214 crore (or 21.1 per cent) though they continued to remain negative as they had since 1984-85 (Table 2.4).

Government Debt

2.15 Increasing resort to borrowings over the years has led to a continuous growth in the total outstanding debt. Internal liabilities registered a sharp increase in the 1980s, from 35.6 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 53.3 per cent in 1990-91. This was due to a combination of revenue deficits and poor returns on assets financed by capital receipts, a summary measure of which is the fiscal deficit. Liabilities did decline marginally, however, to 52.1 per cent in 1991-92 (RE) (Table 2.5). Other liabilities (small savings, provident funds etc.) have risen much more than market borrowings. Their share in total internal liabilities increased from 36.3 per cent in 1980-81 to 46.5 per cent in 1991-92 (RE).

2.16 External liabilities are shown in the budget converted at the exchange rate prevailing in March of the year in which they are incurred. The ratio of these liabilities to GDP has come down from 8.3 per cent in 1980-81 to 5.8 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). However, it is more appropriate to convert them at current end-of the year exchange rates, to reflect the burden of the debt fully. When this is done, external liabilities of the Central Government are seen to have risen rapidly from 9.9 per cent of GDP at the end of 1980-81 to 12.5 per cent at the end of 1990-91 and to 18 per cent at the end of 1991-92 (RE).

Figure 2·2

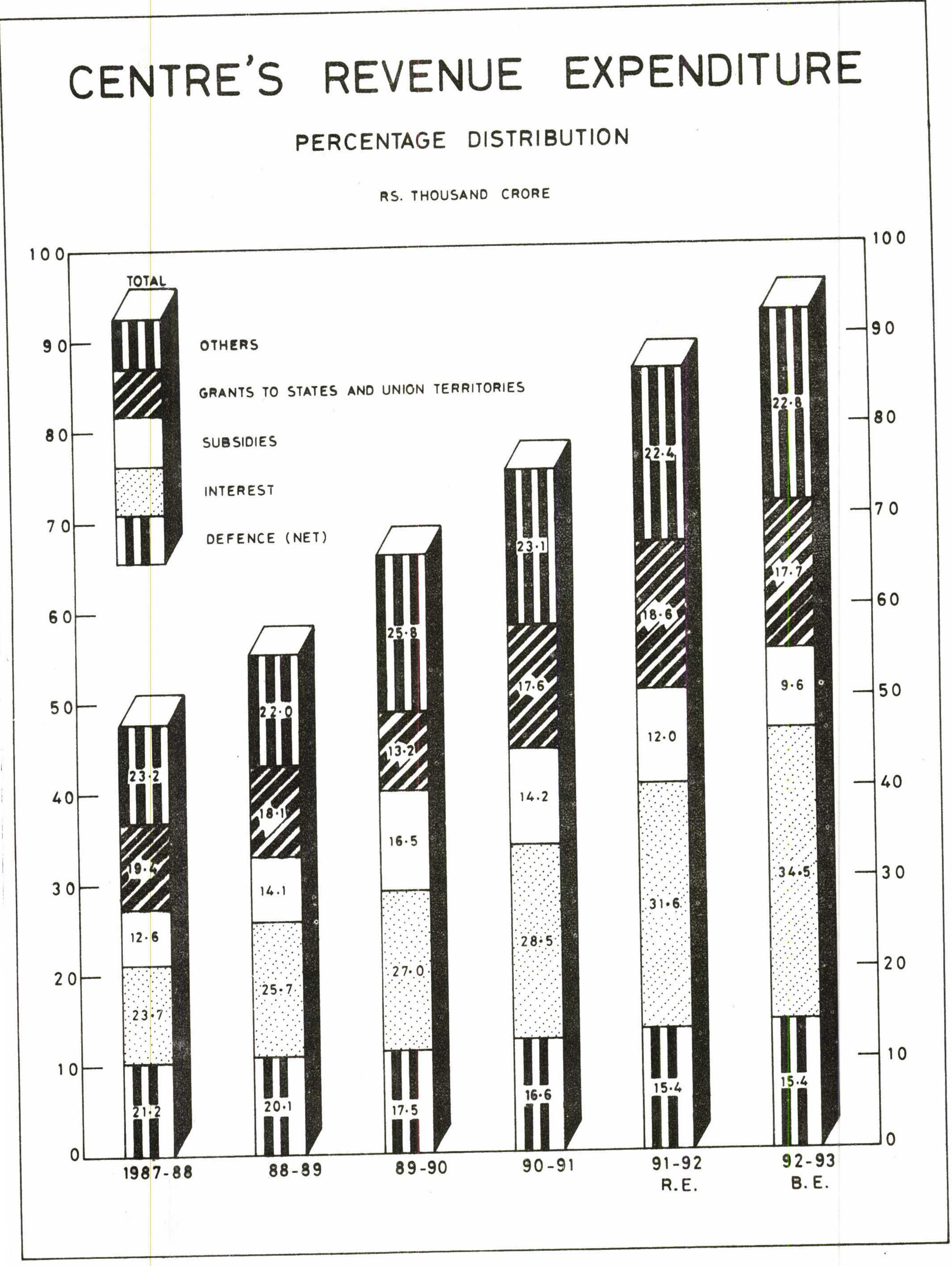

CENTRE'S REVENUE EXPENDITURE
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
RS. THOUSAND CRORE
TOTAL
OTHERS
GRANTS TO STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
SUBSIDIES
INTEREST
DEFENCE (NET)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1987-88
88-89
89-90
90-91
91-92 R.E.
92-93 B.E.
23·2
19·4
12·6
23·7
21·2
22·0
18·1
14·1
25·7
20·1
25·8
13·2
16·5
27·0
17·5
23·1
17·6
14·2
28·5
16·6
22·4
18·6
12·0
31·6
15·4
22·8
17·7
9·6
34·5
15·4

TABLE 2.3
Economic Classfication of Total Expenditure of Central Government

1	1980-81 2	1984-85 3	1985-86 4	1986-87 5	1987-88 6	1988-89 7	1989-90 8	1990-91 9	1991-92 (R.E.) 10	1992-93 (B.E.) 11
					(Rs.crore)					
1. Consumption expenditure	5174	9428	11210	14665	16551	18763	20784	22359	24731	27130
a) Defence	3571	6647	7962	10439	11875	13237	14298	15319	16256	17405
b) Other Government administration	1603	2781	3248	4226	4676	5526	6486	7040	8475	9725
2.Transfer payments (Current)	6912	14938	18347	21243	25380	31399	37877	45134	52674	55905
a)Interest payments	2253	5646	7090	8648	10702	13347	16525	19949	25682	29646
b)Subsidies	1912	4484	5070	5542	5976	7859	10862	10728	10363	8910
c)Grants to States & UTs (including local bodies)	1810	2863	3922	4205	4962	5831	5725	7664	9102	9239
d)Others	937	1945	2265	2848	3740	4362	4765	6793	7527	8110
3.Gross capital formation Out Of budgetary resources	9012	17551	21477	24320	25770	28977	33012	35058	35746	3859
a)Physical assets	1907	4123	4558	5905	5961	7056	8136	8602	9520	11787
b)Financial assets	7105	13428	16919	18415	19809	21921	24876	26456	26226	26806
4.Others	1397	1962	2078	3795	2603	2263	3376	2422	1613	1250
5. Total expenditure	22495	43879	53112	64023	70304	81402	95049	104973	114764	122878
As per cent of total expenditure						(per cent)				
1.Consumption expenditure	23.0	21.5	21.1	22.9	23.5	23.0	21.9	21.3	21.5	22.1
a) Defence	15.9	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.9	16.3	15.0	14.6	14.2	14.2
b) Other Government administration	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.9
2.Transfer payments (Current)	30.7	34.0	34.5	33.2	36.1	38.6	39.8	43.0	45.9	45.5
a)Interest payments	10.0	12.9	13.3	13.5	15.2	16.4	17.4	19.0	22.4	24.1
b)Subsidies	8.5	10.2	9.5	8.7	8.5	9.7	11.4	10.2	9.0	7.3
c)Grants to States & UTs (including local bodies)	8.0	6.5	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.0	7.3	7.9	7.5
d)Others	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.0	6.5	6.6	6.6
3.Gross capital formation Out Of budgetary resources	40.1	40.0	40.4	38.0	36.7	35.6	34.7	33.4	31.1	31.4
a)Physical assets	8.5	9.4	8.6	9.2	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.3	9.6
b)Financial assets	31.6	30.6	31.9	28.8	28.2	26.9	26.2	25.2	22.9	21.8
4.Others	6.2	4.5	3.9	5.9	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.3	1.4	1.0

2.17 The increasing fiscal deficits and consequent borrowings from the domestic private sector have also put upward pressure on interest rates. This is reflected in the increasing trend in average rates. The average rate of interest on internal liabilities rose from 7.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 8.2 per cent in 1990-91 (Table 2.6), and further to 8.7 per cent in 1991-92 (RE), because of the continued replacement of old lower-interest debt by new higher-interest debt. The rate of interest on external liabilities similarly increased from 3.2 per cent in 1985-86 to 8.4 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). This was due to the reduction in the proportion of soft loans provided by multilateral lending institutions (IDA etc.), and the hardening of international interest rates in the 1980s.

TABLE 2.4

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its Financing

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					(Rs.crore)					
I. Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government	9012	17551	21477	24320	25770	28977	33012	35058	35746	38593
(i)Gross capital formation by the Central Government	1907	4123	4558	5905	5961	7056	8136	8602	9520	11787
(ii)Financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy	7105	13428	16919	18415	19809	21921	24876	26456	26226	26806
II. Gross savings of the Central Government	3	-963	-1441	-2852	-4294	-5722	-5142	-10502	-8288	-4039
III. Gap(I-II)	9009	18514	22918	27172	30064	34699	38154	45560	44034	42632
Financed by										
a. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy	7339	16657	21068	24794	26299	31639	34831	41794	39083	37703
(i)Domestic capital receipts	4762	12912	16131	16533	20483	25997	24239	30447	32051	32314
(ii)Budgetary deficit	2577	3745	4937	8261	5816	5642	10592	11347	7032	5389
b. Draft on foreign savings	1670	1857	1850	2378	3765	3060	3323	3766	4951	4929
As per cent of GDP					(Per cent)					
I. Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government	6.6	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.6	5.9	5.6
(i)Gross capital formation by the Central Government	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
(ii)Financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy	5.2	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.9
II. Gross savings of the Central Government	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4	-1.1	-2.0	-1.4	-0.6
III. Gap(I-II)	6.6	8.0	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.6	7.2	6.1
Financed by										
a. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy	5.4	7.2	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	6.4	5.4
(i)Domestic capital receipts	3.5	5.6	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.7
(ii)Budgetary deficit	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.8
b. Draft on foreign savings	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
I. Increase in gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government	24.7	19.4	22.4	13.2	6.0	12.4	13.9	6.2	2.0	8.0

Notes: (i) Gross capital formation in this table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently, domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

(ii) Because of revisions in the series of GDP ,the ratios given here may differ from those given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

TABLE 2.5

Outstanding Liabilities of the Central Government

1	1980-81 2	1985-86 3	1986-87 4	1987-88 5	1988-89 6	1989-90 7	1990-91 8	1991-92 (RE) 9	1992-93 (BE) 10
				(Rs.crore)					
1.Internal liabilities	48451	119331	146247	172338	204025	239849	283194	317680	356291
a)Internal debt	30864	71039	86312	98646	114498	133193	154004	170104	188536
a)Market borrowings	15676	35352	40880	46743	55161	62565	70565	78066	83066
b)Others	15188	35687	45432	51903	59337	70628	83439	92038	105470
b).Other internal liabilities	17587	48292	59935	73692	89527	106656	129190	147576	167755
2.External debt(outstanding)*	11298	18153	20299	23223	25746	28343	31525	35501	39565
3.Total outstanding liabilities (1+2)	59749	137484	166546	195561	229771	268192	314719	353181	395856
4.Amount due from Pakistan on account ofshare of pre-partition debt	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
5.Net liabilities (3-4)	59449	137184	166246	195261	229471	267892	314419	352881	395556
6.Total assets	58999	123966	143776	162810	184303	209623	236970	260186	288979
7.Excess of liabilities over assets (5-6)	450	13218	22470	32451	45168	58269	77449	92695	106577
As per cent of GDP at current prices				(Per cent)					
1.Internal liabilities(outstanding)	35.6	45.5	49.9	51.7	51.4	52.8	53.3	52.1	51.3
a)Internal debt	22.7	27.1	29.5	29.6	28.9	29.3	29.0	27.9	27.1
b).Other internal liabilities	12.9	18.4	20.5	22.1	22.6	23.5	24.3	24.2	24.1
2.External debt(outstanding)*	8.3	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7
3.Total outstanding liabilities (1+2)	43.9	52.4	56.9	58.7	57.9	59.1	59.3	57.9	57.0
6.Total assets	43.4	47.3	49.1	48.9	46.5	46.2	44.6	42.7	41.6
7.Excess of liabilities over assets (5-6)	0.3	5.0	7.7	9.7	11.4	12.8	14.6	15.2	15.3
Memorandum items									
External Debt (Rs.crore) (Converted at year-end exchange rates) @	13479	26638	32312	36578	46838	54100	66314	109675	112022
(as per cent of GDP)	9.9	10.2	11.0	11.0	11.8	11.9	12.5	18.0	16.1

* External debt figures represent borrowings by Central Government from external resources and are based upon historical rates of exchange.

@ End-March rates.For 1980-81,the rates prevailing at the end of March,1981; for 1985-86,the rates prevailing at the end of March,1986 and so on. However, for 1992-93 the information pertains to end-September 1992.

Note: GDP (at current prices) for 1992-93 is estimated to grow by 14 per cent .

2.18 The growth in internal and external liabilities and the increasing rate of interest have resulted in a mounting burden of interest payments. While gross interest payments as a ratio of total expenditure more than doubled between 1980-81 and 1991-92 (RE), from 11.6 per cent to 23.7 per cent, interest payments net of interest received increased by nearly four times from 3.6 per cent to 13.9 per cent. The fiscal correction measures introduced in the 1991-92 budgets marginally reduced the total (internal and external) liabilities-to-GDP ratio from 59.3 per cent in the 1990-91 to 57.9 per cent in 1991-92. However, this has not helped in reducing the net interest liability. It would take a few years before the reduced level of borrowings has a perceptible impact on the heavy interest burden of the Government. It is imperative that the Government continue the policy of fiscal correction in the coming years.

2.19 At the beginning of 1980s, book value of assets and liabilities of the Central Government were both at 44 per cent of GDP (Table 2.5). Since then, there has been a growing divergence between the two, with liabilities overtaking assets. Liabilities exceeded assets by 15.2 per cent of GDP in 1991-92.

TABLE 2.6

Interest on Outstanding liabilities of Central Government

	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E.)	1992-93 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				(Rs.crore)					
1.Interest on internal liabilities	2373	6974	8480	10275	13036	16241	19637	24615	29084
a)Internal debt	1369	3919	4763	5514	6913	8273	9814	11191	13264
i)Market borrowings	808	2465	3098	3681	4506	5368	6366	7215	8250
ii)Others	561	1454	1665	1833	2407	2905	3448	3976	5014
b).Other internal liabilities	1004	3055	3717	4761	6123	7968	9823	13424	15820
2.Interest on external debt	231	538	766	977	1242	1494	1834	2635	2916
3.Gross interest payments	2604	7512	9246	11252	14278	17735	21471	27250	32000
4.Net interest payments	809	2917	3893	5497	7297	9269	12687	15953	18536
Average rate of interest				(Per cent))					
1. Internal liabilities	N.A.	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.2
a)Internal debt	N.A.	6.7	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.8
i)Market borrowings	N.A.	8.1	8.8	9.0	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.6
ii)Others	N.A.	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.4
b).Other internal. liabilities	N.A.	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.2	10.4	10.7
2. External debt	N.A.	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	8.4	8.2
3. Total liabilities	N.A.	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.1

Note: The interest liabilities indicated above are on cash basis and not on accrual basis.

States and Union Territories : 1991-92

2.20 There was a sharp deterioration in the finances of the States and Union Territories in 1991-92 with the combined budgetary deficit touching Rs. 1896 crore as compared with only Rs. 139 crore in 1990-91. However, the gap between current revenue and total outlay (including Public Sector Units) declined to 3.8 per cent of GDP in 1991-92 (RE) from 4.1 per cent in 1990-91. The current revenue of the States and Union Territories increased by 23 per cent from Rs. 60381 crore to Rs.74379 crore in 1991-92 (RE). The increase was almost entirely due to an increase in grants from the Centre, and State's share of income-tax and Union excise duties, collected by the Centre. There was a decline in receipts from land revenue by 6.8 per cent. The dissavings of State Public Undertakings amounted to Rs.

TABLE 2.7

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories

(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for financing their Plans)

	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (BE)	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					(Rs.crore)					
I. Total outlay	36845	83961	100790	112169	130048	158107	176548	198158	198922	220275
(a)Developmental	24426	53397	63778	68801	79548	98501	105922	116724	117391	129161
(b)Non-developmental	12419	30564	37012	43368	50500	59606	70626	81434	81531	91114
II. Current revenue	24563	56773	64823	73485	85714	103115	110607	132411	132452	150289
(a)Tax revenue	19844	43267	49540	56976	66925	77693	87723	102896	102475	115331
(i)Direct taxes	3268	6252	6890	7483	9757	11165	12259	15338	16233	18066
(ii)Indirect taxes	16576	37015	42650	49493	57168	66528	75464	87558	86242	97265
(b)Non-tax revenue	4719	13506	15283	16509	18789	25422	22884	29515	29977	34958
III. GAP(I-II)	12282	27188	35967	38684	44334	54992	65941	65747	66470	69986
Financed by:										
(i)Domestic capital receipts	7161	21899	24439	29415	36172	40812	50192	50424	51504	57528
(ii)Net external assistance	1670	1850	2378	3765	3060	3567	4263	4377	6038	5375
(iii)Budgetary deficit	3451	3439	9150	5504	5102	10613	11486	10946	8928	7083
As per cent of GDP					(Per cent)					
I. Total outlay	27.1	32.0	34.4	33.7	32.8	34.8	33.3	32.5	32.6	31.7
(a)Developmental	18.0	20.4	21.8	20.6	20.1	21.7	20.0	19.2	19.3	18.6
(b)Non-developmental	9.1	11.7	12.6	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.1
II. Current revenue	18.1	21.6	22.1	22.1	21.6	22.7	20.8	21.7	21.7	21.6
(a)Tax revenue	14.6	16.5	16.9	17.1	16.9	17.1	16.5	16.9	16.8	16.6
(i)Direct taxes	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.6
(ii)Indirect taxes	12.2	14.1	14.6	14.9	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.4	14.1	14.0
(b)Non-tax revenue	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.0
III. GAP(I-II)	9.0	10.4	12.3	11.6	11.2	12.1	12.4	10.8	10.9	10.1
Financed by:										
(i)Domestic capital receipts	5.3	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.5	8.3	8.5	8.3
(ii)Net external assistance	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
(iii)Budgetary deficit	2.5	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.0

Note: For clarification regarding the scope of some items in this table, see foot-note to Table 2.2 in the Statistical Appendix.

1699 crore in 1991-92 (RE), almost the same as in 1990-91. While non-developmental expenditure increased by 21.5 per cent in 1991-92, developmental expenditure increased by only 17.3 per cent. The fiscal deficit of the State Governments and Union Territories came down from 3.5 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 3.3 per cent as per the revised estimates of 1991-92.

Centre, States and Union Territories : 1991-92

2.21 The combined budgetary transactions of the Centre and the State Governments in 1991-92 (RE) mark a departure from the pattern of deteriorating fiscal imbalance. As a proportion of GDP the gap between total outlay and current revenue came down from 12.4 per cent in 1990-91 to 10.9 per cent in 1991-92 (RE) (Table 2.7). This was due both to a slower growth of total expenditures and increased revenues. Within these expenditure levels there was also a relative shift from non-development to development expenditure. The current revenue-GDP ratio increased from 20.8 per cent in 1990-91 to 21.7 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). Both direct and indirect taxes increased as a proportion of GDP.

2.22 The dependence on deficit financing which had increased dramatically over the years showed a decline in 1991-92. The budget deficit in 1991-92 accounted for 13 per cent of the gap between current revenue and total outlay against over 17 per cent in 1990-91 and 19 per cent in 1989-90.

2.23 The rising gap between total expenditure and current revenues over the past decade set in motion a vicious cycle of increased borrowings, higher debt and increased interest payments. Interest payments, as a percentage of total expenditure of the Centre and States increased from 7.6 per cent in 1984-85 to nearly 16 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). The burden of interest payments comes out more clearly when seen in relation to non-developmental expenditure. As a proportion of non-developmental expenditure, interest payments amounted to over 39 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). This is the major factor which has led to an increase in the proportion of non-developmental expenditure in total expenditure to nearly 41 per cent in 1991-92 (RE) (Table 2.7). In principle, a reduction of debt through either a primary surplus or from the proceeds of asset sales would reduce long-term debt liabilities. The effectiveness of the latter can be increased by retiring high-interest debt or disinvestment of the equity of selected PSUs which were making losses.

Fiscal and Budgetary Developments in 1992-93 : Central Government

2.24 The Budget of 1991-92 succeeded in reversing the increasing trend in fiscal deficit. The Budget of 1992-93 continued the process by putting the fiscal deficit on a firm downtrend. The objective of reducing the deficit from 6.2 per cent to 5 per cent of GDP was designed to bring inflation pressures under control and bring down the current account deficit to a sustainable level. In addition to expenditure controls the Budget initiated the process of comprehensive tax reform designed to remove distortions and increase the income elasticity of revenue. Over a medium-term horizon, this would put revenue on a rising path as well as stimulate growth.

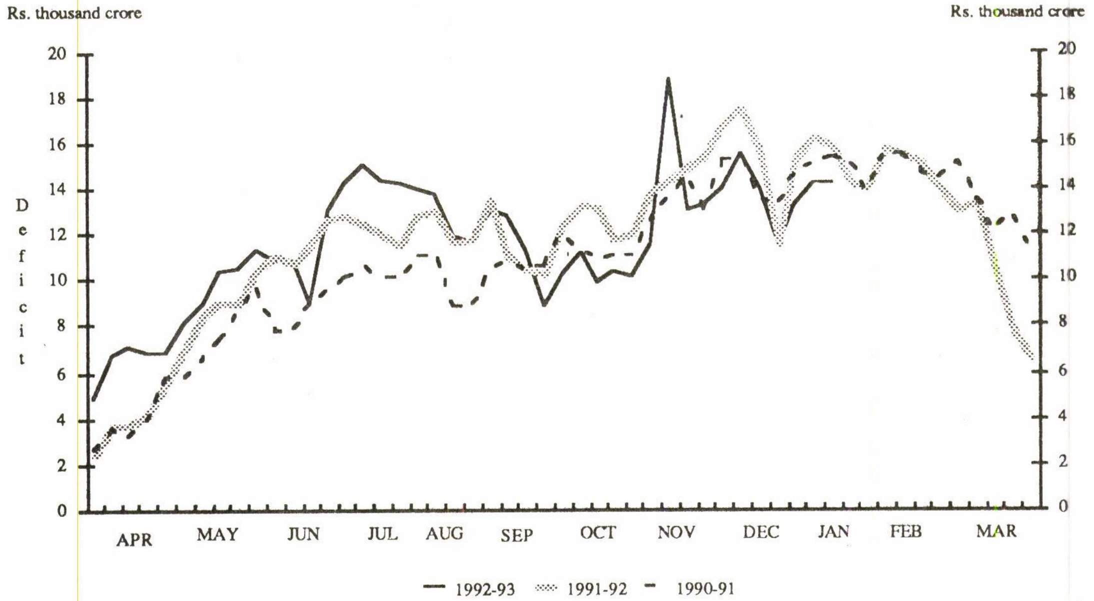
2.25 The growth of non-plan expenditure as per the budget estimates is estimated to be 5.5 per cent in 1992-93. If interest payments are excluded, this represents a marginal reduction from the previous year. An important element of expenditure are various subsidies, such as on fertilisers, which had risen over the years. On receipt of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, prices of urea were reduced by 10 per cent, and the prices, distribution and movement of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers decontrolled. The Retention Price Scheme related to low analysis nitrogenous fertilisers, which were decontrolled in July 1991, was reintroduced. Another important decision was to increase the ex-storage point prices of all petroleum products except for kerosene for domestic use

which is used by the weaker and more vulnerable sections of the society. This has reduced the increasing deficits of Oil Industry.

2.26 The budgetary deficit is sought to be reduced from Rs.7032 crore in 1991-92 (RE) to Rs. 5389 crore in 1992-93, and the fiscal deficit from Rs.37792 crore (RE) to Rs.34408 crore (BE). The weekly movements of the budget deficit in the last three years are shown in Figure 2.3. During the last few weeks, the level of deficit has been lower than the level prevaling during the corresponding weeks of the last two years. The fiscal deficit has been kept within target. The fiscal deficit targeted for the quarter ending June 1992 was Rs.12000 crore. Against this, the actual deficit was Rs. 12163 crore. The fiscal deficit at the end of September 1992 at Rs.14976 crore was substantially lower than the target of Rs.18500 crore. Similarly, the deficit at the end of December was Rs.22692 crore, close to the target of Rs.25300 crore.

2.27 Aggregate resources of the Centre (including PSUs) in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.145882 crore, 11.6 per cent higher than in 1991-92 (RE). Aggregate disbursements are estimated at Rs.151271 crore, 9.8 per cent higher than in 1991-92 (RE). The containment of disbursements through a series of policy measures is expected to lower the budgetary and fiscal deficits to Rs.7032 crore and Rs.37792 crore respectively. A noteworthy feature of the Budget is the higher rate of growth of developmental expenditure at 9.6 per cent as compared with 4.7 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). The overall gap in the resources of the Centre and its PSUs is estimated at Rs. 58061 crore. While tax revenue is estimated to grow by 12.8 per cent, non-tax revenue is estimated to grow by 19.8 per cent.

Figure 2.3. Budgetary deficit



2.28 The Central Plan Outlay for 1992-93 (BE) was stepped up by 20.5 per cent, to Rs. 48407 crore , over 1991-92 (RE). The budgetary support for the Central Plan Outlay has been reduced to 38.2 per cent from 44 per cent in 1991-92 (RE). Over the years, there has been a gradual reduction in the budgetary support. This is in keeping with the policy of the Government to bring about greater accountability and self-reliance in the working of PSUs, so that funds are raised from the market as far as possible. In terms of sectoral allocations, the emphasis remains on the development of infrastructure services for industry, agriculture and energy sectors. The outlay on transport and on communications was stepped up by 23.1 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively, in 1992-93 (RE).

Additional Resource Mobilisation

2.29 The net effect of the various fiscal measures in the 1992-93 Budget was an expected additional revenue of Rs.983 crore. Whilst direct taxes were to raise an additional Rs.795 crore, a loss of Rs.2023 crore on customs was to be offset by a gain of Rs.2211 crore on excise. There was likely to be a net gain of Rs.1500 crore to the States, and a loss to the Centre of Rs.517 crore (Table 2.8). The Railway Budget for 1992-93 increased passenger fares and freight rates and rationalised parcel rates. These measures were estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1366 crore. The total additional revenue to the Centre through a revision in tax rates and in fares and freights was thus estimated at Rs. 2349 crore in 1992-93, of which it would retain Rs.849 crore.

Savings and Capital Formation

2.30 The decline trend in the proportion of expenditure going to capital formation is likely to be halted, and the decline in the rate of growth of gross capital formation to be reversed, during the current year. Gross capital formation is expected to grow by 8 per cent this year (Table 2.4). Investment in physical assets is estimated to increase to 9.6 per cent of the total expenditure. Consumption expenditure is estimated to be 22.1 per cent of total in 1992-93, only 0.6 per cent more than in 1991-92 (RE). The ratio of defence expenditure to total expenditure will remain unchanged at 14.2 per cent (Table 2.3). Gross dissavings are expected to be reduced by Rs.4249 crore to Rs.4039 crore (Table 2.4).

TABLE 2.8

Additional Resource Mobilisation in the Central and Railway Budgets for 1992-93

(Rs.crore)

		Centre's share	States' share	Total
	1	2	3	4
I.	Taxes	-517	1500	983
	(a)Direct taxes	360	435	795
	(i) Corporation tax	325		325
	(ii) Income tax	135	435	570
	(iii) Expenditure tax	-100		-100
	(b) Indirect taxes	-877	1065	188
	(i) Customs duties	-2023		-2023
	(ii) Excise duties	1146	1065	2211
II.	Posts & Telecommunications tariffs, Railway fares and freight rates	1366		1366
	(a) Railways	1366		1366
	(b)Posts and Telecommunications	0		0
III.	Total(I+II)	849	1500	2349

Government Debt

2.31 The decline in the ratio of internal liabilities to GDP is likely to continue in 1992-93, with this ratio being reduced to 51.3 per cent. This is primarily due to a reduction in the share of other liabilities to 47.1 per cent of total internal liabilities. The gap between book value of liabilities and assets will, therefore, increase marginally to 15.3 per cent of GDP from 15.2 per cent in the previous year (Table 2.5). The average rate of interest on internal liabilities is, however, expected to increase to 9.2 per cent from 8.7 per cent in the previous year. The rate of interest on external liabilities is expected to decline marginally to

8.2 per cent (BE) because of decline in international interest rates over the last few years (Table 2.6). Interest payments will consequently rise to 15.1 per cent of total expenditure from 13.9 per cent in the previous year.

Supplementary Demands for Grants

2.32 Two sets of supplementary demands for grants were presented to Parliament, the first in August and the second in December 1992. The first supplementary demand for grants for Rs. 12.15 crore (Rs. 11.33 crore on the non-plan side and Rs.0.82 crore on the plan side) was for technical grants i.e., matched by additional receipts/savings and therefore involved no cash outflow.

2.33 The second supplementary demand for grants for Rs.2624.16 crore, presented in December 1992, involved a cash outgo of Rs.1233.37 crore out of which Rs. 57.86 crore was on plan account and Rs. 1175.51 crore on non-plan account. The net outgo is accounted for mainly by subsidy on indigenous fertilisers, grant of technical credits to foreign governments, arrears of cash compensatory support for exports and working capital loans to PSUs. The second supplementary demand also included technical grants for Rs.1390.70 crore, Rs.571.18 crore on plan side and Rs.819.52 crore on non-plan side. These included assistance to PSUs for implementation of voluntary retirement schemes through the National Renewal Fund and service charges of International Monetary Fund.

Tax Structure Reforms

2.34 The Government set up a Tax Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr Raja J. Chelliah in August 1991 to recommend a comprehensive reform of both the direct and indirect tax system. The Committee submitted its Interim Report in February 1992 in which it stressed the importance of lower rates of taxation, a narrower spread between the entry rate and the maximum marginal rate, and the fewest special exemptions and deductions. In the field of indirect taxes, the Committee recommended a reduction in the general level of tariffs and in the dispersion of tariff rates and the abolition of end-use exemptions and concessions. The basic philosophy underlying these recommendations, with which the Government is in consonance, is to cut through the welter of detailed changes which have been made over the past 40 years to serve narrow objectives, and restore the tax system to its primary function of generating revenues in an efficient and equitable manner. Some of the recommendations of the Committee were embodied in the Budget proposals, while others are under the Government's consideration.The major changes in the direct and indirect tax policies are indicated below.

Direct Taxes

2.35 On the basis of international experience, the Chelliah Committee recommended that moderate taxes combined with fewer deductions and exemptions and effective enforcement would encourage voluntary tax compliance and increase revenue. Accordingly, personal income tax was restructured, with lower taxes, fewer slabs and a higher exemption limit. As the saving-linked tax exemptions available under Sections 80 CCA and 80 CCB of the Income-Tax Act conferred larger tax benefits on higher income groups, these were merged with Section 88 which provides for a tax rebate on savings. Similarly, deduction available under Section 80 L was reduced. Deductions available in respect of income from housing were rationalised by clubbing deductions for repairs and collection charges and disallowing setting off of losses from house property against other income (Box 2.1).

2.36 There had been a long standing demand to end the double taxation of partnership firms. The Budget revamped the system of taxation of firms by eliminating the distinction between registered and unregistered firms and prescribed a flat rate of tax of 40 per cent on all partnerships. Reforms in the area of corporate taxes were postponed till the final recommendations of the Chelliah Committee were received and examined. To widen the

tax base , a scheme of presumptive taxation was introduced for small traders and retailers on an optional basis. For a long time, it had been felt that the existing provisions for clubbing of minors' income from gifts with their parents' were not effective in checking tax avoidance. To plug the possible loopholes and leakage of revenue, minors' income except their professional income was clubbed with that of their parents. The expenditure tax on airconditioned restaurants was abolished, and the room charge limit for purpose of its levy was raised from Rs.400 to Rs.1200.

BOX 2.1

Changes in Personal Income Tax in 1992-93

- Exemption limit of personal income tax raised from Rs.22000 to Rs.28000.
- Income tax slabs reduced from four to three: new tax rates - 20 per cent up to Rs.50000, 30 per cent up to Rs.1 Lakh and 40 per cent above Rs. 1 Lakh. Surcharge on income tax remains on last slab.
- Sections 80 CCA and 80 CCB providing for 100 per cent deduction from taxable income on netting principle in respect of deposit under National Saving Scheme, Equity Linked Saving Schemes and Annuity Schemes of LIC abolished.
- Deduction under Section 80L in respect of income from dividends; interest on securities, deposits, debentures; and units of the Unit Trust of India reduced from Rs.13000 to Rs.7000.
- Maximum limit of 20 per cent tax rebate under Section 88 in respect of specified savings increased from Rs.10000 to Rs.12000. Section 88 to include schemes covered earlier by Sections 80 CCA and 80 CCB.
- Scope of Section 88 widened to include contributions to Pension Funds set up by the National Housing Bank and Mutual Funds.
- Higher standard deduction of Rs.15000 for women employees, 10 per cent additional tax rebate for senior citizens and enhanced deduction of Rs.12000 for handicapped dependants.
- Deduction for medical insurance for self-employed persons raised from Rs.3000 to Rs.6000.
- Presumptive income tax of Rs.1400 for shopkeepers and retail traders with an annual turnover of Rs.5 lakh and below.
- Income of minors' other than income from profession to be clubbed with that of parents.

2.37 The taxation of capital gains was reformed in several directions. Taxation of capital gains was completely restructured, so that only capital gains net of price increases would be taxed. Long-term capital gains will now be taxed at flat rates after allowing the cost of assets to be adjusted for inflation. The standard deductions in computing taxable capital gains and also other exemptions available under sections 53 and 54E were withdrawn. This new system will favour long-term capital gains. In order to stimulate investment on productive assets, wealth tax on these assets was abolished. Specified assets like

farmhouses, residential houses, motor cars, jewellery, bullion, yatch, aircrafts and boats would, however, continue to be subject to wealth tax. To prevent tax avoidance the wealth of a minor was to be clubbed with that of his or her parents. The cooperative banking sector was exempted from the levy of the interest tax (Box 2.2).

2.38 As part of the reform of the financial system, an announcement was made that companies with good track records would be permitted to issue bonds or equity in foreign exchange to investors abroad in order to tap investible funds available in international market. These issues would be subject to the same tax treatment as is available to offshore mutual funds. Simultaneously, it was proposed to allow reputable foreign investors to invest in the Indian stock market subject to equity share limits, reporting requirements and mechanisms to ensure that this does not result in the loss of management control. Under the scheme, portfolio investments in primary or secondary markets will be subject to a ceiling of 24 per cent of issued share capital for the total holdings of all registered Foreign Institutional Investors (FII), in any one company. The holding of a single FII in any company would also be subject to a ceiling of 5 per cent of total issued capital.

BOX 2.2

Changes in Capital Gains and Wealth Tax in 1992-93

- Long term capital gains to be taxed at flat rates of 20 per cent for individuals and HUFs, 30 per cent for firms and 40 per cent for companies.
- Capital gains to be adjusted for inflation. Cost inflation Index with 1981 - 82 = 100 notified.
- Exemption up to Rs.2 lakh under Section 53 on transfer of residential property and exemption under section 54E on investment of capital gains in specified modes withdrawn.
- Public and private mutual funds to be granted same tax treatment.
- Wealth tax abolished on shares,securities,bonds, bank deposits etc.
- Wealth tax to be levied on non-productive assets such as farmhouses,urban land, jewellery, bullion, cash, motor cars, planes, boats etc.
- Wealth tax exemption limit raised from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.15 lakh. Wealth tax to be levied at 1 per cent.

2.39 There were some other significant proposals in the Budget relating to tax administration. A National Court of Direct Taxes was proposed to be set up to ensure that litigation in direct tax matters is settled expeditiously. The Government also announced its intention to bring a Bill on Direct Taxes Code integrating therein all the three direct taxes. A scheme of giving advance rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents was also announced. All these measures aim at improving tax compliance and simplifying tax administration.

Indirect Taxes

2.40 The measures proposed in the area of indirect taxes were a first step towards promoting competitiveness in the Indian industry. This requires a reduction in tariffs to the levels comparable with those in similar developing countries, a reduction in the dispersion of tariff rates and a drastic pruning of end-use exemptions. Similarly, the excise duty structure has to be progressively converted from a MODVAT to a VAT. This will allow simplification in administration through a reduction in rates and a switch to accounting methods of enforcing tax compliance.

Import Duties

2.41 On the basis of the recommendations of the Chelliah Committee the Budget lowered the peak tariff level of import duties to 110 per cent with the exception of passenger baggage and alcoholic beverages. To reduce the cost of new investment, the duty on project imports was lowered from 80 per cent to 55 per cent and in the case of electronic industry to 50 per cent. A deeper reduction to 30 per cent was proposed for capital goods for projects of coal mining and crude petroleum refining. In the case of power projects a uniform duty of 30 per cent was fixed.

2.42 The Budget announced reductions in import duty on specified pesticides, pesticide intermediates and full exemption on oilseeds and seeds of vegetables , flowers and ornamental plants, cuttings or saplings of flower plants, seeds of fruit plants and pulses for the purposes of sowing and planting. As a measure of relief to the asbestos cement industry which serves the housing, water supply and irrigation sectors, the Budget reduced the import duty on asbestos fibres from 90 per cent to 70 per cent. The import duty incidence on rags and synthetic waste was equalised at 110 per cent (Box 2.3).

Excise

2.43 In the area of excise duties, full exemption was provided for bricks and tiles with a minimum content of 25 per cent of red mud, light-weight concrete building blocks, doors and windows made of plastic, iron and steel. So also complete exemption was given to panel doors. Besides, concessional duty rates were announced on prefabricated buildings.

2.44 A number of measures were directed towards simplification and additional revenue generation. The multiplicity of slabs for cotton yarn was reduced to five and for cellulosic spun yarn to three. The number of excise duty slabs on two wheelers was reduced from five to two, with the first slab of 15 per cent up to an engine capacity of 75 cc and 25 per cent on those exceeding 75 cc. The Budget proposed a switchover from specific rates to ad valorem rates wherever feasible. In the case of metals namely, copper, lead, zinc and its products, iron forgings and certain steel products a uniform ad valorem levy of 10 per cent was fixed in place of existing specific rates of duty.

2.45 To augment revenue, excise duties were raised on cigarettes, cocoa, cocoa preparations, certain plastic resins, watches, wires and cables, tyres, tubes and flaps, cement, paints, organic surface active agents, ingots and certain rolled products like bars, rods of ferrous metals other than stainless steel etc. Excise duties were also raised on viscose fibre, viscose filament yarn and acrylic fibre. The duty on light commercial vehicles was raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Special excise duty was raised on products which were attracting a 10 per cent rate of duty, to 15 per cent. This increase did not apply to petroleum products, motor cars and TVs (Box 2.4).

BOX 2.3

Changes in Import Duties in 1992-93

- Peak tariff level lowered to 110 per cent.
- Duty rate on project imports and geneal machinery reduced to 55 per cent, and in the case of electronic industry to 50 per cent.
- Uniform import duty rate of 30 per cent for capital goods for coal mining, petroleum refining and power projects.
- Import duty on other capital goods reduced by 10 percentage points.
- Extension of concessional import duty of 80 per cent to specified electronic components.
- Import duty on 15 specified pesticides reduced from 110 per cent to 75 per cent and on two pesticide intermediates from 120 per cent to 65 per cent.
- Full exemption from duty for oilseeds, seeds of vegetables, flowers,ornamental plants for the purpose of sowing and planting.
- Full exemption for glazed newsprint, specified formulations of certain life-saving drugs and medicines.
- Import duty on propylene reduced from 120 per cent to 80 per cent, on butadiene from 55 per cent to 40 per cent, on benzene from 40 per cent to 25 per cent and a uniform duty of 40 per cent for ethyl benzene and styrene.
- Reduction in import duty on asbestos fibre, colour negatives of cinematographic films and raw silk.
- Returning Indians allowed to import gold up to 5 kg. at a duty of Rs.220 per 10 grams (approximately 3 per cent).
- Import duty on computers and computer peripherals raised to 110 per cent.

Post Budget Changes in Taxes and Duties

2.46 Some mid-year concessions were announced through special notifications. Major modifications are listed in Box 2.5. In the wake of new liberalised foreign investment policy, income tax and corporate tax rates for Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) such as pension funds, mutual funds, investment trusts etc, were brought in line with those of competing countries. The tax rate set at 20 per cent was prescribed on dividend and interest income, and at 10 per cent on long term capital gains for FII. This will encourage foreign investment in Indian capital market. Customs duty on 35 articles of personal or household effects has been sharply reduced from 255 per cent to 150 per cent (105 per cent basic plus

BOX 2.4

Changes in Excise Duties in 1992-93

- Switchover from specific rates to a uniform 10 per cent ad valorem duty on copper, lead, zinc, iron and products thereof.
- Number of rates for cotton yarn reduced to five slabs.
- Full exemption from excise duty on bricks and tiles with a minimum content of 25% of red mud; lightweight concrete building blocks; doors and windows made of plastic, iron and steel; and jute yarn in hanks and jute products manufactured in rural areas by registered cooperative societies.
- Full exemption from excise duty on insulated thermoware, vacuum flasks, specified soya products and candles for water filters.
- Full exemption of duty on specified pesticide intermediates.
- Excise duty on nylon filament yarn and polyester filament yarn reduced.
- Special excise duty raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on all goods except motor cars, TVs and petroleum products.
- Excise duties increased on cigarettes, cement, steel, tyres, two wheelers, viscose fibre, acrylic fibre, filament yarn, cocoa, plastic resins, paints and watches.
- Increase in excise duty on pig iron, iron forgings, steel ingots.

45 per cent auxiliary) Import up to 100 kg. of silver per passenger at a concessional duty of Rs.500 per kg. has also been allowed. Another noteworthy development was the introudction of the facility of a green channel for cargo imports and self-assessment of the duty liability. In line with the practice prevalent in major trading countries, imports through international courier services have been made easier. The level of duty has been reduced and the value up to which the articles can be imported through couriers has been enhanced.

Chelliah Committee on Tax Reforms

2.47 A number of suggestions contained in the Interim Report of the Chelliah Committee were implemented in the 1992 Budget. Some other changes remained to be implemented. These relate to ad valorum rates of duties in place of specific duties for certain products such as sugar, vegetable products, refined oils, pan masala, inorganic chemicals, tyres and tubes, paper and paper products, air conditioners, compressors, refrigerators etc. The Committee submitted its final report in two parts, Part I in August 1992 and Part-II in January 1993. Part I of the Report contains recommendations for comprehensive reforms in the areas of corporate tax, tax administration and enforcement machinery. The Committee has suggested measures to tackle problems relating to auditing, appeal procedures, search and seizures. Part II gives Committee's final recommendations regarding the restructuring and rationalisation of import duties for specific groups of industries and their phasing. The final Report also deals with the restructuring of excise duties and review of exemption notifications in the import tariffs. These recommendations would be considered in the

context of the Government's policies and reforms for the coming years. The major recommendations contained in Part I and Part II of the Report are listed in Boxes 2.6 and 2.7.

BOX 2.5

Post-Budget Developments in 1992-93

- Concessional tax regime for Foreign Institutional Investors such as Pension Funds, Mututal Funds, Investment Trusts etc. investing in the capital market .
- Duty exemption for gold imported under the scheme for export of gold jewellery by domestic units and the MMTC .
- Import duty exemption for raw materials and components for the goods to be supplied to offshore oil exploration .
- Concessional customs duty of 35 per cent for specified drug intermediates.
- Reduction by 10 per cent in customs duty on components for fuel efficient vehicles.
- Exemption from customs duty for import of wood pulp, used in manufacture of newsprint.
- Value limit of duty-free import of tags, labels, printed bags and stickers by exporters raised from Rs.1000 to Rs.10,000 in each case.
- Full import duty exemption for goods for renovation and modernisation of fertiliser plants.
- Exemption from basic duty in excess of 50 per cent and the whole of auxiliary and additional duties for import of air conditioned cars and coaches for State Tourism Corporations, classified hotels and travel agencies.
- Duty free allowance under baggage rules raised from Rs.2400 to Rs.3000.
- Customs duty reduced from 255 per cent to 150 per cent on 35 articles of personal or household effects such as FAX machine, video camera, cordless and cellular telephone, personal computer, airconditioner, refrigerator, washing machine, microoven, TV, VCR, music system etc.
- Total value of articles imported as baggage not to exceed Rs.1.5 lakh.
- Silver import up to 100 kg per passenger at a concessional rate of Rs.500 per kg. allowed.
- Excise duty on colour TVs, VCRs ,VCPs ,motor vehicles and chassis reduced.

BOX 2.6

Tax Reforms Committee's Recommendations on Corporate Taxes

- Corporate tax rate for domestic companies be lowered to 45 per cent in 1993-94 from the present level of 51.75 per cent by abolition of surcharge and further to 40 per cent in 1994-95.
- Tax rates for foreign companies be lowered and the differential between the rates on domestic and foreign companies should be around 7.5 percentage points. Differential not to exceed 10 percentage points.
- Agricultural income in excess of Rs.25000 accruing to the non-agriculturists be taxed by aggregating it with non-agricultural income.
- Retention of the general rate of depreciation on plant and machinery at 25 per cent.
- Abolition of interest tax.
- Exemption limit for the gift tax be raised to Rs.30,000 from the present level of Rs.20,000.
- Taxation of perquisites and fringe benefits.

States and Union Territories : 1992-93

2.48 The overall budgetary deficit of the States and Union Territories for 1992-93 is estimated at Rs.1694 crore. This gap between the total expenditure and receipts narrows down to Rs.194 crore on receipt of the States' share of Rs. 1500 crore in the additional resource mobilisation by the Centre. However, the fiscal deficit of the States does not show any marked decline. During the current year, the fiscal deficit of all the States is estimated at 3.2 per cent of GDP.

2.49 Current revenue of the States, including internal resource generation by their enterprises, is estimated to increase by 10.7 per cent, to Rs.82363 crore, in 1992-93. Aggregate disbursements are to rise by 10.1 per cent to Rs.107315 crore. The resource gap is thus estimated at Rs.24952 crore. Of this gap, 48.5 per cent is to be financed by loans from the Centre, 16.8 per cent from market loans, 8.6 per cent from provident funds and the remaining from other capital receipts.

2.50 The budgeted non-developmental expenditure of the States is expected to increase by 16.2 per cent in 1992-93 against a 7.1 per cent increase in development expenditure over 1991-92 (RE). The ratio of development expenditure to total expenditure has declined from 74.4 per cent in 1983-84 to 65.5 per cent in 1992-93.

BOX 2.7

Tax Reforms Committee's Recommendations on Customs and Excise

- Tariffs on finished goods should be higher than on basic raw materials and those on components and machinery should be in between.
- Agricultural imports should be subject to some import duty.
- The import duty structure for 1997-98 (excluding CVD) should be a zero rate for essential agricultural goods; 10 per cent for other agricultural goods (e.g. oilseeds); 15 per cent for tin, pig iron, aluminium, and nickel; 20 per cent for medical equipment, organic and inorganic chemicals, lead, zinc, and machinery; 25 per cent for polymers, textiles, fibres and yarns; 30 per cent for articles of nonferrous metals and of iron & steel; and 50 per cent for non-essential agricultural goods such as almonds and cashewnuts.
- Central excise duties be restructured in the light of the recommendations made in the Interim Report; three-rate MODVAT regime at the manufacturing level at 10, 15 and 20 per cent and selective excise on nonessential commodities at 30, 40 and 50 per cent.
- Examination of the feasibility of collection of excise duty on cigarettes through banderols.
- Extension of MODVAT to textiles and petroleum products.
- Excise duty on selected products at present exempted from excise.

Centre, States and Union Territories : 1992-93

2.51 The overall budgetary deficit of the Centre, States and Union Territories in 1992-93 (BE) is placed at Rs.7083 crore, 20.7 per cent lower than in 1991-92 (RE). Aggregate receipts including borrowings are budgeted to increase by 12.2 per cent to Rs.213192 crore while aggregate expenditure is estimated to increase by 10.7 per cent to Rs.220275 crore. Developmental expenditure is projected to rise by 10 per cent and non-developmental expenditure by 11.8 per cent (Table 2.7). The current revenue was estimated to increase by 13.5 per cent to Rs.150289 crore. The gap between current revenue and disbursement which denotes the total gap in the resources of the States and the Centre, is estimated at Rs.69986 crore, or 10.1 per cent of GDP.

Annual Plan

2.52 The Annual Plan for 1992-93 provides for a total outlay of Rs.80772 crore for the Centre, States and Union Territories, 22.7 per cent higher than in 1991-92 (RE) (Table 2.9). The allocation for the Central Plan is Rs.48407 crore, 20.5 per cent above 1991-92 (RE). The allocation for the States and Union Territories' plans at Rs.32365 crore works out to 40.1 per cent of the total outlay.

TABLE 2.9

Annual Plan Outlay: Centre, States and Union Territories

Heads of development	1991-92 (RE) (Rs.crore)	1992-93 (BE)	1991-92 (RE) (per cent)	1992-93 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture and allied activities	3944	4710	6.0	5.8
2. Rural development	4113	4536	6.2	5.6
3. Special area programme	1101	1180	1.7	1.5
4. Irrigation and flood control	3956	4935	6.0	6.1
5. Energy	18843	23574	28.6	29.2
6. Industry and minerals	8026	9884	12.2	12.2
7. Transport	9512	11756	14.4	14.6
8. Communications	3632	4890	5.5	6.1
9. Science,technology and environment	888	992	1.3	1.2
10. General economic services	861	1105	1.3	1.4
11. Social services	10732	12847	16.3	15.9
12. General services	247	363	0.4	0.4
Total	65855	80772	100	100

2.53 In the pattern of financing of the Annual Plan 1992-93, it is envisaged that domestic resources would finance 79.3 per cent of the outlay and that net inflow from abroad would contribute another 14 per cent. The remaining 6.7 per cent is estimated to be met by the budget deficit. The contribution of the balance from current revenue at current rates of taxation is estimated to be Rs.351 crore. The generation of internal resources and issue of bonds by public enterprises is estimated at Rs.22027 crore. Details are given in Appendix Table 2.7.

Eighth Five Year Plan

2.54 The Eighth Five Year Plan, which could not commence in 1990-91 on account of political changes, has now commenced from 1 April 1992, with the objectives specified in Box 2.8. The Eighth Plan will keep in view the need for (a) continued reliance on domestic resources for financing investment, (b) increasing technical capabilities for the development of science and technology, and (c) modernisaion and competitive efficiency so that the Indian economy can keep pace with and take advantage of global developments.

2.55 Human resource development will be the main focus of the Eighth Plan. It is towards this goal that employment generation, population control, literacy, education, health, drinking water and provision of adequate food and basic infrastructure are considered as the priorities of the Plan. Provision of the basic elements which help development of human capital will remain the primary responsibility of the Government.

BOX 2.8

Plan Objectives

- Generating employment to achieve near-full employment by the turn of the century;
- Containing population growth through people's active cooperation and an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives;
- Universalisation of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy among people in the age group 15 to 35 years;
- Provision of safe drinking water and primary health care to all villages and the entire population and elimination of scavenging;
- Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generate surplus for exports; and
- Strengthening of infrastructure (energy, transport, communication, irrigation) in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis.

2.56 The Eighth Plan aims at an average growth of 5.6 per cent per annum. The incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR) is assumed to be 4.1, about the same level as in the Seventh Plan. For achieving the targeted growth, the average rate of domestic savings required during the Eighth Plan will be 21.6 per cent of GDP. The corresponding investment rate will be 23.2 per cent of GDP. A total investment of Rs.798000 crore at 1991-92 prices is envisaged for the Eighth Plan, the share of public sector investment will amount to Rs.361000 crore or 45.2 per cent of the total investment as compared with 45.7 per cent realised in the Seventh Plan and 47.8 per cent in the Sixth Plan. Public sector outlay is Rs.434100 crore inclusive of current outlay. Draft on foreign savings is estimated at 1.6 per cent of GDP amounting to Rs.55000 crore. Public sector investment will be financed to the extent of 72 per cent from household savings, 19 per cent from Government savings, and nine per cent from the rest of the world. Determined efforts are called for on the part of the Central and State Governments and their enterprises to make their respective contributions to savings, so that the projected public sector outlay of Rs.434100 crore can be realised.

2.57 It is also considered necessary to reorient the process of planning so as to:

(a) weed out projects which are not economically sound;

(b rationalise plan expenditure by a process of consolidation and coordination of schemes;

(c) generate net additional resources to the extent possible through non-inflationary measures, particularly in the sectors which claim higher outlays; and

(d) divert funds from the sectors which have surpluses to the needy sectors, which cannot raise resources out of their own activities.

Role of Public Sector

2.58 The public sector will continue to perform an important role in the coming years.

(a) The role envisaged for it would mainly be in areas where investment is of an infrastructural nature and where private participation is not forthcoming to an adequate extent within a reasonable time. Thus, the public sector will continue to play a dominant role in areas like energy, transport, communications and irrigation. However, if private initiative comes forward to participate in creating such infrastructure on reasonable terms, including full protection of people's interests, such initiatives would be encouraged.

(b) The public sector would play a useful role in augmenting basic resources of the country like land, forest, water, ecology and science & technology. The public sector will have responsibility for meeting social needs and for regulation of long-term interests of the society like population control, health, education, etc.

(c) In large parts of its operations where commodities or services are produced and distributed, the principle of market would be applied as basic operating guideline, unless it is necessary to protect the interests of the poorest. This implies recovery of costs and efficiency in operations.

Performance of Departmental Enterprises

Railways

2.59 In the Budget for 1991-92, the originating revenue-earning freight traffic was estimated at 335 million tonnes. This was raised to 337 million tonnes at the revised estimates stage, 19 million tonnes more than the previous year's actuals of 318 million tonnes. The actual performance in 1991-92 was even better than that estimated at the revised estimate stage. Because of this better performance and the vigorous steps taken to achieve the reduction in working expenses by cost control, cost reduction and economy measures, the surplus for the year 1991-92 estimated at Rs.235 crore in the budget estimates was raised to Rs.435 crore at the revised estimate stage. While achieving the surplus of Rs.435 crore, contribution to the Pension Fund was raised from Rs.1050 crore to Rs.1180 crore and a deferred dividend liability of Rs.74 crore was discharged.

2.60 From the year 1992-93, the connotation of the word `surplus' has been changed to `excess'; it is to be utilised for meeting expenditure on works charged to Development Fund and other plan expenditure. The Railway Budget for 1992-93 envisages an excess of Rs.563 crore after providing for the dividend in full and completely liquidating the deferred dividend liability of Rs.416 crore. The excess as a percentage of capital-at-charge is, estimated to reach 2.9 in 1992-93. Further details on financial performance of the Railways are in Appendix Table 2.9.

2.61 The fare and tariff increases in the Railway Budget are shown in Box 2.9. They are expected to fetch additional revenue of Rs.1306 crore. The concessions of Rs.60 crore made at the time of budget discussions will be made up by corresponding savings in working expenses. The outlay for the Railways' Plan 1992-93, the first year of the Eighth Plan, was fixed at Rs.5700 crore, seven per cent over the previous year's outlay. Priority continues to be accorded to rolling stock, traffic facilities, renewal of track, replacement and renewal of overaged assets, acquisition of other overaged assets to meet the demand of additional traffic. A major impetus has been given to the conversion of selected metre gauge and narrow gauge routes to broad gauge.

BOX 2.9

Highlights of Railway Budget 1992-93

- Freight rates were increased by 7.5 per cent except that the increase was only 4 per cent for coal. In addition to general increase, the classification of all commodities (except the essential commodities) increased by one step.

- There was no general increase in parcel rates. However, the parcel scales were rationalised and minimum charge revised to Rs.20 and Rs.30 for perishables and other than perishables, respectively.

- IInd class ordinary fares were increased by Rs.0.50 to Rs.5 per ticket for various distance slabs. There was no increase in 1-10 km slab.

- II Mail/Express fares were increased by Re.1 to Rs.25 for different distance slabs with the maximum of Rs.25 for 1301 kms and above.

- AC Ist class fares were revised by 20 per cent and AC sleeper/Ist class/AC Chair Car fares by 15 per cent.Fares of Rajdhani/ Shatabdi/ New Delhi-Bombay AC Express trains were also suitably increased.

- IInd class Monthly Season Ticket (MST) fares were increased by Rs.11 in 11-15 km slab, Rs.20 up to 70 kms and Rs.25 beyond 70 kms.No increase was made in 1-10 km slab. Ist class MST fares were revised to four times the IInd class MST fares.

Posts and Telecommunications

2.62 The gross receipts of Department of Posts in 1991-92 increased to Rs.948 crore from Rs 841 crore in 1990-91, mainly as a result of growth of traffic and revision of rates on foreign traffic in November 1991. With working expenses at Rs.1162 crore, there was a deficit of Rs.214 crore. During 1992-93 , as per the budget estimates, the gross receipts are expected to increase marginally to Rs.960 crore, and working expenses to decrease to Rs.1109 crore, thereby reducing the deficit to Rs.149 crore. Details are given in the Appendix Table 2.10A.

2.63 Telecommunications have been earning an increasing surplus. Net receipts increased to Rs.1730 crore in 1991-92 and are further expected to rise to Rs.2391 crore in 1992-93. The dividend to be paid to the general revenues is estimated to rise to Rs.251 crore from Rs.247 crore in 1991-92 . Details are given in Appendix Table 2.10B.

Outlook

2.64 Fiscal adjustment is the most vital part of short-term macro adjustment, because it influences both the rate of inflation and the size of the balance of payments deficits on current account. Though considerable progress has been made on both the inflation and the balance of payments fronts, the process of short-term fiscal adjustment is not yet complete. The short-term fiscal adjustment must continue at least for the next year and possibly the succeeding year. Now that the Central Government has demonstrated its firmness in bringing down the Central Government fiscal deficit, the time has come for such fiscal discipline to be extended to the States and Union Territories. Once the immediate short-term crisis is behind us, we will have greater flexibility in focussing public expenditures on areas with high effective social benefit cost ratios.

2.65 Looking beyond the short-term adjustment, the fiscal balance must be converted from a source of macro imbalance, to an instrument of growth. For much too long the public sector has acted as a drain on the resources of the nation. We must now start thinking and planning for an era in which the public sector deficit will be converted into a surplus, contributing to a national saving rate comparable to the best. This in turn will result in lower real interest rates and higher growth in a competitive environment.

3

MONEY AND FINANCE

Fiscal consolidation has substantially scaled down the Centre's dependence on net credit from Reserve Bank and also the draft of the Government on the resources of the commercial banking sector. In the current financial year the growth of money supply (M3) slowed down compared to the previous financial year despite a sizeable expansion in bank credit to the commercial sector and in particular to exporters.

The overall monetary policy continued to be restrictive to bring about a reduction in inflation, but there was some relaxation aimed at giving a stimulus to the productive sectors of the economy. The floor lending rate for advances of over Rs.2 lakh was brought down from 20 per cent to 18 per cent in two stages. Banks were given freedom to fix the interest rates on Non-resident External (Rupee) Accounts as also on domestic term deposits subject to caps of 13 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. Selective credit controls against cotton and kapas, vegetable seeds and oils were relaxed. A target of 10 per cent of net bank credit has been fixed for credit to exporters to be attained by banks by June 1993. Interest rates on export credit were cut across the board by one percentage point.

Serious irregularities and frauds were discovered in the securities transactions of certain banks which sparked a wider investigation. The investigations have revealed significant systemic weaknesses which are being corrected.

The year witnessed a series of financial sector reforms starting with a reduction in the incremental Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and a removal of the incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR). The SLR on outstanding demand and time liabilities has also been reduced. A time schedule for attaining capital adequacy norms was announced. The branch licensing policy was liberalised. Revised formats for balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the banks were introduced, and guidelines were issued for the setting up of new private sector banks.

Parallel reforms were initiated in the capital market. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was given statutory status by promulgation of an ordinance on 30 January 1991. The Capital Issues (Control) Act (1947) under which the Government

exercised control on the volume and pricing of capital issues was repealed and the office of Controller of Capital Issues (CCI) was abolished. Permission was given to selected Indian companies to access the global capital market. SEBI has commenced the regulation of the capital market and the registration of brokers, sub-brokers and dealers. Foreign institutional investors are now permitted to invest in Indian companies. Mutual funds and portfolio managers have been brought under the regulatory powers of SEBI.

Steps were also taken to strengthen market for government securities through an upward revision in interest rates and the introduction of a system of auction of securities. A refinancing facility for these securities was also provided. Auctioning of 91-day and new 364-day treasury bills commenced. The auctioning of Government securities has reduced recourse to borrowing from RBI. A continued restraint on government's draft on bank resources is required to achieve monetary policy objectives.

Monetary and credit policy in 1991-92 was directed primarily at curbing the growth of effective demand in order to contain inflation and ease the pressure on the balance of payments. Significant success was achieved on both counts. The annual rate of inflation, which had reached a peak of 16.7 per cent in August 1991, subsided to 13.6 per cent by the end of 1991-92. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) expanded from US$ 1.1 billion at the end of June 1991 to US$ 5.6 billion at the end of March 1992. This was in part due to the policy of credit restraint maintained during 1991-92. The expansion in net bank credit to the Government(NBCG) declined from Rs.23042 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.18101 crore in 1991-92. However, the growth of money supply (M3) at 18.5 per cent in 1991-92 was faster than the growth of 15.1 per cent in the previous year. The faster growth in money supply in 1991-92 was basically on account of the rapid build-up in net foreign exchange assets.

3.2 The stance of monetary policy in 1992-93 continued to be restrictive for most of the year, reflecting the priority attached to bringing down inflation to a single digit level. As a result, the overall expansion in money supply (M3) in 1992-93 was appreciably slower than in the previous year. However, some relaxation in the credit regime was introduced in the second half of the year with a view to stimulating domestic production and supporting exports.

3.3 The year 1992-93 was also characterised by major steps towards financial sector reforms covering both the banking sector and the capital markets. These reforms were based on the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee and took account of the shortcomings in the system revealed by the irregularities in securities trading of banks which surfaced early in the financial year.

Money and Credit

Monetary Programme and Policies

3.4 Monetary policy objectives in 1992-93 were conditioned by the need to reduce the rate of growth of money supply in view of the continuing inflationary pressure in the economy evident at the start of the year and the overhang of liquidity resulting from the fact that money supply growth in 1991-92 had actually accelerated. It was therefore envisaged that money supply growth in 1992-93 should be significantly slower than in 1991-92. The target for monetary expansion for 1992-93 should be kept at 10.4 per cent. The target of 10.4 per cent was associated with slower expansion in net Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government reflecting the lower level of the budget deficit in 1992-93. These elements of the monetary programme for 1992-93 were reflected in the credit ceilings agreed with the IMF as Programme targets under the standby arrangement. These targets, with the corresponding quarterly subceilings, are presented in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1

Monetary Targets for 1992-93: IMF Programme

	Outstandings* at the end of						
	1992						1993
	June		September		December		March
	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Performance criteria			(Rs. billion)				
Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of RBI@	916	885	900	870	943	915	969
Net Reserve Bank Credit to Central Government (NRCCG)	997	990	999	986	993	994**	977
Net Bank Credit to the Government (NBCG)	1677	1662	1689	1700	1697	1729	1687
B. Macro-economic Objectives			(Growth in per cent)				
Money Supply	3.0	5.9	3.7	7.5	8.0	11.5	10.4
Reserve Money	7.1	7.4	5.9	6.7	11.0	7.8	13.8

* Indicative targets A = Actual C = Ceiling

** Inclusive of Rs.7.5 billion incurred on account of Reserve Asset Subscription made to the IMF towards quota increase.

@ The ceiling will be adjusted for (i) unexpected valuation effects arising from change in exchange rate and price of gold; (ii) changes in reserve requirements; and (iii) changes in the net international reserve floor.

NOTE: Compliance with the ceilings on RBI variables, i.e., NDA and net RBI credit to Central Government, will be determined by taking a simple average of four Fridays leading up to and including last reporting Friday of June, September and December. For March 1993 quarter it would be the average of four preceding Fridays and March 31, after the closure of Government accounts.For NBCG,it is on the basis of the average of the last two reporting Fridays for the first three quarters, and the average for the two reporting Fridays of March and March 31, after closure of Government accounts, for the last quarter.

3.5 As shown in Table 3.1, data on actual performance in comparison with targets are available up to December-end (25 December) 1992. It is seen that the performance criteria in respect of both net domestic assets of RBI and net RBI credit to Central Government were met for the first three quarters of 1992-93. Reserve Bank credit to Central Government on an average basis is still high, compared to the year-end levels. The indicative targets in respect of net bank credit to Government were met only for the first quarter, i.e., June 1992. For subsequent quarters net bank credit to the Government has been above the ceiling. The expansion in M3 in this period is also significantly above its quarterly projections, although it has grown more slowly than in the previous year.

Monetary and Credit Policy in 1992-93

3.6 Monetary policy in 1992-93 was guided by the objectives of moderating the growth in Money Supply (M3) and implementing the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on financial sector reforms. In the second half of the year, in recognition of the noticeable slowing down of inflation and the need to stimulate production, monetary policy in 1992-93 relaxed the restrictions placed in 1991-92 (Box 3.1).

BOX 3.1

Credit Policy Measures in 1992-93

- Lending rate structure simplified into four slabs instead of six.
- The floor interest rate for bank credit (other than export) of over Rs. 2 lakh reduced in two stages to 18 per cent.
- Interest rate on pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit reduced across the board by one percentage point.
- Banks free to fix interest rates on term deposits subject to a cap of 13 per cent (reduced later to 12 per cent).
- Banks free to set interest rates on Non-Resident External (Rupee) Accounts subject to a cap of 13 per cent.
- Interest rate on savings deposits raised to 6 per cent.
- Interest rate for export credit denominated in US Dollars reduced to 6.5 per cent and for refinance from RBI on this credit to 5.5 per cent.
- Forty-five per cent ceiling on the ratio of incremental credit (minus export credit) to deposits removed.
- Target for export credit set at 10 per cent of net bank credit to be attained by banks by June 1993.
- Restrictions on loans for consumer durables and on other non-priority sector personal loans removed.
- Selective credit controls on bank advances against stocks of oilseeds and vegetable oils, cotton and kapas relaxed.
- RBI's limits to NABARD enhanced by Rs.400 crore.
- RBI's refinance limits to IDBI for discounting bills relating to purchase of machinery, commercial vehicles etc. increased by Rs.400 crore, linked to IDBI providing Rs.200 crore from its own resources.
- Threshold limit for term loans by the banks raised to Rs.10 crore.
- Relaxations in the method of computing maximum permissible bank finance for individual borrowers in order to increase effective credit availability.

Reduction in SLR and CRR

3.7 A start was made in implementing the Narasimham Committee recommendations to reduce the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) which had over the years been increased to very high levels leading to a very large part of bank funds (up to 63 per cent at the margin) being locked up in low yielding assets. This distortion had the effect of lowering bank profitability and forced banks to charge high interest rates on commercial advances to the productive sectors.

Changes in Interest rates

3.8 Table 3.2 indicates changes in interest rate structure of scheduled commercial banks in 1992-93 so far. Banks have been advised to fix their deposit rates on the basis of their perception of inflation, cost of and return on funds and inter-bank borrowing/lending status. To improve competitiveness of exports, interest rates on Rupee export credit were reduced across the board by one percentage point in October 1992. Banks are also entitled to refinance facilities from RBI against export credit denominated in both rupees and US dollars. The interest rate on refinance on dollar-denominated export credit was reduced from 9.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent on March 2,1992 and further to 5.5 per cent on April 22, 1992.

Selective Credit Controls

3.9 The levels of credit ceiling applicable to advances against paddy/rice and wheat were reduced from 85 per cent to 70 per cent of the peak level of credit maintained in the three year base period (1988-89 to 1990-91), with effect from 22 April 1992. The selective credit controls which were tightened against cotton and kapas through higher minimum margins against bank advances with effect from this date, were later on relaxed in two stages on 11 December 1992 and 19 Januray 1993 by reducing minimum margins by 15 percentage points in each stage. From 19 January 1993 the minimum margins on bank advances have been reduced across the board by 15 percentage points, for oilseeds and vegetable oils (including vanaspati).

3.10 From 22 April 1992 RBI removed the ceiling of 45 per cent on the incremental non-food (minus export) credit-deposit ratio and banks were advised to normalise credit facilities to support the revival of productive activity. Further, restrictions imposed in October 1991 on (a) loans for consumer durables and (b) other non-priority sector personal loans were withdrawn from the same date.

Special Measures for Credit to Agriculture and Industry

3.11 On January 19,1993 several special measures as noted below were initiated to boost the flow of credit to agriculture and industry:

(a) The limits given to National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under its General Line of Credit were enhanced by Rs.400 crore so that it can provide larger credit to finance short-term agricultural operations.

(b) Reserve Bank of India would provide short-term accommodation of Rs.400 crore by way of refinance limits to Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to supplement Rs.200 crore of IDBI's own funds for augmenting credit flow to the manufacturers of commercial vehicles, machinery manufacturers, hire purchase/equipment leasing companies and road transport corporations, through the IDBI's schemes of bill rediscounting and direct discounting and assistance to hire purchase/leasing companies.

TABLE 3.2

Selected Interest Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(Per cent per annum)

	Rates @ as on 31 March 1992	Rates @ as on 9 October 1992
A. Bank deposits		
(a) Domestic term deposits		
i) 46 days and above but less than one year	11.00	
ii) One year and above but less than two years	12.00	Not exceeding
iii) Two years and above but less than three years	12.00	12.00
iv) Three years and above	13.00	
(b)Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts		
i) 46 days and above but less than one year	8.50	
ii) One year and above but less than two years	10.50	
iii) Two years and above but less than three years	11.00	Not exceeding
iv) Three years and above but less than five years	13.00	13.00
v) Five years and above	14.00	
(c) Savings deposits	5.00	6.00
B Bank credit (other than export credit)		
i) Up to and including Rs. 7500	11.50	11.50
ii) Over Rs.7500 and up to Rs.15000	13.00	
iii) Over Rs. 15000 and up to Rs.25000	13.50	13.50
iv) Over Rs. 25000 and up to Rs.50000	15.50	
v) Over Rs. 50000 and up to Rs. 2 lakh	16.50	16.50
vi) Over Rs. 2 lakh (Minimum)	19.00	18.00
I. Export credit (Rupee)		
i) Credit against duty drawback receivable up to 90 days	0.00	0.00
ii) Pre-shipment credit up to 180 days	15.00	14.00
iii) Post-shipment credit	15.00	14.00
(a) Demand bills		
(b) Usance bills 46 to 90 days		
iv) Credit against Govt. incentives	15.00	14.00
v) Pre-shipment credit for 181 to 270 days *	17.00	16.00
vi) Post-shipment credit		
(a) Usance Bills 91 to 180 days	19.00	18.00
(b) beyond six months from date of shipment	24.00	23.00
vii) All other export credit not listed (Minimum))	20.00	18.00
II. Post-shipment export credit (US Dollar) (Demand bills in transit period specified by FEDAI and usance bills for a period specified by FEDAI plus grace period, up to six months from date of shipment)	8.50	6.50
C DRI advances	4.00	4.00
D Term loans(to agriculture,SSI and transport operators owning up to two vehicles)		
i) Over Rs. 25000 and up to Rs. 50000	14.00	14.00**
ii) Over Rs. 50000	15.00	15.00**

@ The rates are exclusive of interest tax imposed effective 1 October 1991.

* With prior approval of RBI ** New limits since October 9,1992 : (i) Over Rs.25,000/- and up to Rs.2 lakh (ii) Over Rs. 2 lakh

TABLE 3.3

Selective Credit Controls on Bank Advances (Effective 19 January 1993)

(Per cent)

	Mills/ processors	Others	Warehouse receipts	credit ceiling Nov.1990-Oct.1991**
1	2	3	4	5
1 Paddy and rice	60	75	60	70
2 Wheat	60	75	60	70
3 Pulses	60	75	60	85
4 Other foodgrains	60	75	60	85
5 Oilseeds (oil of groundnut,rapeseed/ mustard, cottonseed, linseed, castorseed and all imported oilseeds)	45	60	45	85
6 Vegetable oils (viz. groundnut oil, rapeseed/mustard oil, cottonseed oil linseed oil, castor oil,vansapati and all imported oils)	45@	60	45	85
7 Sugar				
a) Buffer	0	-	-	-
b) Unreleased stock	20	-	-	-
c) Released	75	75	60	-
8 Gur and khandsari	45	75	60	-
9 Cotton and kapas	x	45	30	85+

** Percentage to peak level of credit of a party during three years ending 31 March 1991.
@ Applicable to registered oil mills.
\- Not applicable.
\+ Applicable to other than mills/processors.
x Exempt from margin requirement.

(c) The threshold limit for term loans by the scheduled commercial banks which had remained unchanged since 1985 at Rs.3 crore has also been extended to Rs.10 crore so that banks can provide term loans for larger number of projects in participation with State Finance Corporations (SFC) and State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDC), irrespective of the paid-up capital and reserves of the borrowing company.

(d) Credit availability from the banks for individual borrowers has been enhanced by modifying the maximum permissible bank finance (MPBF)limits currently applicable for each borrower. The method of calculating the limits will include only two-thirds of the term loan instalments falling due for repayment during the next twelve months (instead of the full amount) as items of current liabilities by banks, thus increasing the MPBF limit.

Reserve Money

3.12 High-powered or reserve money provides the base for overall monetary growth. In the current financial year up to January 8, 1993 reserve money grew at 8.7 per cent which is significantly lower than the growth of 15.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1991-92. The slow-down in reserve money expansion was primarily because the expansion of Net RBI Credit to the Central Government was much slower at Rs.8724 crore compared with Rs.14980 crore in 1991-92. This in turn reflects the lower budgetary deficit in 1992-93. Growth of reserve money in the current year has also been moderated by the decline in net foreign exchange assets of RBI by Rs.3275 crore compared with an expansion by Rs.6092 crore in 1991-92.

3.13 The growth of reserve money in the current financial year would have been even slower had it not been for the expansion in the borrowing of commercial and co-operative banks from RBI. As shown in Table 3.4, this item expanded by Rs.2565 crore in 1992-93 compared with a decline of Rs.3612 crore in 1991-92. In the last financial year, the restrictive credit policy had kept bank credit growth at a very low level. The banks with surplus liquidity could repay their debts to the RBI and also add to their balances with RBI by a large margin. In contrast, faster growth in bank credit in 1992-93, and particularly export credit, following relaxation in credit controls and liberalisation of RBI's export credit refinance in the current financial year, has led to a reversal of the last year's trend. Banks have been providing more export credit by making use of refinance facilities from the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 3.4

Sources of Change in Reserve Money

	Outstanding on March 31, 1990	Variations+ 1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Jan.10	1992-93 Mar.31 to Jan.8	1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Jan.10	1992-93 Mar.31 to Jan.8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			(Rs. crore)				(Per cent)		
1 Net RBI credit to Government $	73683	15165	5168	13022	7491	20.6	5.8	14.7	8.0
2 RBI credit to banks@	7472	2535	-4905	-3612	2565	33.9	-49.0	-36.1	50.3
3 RBI credit to commercial sector*	6349	-7	918	-821	-1240	-0.1	14.5	-12.9	-17.1
4 Net foreign exchange assets of RBI #	6068	1915	10855	6092	-3275	31.6	136.0	76.3	-17.4
4a Excluding revaluation of gold		-4633	9141	3430	-3173	-76.4	114.5	43.0	-16.8
5 Government's currency liabilities to the public	1555	66	75	60	62	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.7
6 Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	17536	9486	381	1614	-3017	54.1	1.4	6.0	-11.0
7 Reserve Money (1+2+3+4+5-6)	77591	10188	11730	13127	8620	13.1	13.4	15.0	8.7

+ Variations are worked out on the basis of March 31 data after closure of Government accounts. All figures except for 1990-91 are provisional

@ Includes claims on NABARD.

* Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

$ Includes special securities.

Variations are inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to the international market price since 17 October 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on RBI's net non-monetary liabilities

TABLE 3.5

Sources of Change in Money Stock

	Variations during $							
	1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Jan.10	1992-93 Mar.31 to Jan.8	1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Jan.10	1992-93 Mar.31 to Jan.8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(Rs. crore)				(Per cent)			
1 M1 (Money supply with the public)	11832	21219	18463	5085	14.6	22.8	19.9	4.5
II M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4)	34878	49256	40727	38643	15.1	18.5	15.3	12.3
i) Currency with the public	6748	8184	7800	4755	14.6	15.4	14.7	7.8
ii) Demand deposits with banks	5008	12813	9253	-1314	14.7	32.7	23.6	-2.5
iii) Time deposit with banks	23046	28037	22264	33558	15.4	16.2	12.9	16.7
iv) Other deposits with RBI	76	222	1410	1644				
III Sources of change in Money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4-5)								
1 Net bank credit to Government (A+B)	23042	18101	23888	16392	19.7	12.9	17.0	10.4
A) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)@	15165	5168	13022	7491				
i) Central Government	14745	5508	14980	8724+				
ii) State Governments	420	-340	-1958	-1233				
B) Other banks' credit to Government	7877	12933	10866	8901				
2 Bank credit to commercial sector(A+B)	20065	19296	7135	21012	13.2	11.2	4.2	11.0
A) RBI's credit to commercial sector *	-7	918	-821	-1240				
B) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	20072	18378	7956	22252				
3 Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector#	1854	10855	6092	-3275	27.2	125.2	70.2	-16.8
3a Excluding revaluation of gold	-4694	9141	3430	-3173	-68.8	105.4	39.6	-16.2
4 Government's currency liabilities to the public	66	75	60	62	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.7
5 Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits (a+b)	10149	-929	-3552	-4452	21.9	-1.6	-6.3	-8.0
a) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	9486	381	1614	-3017				
b) Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks (residual)	663	-1310	-5166	-1435				

* Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

@ Includes special securities.

$ Variations in respect of scheduled commercial banks are based on data for the last reporting Friday of March. data for the RBI and others are for March 31.

\# Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following it revaluation close to international market price since 17 October 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.

\+ Includes Rs.751.64 crore (equivalent of SDRs 211.95 million) incurred on account of Reserve Asset subscription to the IMF towards the quota increase.

Money Supply (M3)

3.14 Money supply (M3) expansion, which had accelerated in 1991-92, slowed down in the course of the current financial year. In 1992-93 up to 8 January 1993 it was 12.3 per cent, compared with 15.3 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. The annual rate of growth (point-to-point basis) has also fallen from 18.8 per cent on 10 January 1992 to 15.4 per cent on 8 January 1993.

3.15 The lower rate of growth in M3 may be attributed to substantiallly lower growth in net RBI credit to Central Government and also in net bank credit to Government (Table 3.5). Fiscal consolidation, and particularly reduced recourse to RBI for financing the fiscal deficit because of the sale of 364-day treasury bills in the market, have made it possible to keep the growth in net Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government at a modest level. The other contributory factor to the lower growth in M3 is the decline in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector. This in turn is primarily because of (a) refund of deposits under Foreign Currency (Banks and Others) Deposits scheme and (b) higher rate of growth in imports than exports. However, there was upward pressure on the growth of money supply on account of (a) increase in bank credit to commercial sector and (b) decline in non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector.

3.16 The growth of bank credit to the commercial sector in the current year has been very substantial, reflecting to some extent the conscious decisions of the Government to reduce the SLR and withdraw the incremental cash reserve ratio. Up to 8 January 1993, the growth of bank credit to the commercial sector had reached Rs.21012 crore compared with only Rs.7135 crore in the same period of the preceding year. Net non-monetary liabilities of the banking sector, expansion of which is a moderating factor on money supply growth, have declined in the current financial year.

3.17 The lower growth in M3 in the current financial year is reflected in lower growth in both currency with public and a fall in demand deposits with banks, which were partly offset by larger growth in time deposits.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

3.18 The remarkable shift from demand to time deposits was induced by (a) high interest rate of 11 per cent offered on short-term time deposits (i.e. deposits from 46 days up to one year) and (b) removal of tax deduction at source (TDS) on interest income (Table 3.6). Another factor which boosted time deposit growth, particularly up to July 1992, was the large inflow of foreign currency deposits under Foreign Currency (Banks and Others) Deposit (FC(BO)D) scheme to invite deposits from foreign citizens (not just from NRIs), banks and corporations. Under the scheme, which was in effect up to 31 July 1992, there was an inflow of US$ 1615 million in 1992-93 as against US$ 302 million in 1991-92 as a whole. Since August 1992 this scheme has been closed and repayments have started, which has somewhat moderated time deposit growth.

3.19 The lending capacity of the banks has been substantially augmented in the current financial year because of the removal of the incremental CRR and reduction in SLR, and the refund of one-third of incremental CRR cash balances held by RBI. This is reflected in the sharp increase in scheduled commercial bank credit in the period up to 8 January 1993. Total bank credit increased by Rs.19934 crore in this period compared with Rs.5013 crore in the previous year. If food procurement credit is excluded, the increase is even more dramatic - from Rs.4984 crore in 1991-92 to Rs.19110 crore in 1992-93. Demand for bank credit by the commercial sector got a boost from the reduction in interest rates on bank advances, availability of attractive refinance facilities for export credit and removal of the ceiling on incremental non-food (excluding export) credit-deposit ratio.

TABLE 3.6

Scheduled Commercial Banks - Selected Indicators

		Variations during		
	1990-91 March 23 1990 to March 22 1991	1991-92 March 22 1991 to March 20 1992	1991-92 March 22 1991 to Jan.10 1992*	1992-93 March 20 1992 to Jan.8 1993*
1	2	3	4	5
		(Rs. crore)		
1 Aggregate deposits (a+b)	25583	38217	28290	31256
a) Demand deposits	4337	11896	8704	-1446
b) Time deposits	21246	26321	19586	32702
2 Borrowings from R.B.I.	1069	-2891	-1346	2536
3 Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I.	554	10522	10977	2036
a) Cash in hand	156	204	104	180
b) Balances with R.B.I.	398	10318	10873	1856
4 Net Balances with R.B.I. (3(b)-2)	-671	13209	12219	-680
5 Money at call and short notice	-489	904	965	1328
6 Bank Credit (a+b)	14848	9291	5013	19934
a) Public food procurement credit	2500	164	29	824
b) Non-food bank credit	12348	9127	4984	19110
Of which to Priority Sector	2532	2554	633@	853@
7 Investments in Government and other approved securities	10696	15131	12144	10957
a) Government securities	7706	12729	10713	8741
b) Other approved securities	2990	2402	1431	2216
8 Balances with other banks in current account	276	621	574	200
		(per cent)		
9 Credit-deposit ratio	60.4	54.4	54.9	55.5
10 Non-food credit-deposit ratio	58.1	52.4	52.9	53.4
11 Investment-deposit ratio	39.0	39.9	39.5	38.6

* Provisional.

@ Data available up to June of respective years.

3.20 There has been a large expansion in export credit in the current financial year. Up to 27 November 1992, export credit increased by Rs.2314 crore (21.6 per cent) accounting for 9.2 per cent of the total net bank credit, as against 8.6 per cent on 20 March 1992 and 7.6 per cent on 22 March 1991.

3.21 Expansion in export credit may be attributed to attractive facilities of refinance provided by RBI on export credit. On 27 November 1992 export credit refinance reached a high level of Rs.8,064 crore (62.0 per cent of total export credit) from Rs. 5594 crore on 20 March 1992 (52.3 per cent of total export credit). Refinance limits for export credit denominated in US dollars, increased from only Rs.30 crores on 20 March 1992 to Rs.3,018 crore on 27 November 1992.

3.22 RBI also constituted an expert committee to examine the various issues relating to export credit. Banks have been advised to reach a level of export credit equivalent to 10 per cent of net bank credit by June 1993 and meet full credit requirements of exporters, even if it exceeds the maximum permissible bank finance (MPBF) limits for individual borrowers. Failure to reach the stipulated level of export credit or to show distinct improvement in

export credit performance could invite bank-specific policy response (a higher CRR or withdrawal of refinance facility) from RBI.

Sectoral Distribution of Bank Credit

3.23 Data on the sectoral distribution of gross bank credit are available for April-July 1992 (Table 3.7). Both gross bank credit and non-food credit have recorded faster growth in this brief period (6.3 per cent and 6.7 per cent as against 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively in April-July, 1991). There has been a substantial expansion in credit flow to large and medium industries (10.6 per cent as against 0.8 per cent last year). However, credit to small-scale industries expanded at a slower pace.

Financial Results of Commercial Banks

3.24 As mentioned earlier, the formats of financial statements of the scheduled commercial banks were revised on the basis of new norms and principles regarding income recognition, asset classification and provisioning. The revised financial statements show that total profits were 64.3 per cent higher in 1991-92 than in 1990-91 for the State Bank of India (SBI) and its seven associates, 71.8 per cent higher for 20 other public sector banks, 120 per cent higher for private sector banks and 37.9 per cent higher for foreign banks. The increase is 61.5 per cent for all scheduled commercial banks.

3.25 However, a better indicator of the performance of the banks is their profits as a percentage of their working funds (Table 3.8). They were the highest for the foreign banks in both 1990-91 and 1991-92 because of their larger non-interest income. The ratio of total expenditure to working funds is also higher for foreign banks (relative to other groups of banks) but less so than their income ratio.

3.26 Between 1990-91 and 1991-92, profits as a percentage of working funds increased for public and private sector banks but declined for the foreign banks. Expenditure as a percentage of working funds increased for all categories of banks except the private sector banks.

3.27 Twenty four foreign banks with 140 branches earned Rs.2799.74 crore of interest income with a total outstanding bank credit of Rs.9144.03 crore, while all other commercial banks including SBI Group and private sector banks with nearly 46000 branches earned a total interest income of Rs.21910 crore with a total outstanding credit of Rs.118626 crore at the end of March 1992. However, interest costs of the foreign banks were also relatively higher. The average interest paid on working funds was 7.3 per cent for foreign banks against 6.9 per cent for other banks. Thus the foreign banks spend more to earn more on their working funds. Table 3.9 presents published profits of the public sector banks for accounting years ended 31 March 1991 and 1992.

Term Lending Institutions

3.28 Aggregate assistance sanctioned by term lending financial institutions (also called development finance institutions (DFIs)) registered a growth rate of over 25.1 per cent in 1991-92 over the previous year, and disbursements grew by 33.5 per cent. In the three-year period from 1989-90 to 1991-92, assistance sanctioned and disbursed recorded average annual growth rates of 20.5 per cent and 21.4 per cent respectively.

3.29 Provisional data for the first nine months of 1992-93 for all-India DFIs shows a sharp growth of around 70 per cent in sanctions and a 47 per cent growth in disbursements over corresponding period of the previous year (Table 3.10). The financial institutions, in response to the emerging environment, have started accessing market sources for funds in a big way. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) made a bond issue of over Rs.486

TABLE 3.7

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

	Variations during*									
			April-July						April-July	
On the last reporting Friday	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			(Rs.crore)					(Per cent)		
I Gross bank credit	16943	15348	7987	790	7949	19.8	14.9	6.8	0.7	6.3
1.Public food procurement	1237	2500	164	357	-189	160.9	124.6	3.7	7.9	-4.0
2. Gross non-food credit (a+b+c+d)	15706	12848	7823	433	8138	18.5	12.8	6.9	0.4	6.7
a) Priority sector (i+ii+iii)	6164	2532	2554	617	1189	18.0	6.3	6.0	1.4	2.6
i) Agriculture	2576	224	1437	602	660	18.5	1.4	8.6	3.6	3.6
ii) Small-scale industry	2408	1638	977	47	348	18.3	10.5	5.7	0.3	1.9
iii) Other priority sectors	1180	670	140	-32	181	16.5	8.1	1.6	-0.4	2.0
b) Medium & large industry	6077	6246	2822	366	4998	18.9	16.3	6.3	0.8	10.6
c) Wholesale trade (excluding food procurement (i+ii+iii+iv)	705	438	284	199	740	14.8	8.0	4.8	3.5	11.9
i) Cotton Corporation of India	103	-49	117	-90	-144	278.4	-35.0	128.6	-98.9	-69.2
ii) Food Corporation of India (Fertilizers)	28	-18	-191	-14	3	13.9	-7.8	-90.1	-6.6	14.3
iii) Jute Corporation of India	-44	8	8	-24	-2	-44.9	14.8	12.9	-38.7	-2.9
iv) Other trade	618	497	350	327	883	14.0	9.8	6.3	5.9	15.0
d) Other sectors	2760	3632	2163	-749	1211	20.0	21.9	10.7	-3.7	5.4
II. Export credit+	2104	941	1075	778	954	34.3	11.4	11.7	8.5	9.3
Priority sector advances as proportion of net bank credit @						42.40	39.20	38.50	39.70	36.60

* All figures after 1990-91 are provisional.

@ In the last month of each period; advances include inter-bank participations.

\+ Also included in non-food credit above.

Note: Data relate to 50 scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of the credit of all scheduled commercial banks. Net bank credit data are exclusive of bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions.

TABLE 3-8

Working Results of Scheduled Commercial Banks for 1990-91 and 1991-92

	SBI group		Other public sector banks		Private sector banks		Foreign banks		All Banks	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
				A Rupees crore						
A.Income	10019	13428	17134	21018	1151	1528	2278	3674	37361	39659
i)Interest	9061	11775	15695	18975	1056	1380	1880	2829	34250	34970
ii) Other income	958	1653	1439	2043	94	147	398	845	3111	4689
B.Expenditure	9869	13184	16808	20458	1114	1446	2046	3354	36605	38452
i)Interest	5673	7392	11436	13630	632	810	1307	1845	22944	23684
ii)Other operating expenses	2556	2864	4327	5020	358	424	395	570	10509	8881
iii)Provisions and contingencies	1640	2928	1045	1809	124	212	344	939	3152	5888
C.Profit	150	246	315	499	38	81	348	495	1058	1320
D. Working Funds	93012	115081	166296	186636	10552	14069	15985	25103	361565	340984
				B Per cent of working funds						
A.Income	10.77	11.67	10.30	11.26	10.91	10.86	14.25	14.64	10.33	11.63
i)interest income	9.74	10.23	9.44	10.17	10.01	9.81	11.76	11.27	9.47	10.26
ii) other income	1.03	1.44	0.87	1.09	0.89	1.04	2.49	3.37	0.86	1.38
B.Expenditure	10.61	11.46	10.11	10.96	10.56	10.28	12.80	13.36	10.12	11.28
i)interest expenses	6.10	6.42	6.88	7.30	5.99	5.76	8.18	7.35	6.35	6.95
ii)other operating expenses	2.75	2.49	2.60	2.69	3.39	3.01	2.47	2.27	2.91	2.60
iii)provisions and contingencies	1.76	2.54	0.63	0.97	1.18	1.51	2.15	3.74	0.87	1.73
C.Profit	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.27	0.36	0.58	2.18	1.97	0.29	0.39

TABLE 3.9

Published Profits of Public Sector Banks

(Rs. crore)

		Year ended March 31 1991	1992
A	STATE BANK OF INDIA GROUP		
1	State Bank of India	107.01	175.05
2	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5.50	9.50
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	8.51	12.75
4	State Bank of Indore	2.94	3.23
5	State Bank of Mysore	2.87	3.85
6	State Bank of Patiala	14.59	29.78
7	State Bank of Saurashtra	4.50	6.00
8	State Bank of Travancore	4.00	5.09
B	NATIONALISED BANKS		
1	Allahabad Bank	19.84	28.11
2	Bank of Baroda	56.66	95.10
3	Bank of India	19.49	56.63
4	Bank of Maharashtra	3.10	4.04
5	Canara Bank	136.04	156.59
6	Central Bank of India	9.48	30.49
7	Dena Bank	7.26	9.10
8	Indian Bank	31.84	36.50
9	Indian Overseas Bank	6.74	9.05
10	Punjab National Bank	73.69	112.44
11	Syndicate Bank	2.84	4.46
12	United Bank of India	5.78	6.68
13	Union Bank of India	10.05	29.45
14	UCOBank	-42.96	-20.99
15	Andhra Bank	8.21	8.42
16	Corporation Bank	4.65	5.20
17	New Bank of India	-45.00	-41.52
18	Oriental Bank of Commerce	22.83	26.78
19	Punjab & Sind Bank	-5.45	0.68
20	Vijaya Bank	0.25	1.84

crore, besides raising significant amounts from certificates of deposits. Similarly, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) broadened its equity base with a public issue. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has also accessed the market directly for resources.

3.30 A major problem facing the financial institutions is the mobilisation of resources especially since access to low-cost funds from the Reserve Bank of India is expected to shrink. It is expected that the financial institutions will increasingly rely upon mobilisation of resources from the capital markets through issue of both debt and equity. The Government has decided to convert Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) into a company; an ordinance to this effect was promulgated on 1 October 1992. This will allow IFCI access to the capital market. SEBI has issued guidelines to regulate and facilitate the raising of resources by financial institutions from the market. The salient features of the guidelines are outlined in Box 3.2.

Money Market Trends

3.31 Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI) continued its efforts towards developing an active secondary market for money market instruments and integrating various segments of market. For the first time during the current financial year DFHI was

entrusted with an additional role of activating a secondary market for dated government securities.

TABLE 3.10

Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by All-India Financial Institutions

(Rs.crore)

	April-December (P)			
	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
IDBI	4592.6	6482.0	3369.8	4392.3
IFCI	1255.3	1486.2	821.8	1059.6
ICICI	2231.5	4576.5	1505.4	2403.1
SIDBI	1888.9	1749.0	1430.9	1324.4
IRBI	151.3	167.4	112.7	110.3
RCTC	7.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
TDICI	14.1	21.9	12.8	15.5
SCICI	297.0	448.8	104.0	346.1
TFCI	67.1	62.2	28.3	27.3
LIC	802.6	1006.6	532.3	453.5
UTI	1797.3	6327.6	1660.4	4055.6
GIC	338.2	385.4	175.1	295.7
TOTAL	13039.9	22152.1	9355.2	13776.8

P Provisional

Note: Totals are adjusted for inter-institutional flows, namely IDBI's resource support to IFCI and UTI's special deposits with IDBI, IFCI and ICICI.

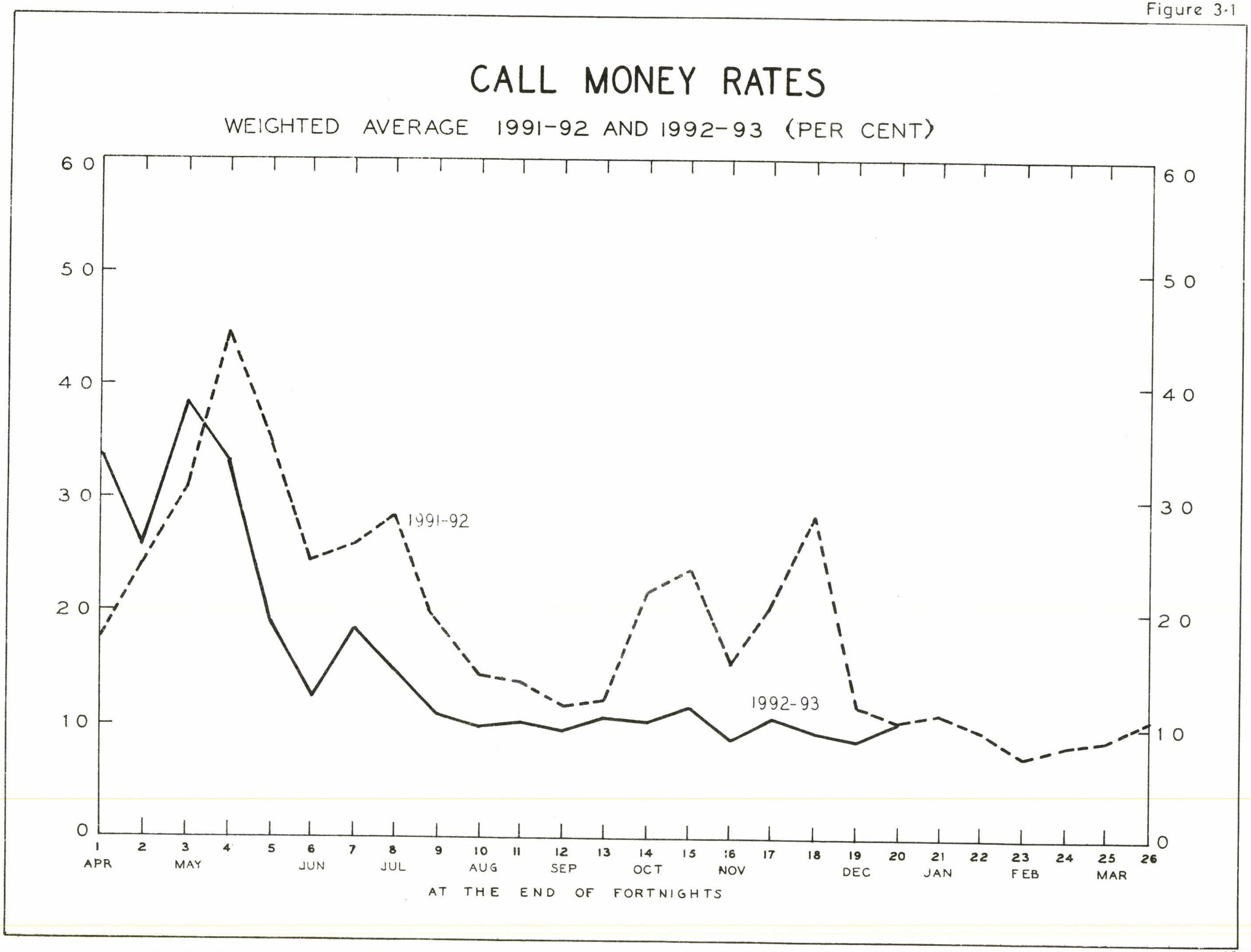
3.32 Total turnover of DFHI in the call money market in 1991-92 expanded by 47 per cent over 1990-91 level to reach a figure of Rs.297000 crore (a daily average of Rs.546 crore). In the current financial year up to December 11, 1992 its total lending in the call money market stood at Rs.328000 crore as against Rs.235000 crore in the

BOX 3.2

SEBI Guidelines for Financial Institutions' Capital Issues

* No promoters' contribution.
* Underwriting not mandatory.
* Free pricing of issues permitted subject to track record of consistent profitability for minimum three years.
* Maximum debt-equity ratio 2:1; minimum debt service coverage ratio 1:2.
* Disclosure requirements to include accounting policies, bad and doubtful debt provisions and a standard classification for assets.
* Credit rating compulsory for debentures and bonds of more than 18 months' maturity.

Figure 3-1


CALL MONEY RATES
WEIGHTED AVERAGE 1991-92 AND 1992-93 (PER CENT)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1991-92
1992-93
1 APR
2
3 MAY
4
5
6 JUN
7
8 JUL
9
10 AUG
11
12 SEP
13
14 OCT
15
16 NOV
17
18
19 DEC
20
21 JAN
22
23 FEB
24
25 MAR
26
AT THE END OF FORTNIGHTS

period of 1991. There has, however, been a significant decline in the turnover of DFHI in commercial bills, commercial papers (CP) and certificates of deposit (CD). Up to 27 November 1992 there was a small turnover of Rs.28 crore in CPs and a very negligible turnover in CDs.

3.33 The volume of CDs issued by the scheduled commercial banks rose from Rs.5682 crore on 20 March 1992 to Rs.8469 crore on 2 October 1992. Banks pay a high interest rate on CDs. Hence holders of CDs prefer to hold them till maturity and an active secondary market has not developed.

3.34 From 2 May 1992, the limit for issue of CDs was raised from 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the banks' fortnightly average aggregate deposits in 1989-90. Thus these limits were enhanced by Rs. 2994 crore. The enhanced limit will not be subject to CRR. It was further raised to 10 per cent from 17 October 1992.

3.35 The primary market in CPs has made significent progress; the outstanding amount raised from Rs.64.70 crore on 30 June 1991 to Rs.681.75 crore on 30 November 1992. The working capital (fund-based) limit for a company for issue of CP was reduced to Rs.5 crore from Rs.10 crore and the rating requirement relaxed from P1 to P2 in the case of Credit Rating Information Services of India (CRISIL) ratings and from A1 to A2 in the case of Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA) ratings. Due to easy conditions in the market, holders of CPs could fund their holdings without any need to access the secondary market. Easy conditions in the call money market and lower call money rates also explain the lower turnover of Rs.565 crore in commercial bills this year as against Rs.6151 crore during the corresponding period of last year.

3.36 Excess short-term liquidity in the financial system generated by foreign inward remittances and counterpart funds of Indian Development Bonds and sluggish demand for non-food credit explain the easy conditions in the money market in the first quarter of 1992. The rates flared up in April 1992 as the banks tried to cover their enhanced CRR requirements on the increased deposits at the end of March 1992 (Figure 3.1). Another exceptional factor was uncertainty in the market created by the irregularities in the management of funds by commercial banks and financial institutions described in the next section. For most part of 1992, call money rates were lower than those in 1991.

3.37 The 182-day treasury bill was the first security sold by auction for financing the fiscal deficit of the Central Government. The DFHI developed a secondary market in these bills. They were popular with the banks.

3.38 In the credit policy for the first half of 1992-93 it was decided to introduce 364-day Treasury Bills. Auctions were held for these bills in 1992-93. Like 182-day treasury bills, whose actions have been discontinued, these bills can also be held for meeting the SLR. Between 26 April and 1 January 1993, the outstanding amount of 364-day treasury bills rose to Rs.8419 crore. The cut-off yield rate ranged between 11.17 per cent and 11.42 per cent. As these bills cannot be rediscounted with RBI, they have helped the Central Government limit its recourse to borrowing from RBI.

Money Market Mutual Funds (MMMF)

3.39 Following the report of the Task Force on Money Market Mutual Funds, RBI announced full details of the scheme. The scheduled commercial banks and public financial institutions or their existing mutual fund subsidiaries can now set up Money Market Mutual Funds(MMMF). In the case of MMMFs set up by scheduled commercial banks or their subsidiaries, the limit for raising resources under various schemes should not exceed two per cent of the sponsoring bank's fortnightly average aggregate deposits during 1991-92. For those set up by public financial institutions, the limit should not exceed two per cent of their long-term domestic borrowings.

Irregularities and Fraudulent Transactions in Securities Trading

3.40 In April 1992 investigations conducted by RBI into certain aspects of securities trading by some banks led to the exposure of serious irregularities and frauds in the securities transactions of several banks. Unscrupulous brokers, colluding with some bank officials, were found to be violating established rules and guidelines in a manner designed to siphon off bank funds to brokers for speculative transactions in shares. These irregularities and frauds, popularly termed the "securities scam", revealed serious weaknesses of internal control and supervision in banks which need to be urgently corrected.

3.41 A high-level enquiry committee known as the Janakiraman Committee was set up by RBI. It has submitted three reports in May, July and August 1992. It identified several types of irregularities in securities transactions which were used to siphon funds out of the banking system:

(i) Purchases were made by banks and their subsidiaries of securities and other instruments where the counter-party was ostensibly another bank but when in reality the proceeds were directly or indirectly credited to brokers' accounts;

(ii) Ready-forward (sale and repurchase) transactions were entered into either on their own or on clients' accounts by banks with brokers who used these funds for speculative activity;

(iii) Brokers were directly financed by banks by discounting bills not supported by genuine transactions;

(iv) Banks and other institutions showed large payments as call money with other banks. However, in the books of the receiving banks there was no record of call money acceptances but instead the amounts were credited to the accounts of individual brokers. On the due date, these alleged call loans were repaid by payment out of the brokers' accounts in the name of other banks;

(v) Banks and institutions rediscounted bills of exchange held by other banks and institutions but the proceeds and repayments were routed through brokers' accounts; and

(vi) Sums received as inter-corporate deposits and under portfolio management schemes (PMS) and similar schemes by merchant banking subsidiaries of public sector and other banks were passed on to brokers through ready-forward deals.

3.42 The extent of unreconciled amounts as estimated by the detailed investigation made by the Janakiraman Committee has been estimated at Rs.3543 crore. These irregularities have been detected in some banks in each of the three segments of the banking industry, viz. public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks.

3.43 The government took early action to identify and punish those responsible for the fraudulent transactions and to recover the money lost by the banks. A special court was appointed to try all matters relating to the scam and legislation has been passed providing powers to attach the assets of notified persons involved in the scam. A special judge of the Bombay High Court has been appointed for trial of scam-related cases. The government has appointed a custodian for prompt disposal of the attached assets. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been asked to take over investigation of all the frauds and underhand dealings exposed by RBI's investigations. Finally, in recognition of the seriousness of the fraudulent transactions exposed and of the need for thorough examination of all aspects of the matter, a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) was set up to enquire into all aspects of the scam, to fix responsibility and to make suggestions about future reform of the system. The JPC has examined a number of persons including bank and government officials and brokers. Its enquiry is in progress.

3.44 The scam has brought into focus serious weaknesses in the country's financial system which need to be corrected. At one level the scam reflects deliberate and criminal

violation of rules and procedures with intent of defrauding the banks. This was done through criminal collusion between brokers and some bank officials. However, there are also systemic weaknesses which made it possible. These are:

(i) Weaknesses in the internal control mechanism within the commercial banks themselves. More effective internal control mechanism could have ensured that such manipulations even if they did occur would have been detected much earlier;
(ii) There have also been weaknesses in the supervisory mechanism which need to be removed. The proposed new Board of Financial Supervision to be set up under the aegis of RBI will rectify this;
(iii) The prevalence of a very high level of pre-emption of bank resources at low rates of interest has also put pressure on banks to find various mechanisms for earning higher rates of return to supplement their income from non-fund-based activities;
(iv) It is also important to recognise that these irregularities to some extent reflect the difficulty in running an overregulated financial system in which administered interest rates in one part of the system co-exist with market-determined rates of return in the capital market. Rigid control over interest rates which takes them too far away from market-determined rates of interest is not workable and only leads to attempts to by-pass regulations in search of available high rates of interest.

3.45 The Government has been successful in minimising the adverse effects of the scam on the economy and on the working of the financial sector. Steps are being taken to improve internal control mechanisms in the banks and to strengthen the supervisory system so that such problems will not recur in future. Structural reforms envisaged in the banking sector (outlined in the next section) will also overcome some of the systemic pressures on the system which led to the evolution of practices which were deliberately misused by unscrupulous persons. The confidence in the country's banking system remains strong. The expansion in commercial credit, increase in the volume of stocks traded in the market and continued interest on the part of foreign investors bear testimony to this. It is, however, also true that such irregularities badly affect the small investor and create uncertainties in the investment environment. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities in future.

Financial Sector Reforms

3.46 The current year witnessed the initiation of major financial sector reforms based on the report of the Narasimham Committee which was submitted in November 1991. The report was placed before Parliament in December 1991 and its recommendations have been extensively discussed in the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Finance Ministry. (Box 3.3)

Reductions in SLR and CRR

3.47 One of the problems facing our banking system is that levels of SLR and CRR have been progressively increased over the past several years. In the case of the SLR this happened because of the desire to mobilise even larger resources through so-called market borrowings (at below-market rates) in support of the Central and State budgets. In the case of the CRR this happened because of the need to counter the expansionary impact on money supply of large budget deficits. Together, the SLR and CRR stipulation pre-empted a large part of bank resources into low-income-earning assets thus reducing bank profitability and pressurising banks to charge high interest rates on their commercial sector advances. These high interest rates paid by the corporate sector in turn encourage disintermediation from the banks since better corporate clients have an incentive to raise funds directly from the market by paying higher interest rates than the banks can offer to pay. The high SLR and CRR are in effect a tax on financial savings in the banking system

BOX 3.3

Banking Sector Reforms

- Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) on increment in net demand and time liabilities (DTL) over 3 April 1992 level reduced to 30 per cent from 38.5 per cent.

- Phased reduction in SLR on net DTL as on 3 April 1992 to 37.75 per cent by 6 March 1993.

- Incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (ICRR) of 10 per cent on increase in net DTL over 3 May 1991 level removed from 17 April 1992.

- Number of lending and deposit interest rates reduced.

- New prudential norms relating to income recognition, classification of assets and provisioning for bad debts introduced.

- Time schedule for capital adequacy norms announced - a) 8 per cent to be attained by foreign banks operating in India by 31 March 1993, b) 8 per cent to be attained by Indian banks with branches abroad, by 31 March 1994 and c) 4 per cent to be attained by other banks by 31 March 1993 and 8 per cent by 31 March 1996.

- Revised format for balance sheet and profit and loss account reflecting actual financial health of the scheduled commercial banks introduced from the bank accounting year 1991-92 and the accounts for 1990-91 to be reformatted.

- Banks attaining capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards given freedom to open new branches and upgrade branches or extension counters; other banks given freedom to rationalise existing branch network.

- Guidelines finalised for objective selection procedures for non-official directors of the banks.

- New Board of Financial Supervision to be set up in Reserve Bank of India.

- New RBI guidelines to govern entry of new private sector banks.

and serve to encourage flows in market where this tax does not apply. It is therefore essential in the interest of a healthy financial system to phase out this distortion. The Government has therefore decided to reduce the SLR in stages over a three-year period from 38.5 per cent to 25 per cent and to reduce the CRR over a four-year period to a level below 10 per cent.

3.48 As a first step in the pursuit of this objective, downward adjustments were made in the SLR in April 1992 to October 1992 (Box 3.3) . These changes would have the effect of releasing Rs.1650 crore of lendable resources to the commercial banks. The incremental CRR of 10 per cent was rescinded with effect from 17 April 1992. In the last quarter of 1992, it was decided to release one-third of the cash balances earlier impounded under the

incremental CRR. The increment to lendable resources on account of these balances is Rs.1280 crore.

Norms for Income Recognition, Provisioning and Capital Adequacy

3.49 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee, the Reserve Bank of India issued new prudential norms relating to income recognition, classification of assets and provisioning for bad debts. The new income recognition norms ensure that interest not actually paid cannot be shown as accrued, a practice which exaggerates profitability of the banks. Norms have also been specified for categorising non-performing accounts and for making provisions for substandard, doubtful and loss-making assets. Minimum capital standards have been prescribed in accordance with the internationally accepted Basle Committee norms under which banks have to maintain unimpaired minimum capital funds equivalent to eight per cent of the aggregate of the risk-weighted assets and other off-balance sheet exposures. For Indian banks which have branches abroad, the norm of eight per cent should be achieved as early as possible and in any case by 31 March 1994. Other banks should achieve a capital adequacy norm of four per cent by 31 March 1993 and eight per cent by 31 March 1996.

3.50 In light of concerns expressed about the difficulty in implementing provisioning norms, some relaxations have been announced allowing phasing in the provisioning for bad debts. However, there would be strict adherance to the norm for categorisation of non-performing accounts. An account is deemed non-performing if interest cannot be collected within one month after it is due. The concerned borrower in such non-performing accounts will be subject to corrective steps for all the facilities availed from the banks, including other accounts in which the borrower may have been regular in making all payments due.

Revision of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts Formats for Banks

3.51 The balance sheet and profit and loss account formats were revised to reflect the true financial health of the banks. These formats have been made effective from the bank accounting year 1991-92. Banks were directed to reformat their 1990-91 accounts also for publication with 1991-92 accounts in new format.

Branch Licensing

3.52 As of April 1992 banks attaining capital adequacy norms and prudential accounting standards can set up new branches without the prior approval of RBI. Banks have the freedom now to rationalise their existing branch network by relocating branches, opening of specialised branches, spinning off business, setting up of controlling offices/ administrative units etc.

Permission to Set Up New Private Sector Banks

3.53 Reserve Bank of India has announced guidelines for setting up of private banks as public limited companies. The guidelines have stipulated that the banks in the private sector should be financially viable. They should avoid shortcomings such as unfair preemption and concentration of credit, cross-holdings with industrial groups, etc. They will be required to observe priority sector lending targets as applicable to other domestic banks.

Other Reform Measures

3.54 Special Recovery Tribunals will be set up to expedite the loan recovery process and necessary legislation to establish such tribunals is being drafted. Guidelines providing for

objective selection procedures for non-official directors on the board of the banks were finalised.

Developments in Capital Market

3.55 Along with banking system reforms, it was necessary to undertake a bold programme of reform of the capital market. Recommendations to this effect had been made by the Narasimham Committee as well as by other committees and groups. The Government has taken a series of initiatives in this area in the course of 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Capital Market Reforms

3.56 The need for reforms in the capital market has been evident for some time. As in the case of banks there has been an impressive expansion in quantity but without adequate improvement in quality. The functioning of the stock exchanges shows many shortcomings with long delays, lack of transparency in procedures and vulnerability to price rigging and insider trading. To counter these deficiencies it had been announced in the Budget Speech of 1987-88 that the Government would establish a Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate the capital markets. The SEBI was set up as a non-statutory board in 1988 with the intention of giving it statutory powers but this was not done at that time. The Government gave high priority to achieving this objective; an ordinance establishing SEBI as a Statutory body was promulgated on 30 January1992. With this, SEBI acquired necessary powers to perform its functions.

3.57 The Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 was repealed in May 1992 , and the office of the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI), was subsequently abolished. With the abolition of CCI, prior government permission was no longer needed by companies to access the capital markets. Companies were free to approach the capital markets without prior government permission subject to getting offer documents cleared by SEBI. Control over price and premium fixation has also been removed and most issuing companies are free to fix the price of their securities for public as well as rights issues.

3.58 Indian companies have been permitted to access international capital markets through Euro-equity issues aimed at mobilising capital for modernisation and import requirements. Several companies have been given such permission. Up to the end of January 1993, two companies have raised around $ 250 million from the Euro-market.

3.59 A number of steps have been taken in the course of 1991-92 and 1992-93 by the Government and SEBI to introduce improved practices and greater transparency in the capital markets in the interest of healthy capital market development.

(i) SEBI was authorised to conduct inspections of various mutual funds. These inspections have been conducted and SEBI has submitted a report on each inspection which brings out various deficiencies of individual mutual funds. Corrective steps are being taken to set right these deficiencies.

(ii) SEBI has also drawn up a programme of inspecting stock exchanges. Eight stock exchanges have been inspected. Reports of SEBI in each case, and the recommendations therein, are under the consideration of the stock exchanges.

(iii) The process of registration of intermediaries such as stockbrokers and sub-brokers has been provided under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act,1992. The registration is on the basis of certain eligibility norms such as capital adequacy, infrastructure etc.

(iv) Companies issuing capital in the primary market are now required to disclose all material facts and specific risk factors associated with their projects. Proposals

are under consideration to improve the disclosure of information regarding the basis of calculation of premium while leaving companies free to fix the premium.

(v) Merchant banking has been statutorily brought under the regulatory framework of SEBI. The merchant bankers are now to be authorised by SEBI. They will have to adhere to stipulated capital adequacy norms. Merchant bankers have to abide by a code of conduct which specifies a high degree of responsibility towards investors in respect of the pricing and premium fixation of issues, and disclosures in the prospectus or offer letter for issues.

(vi) The Government has given formal approval for the setting up of the National Stock Exchange of India (NSEI) by financial institutions and banks with IDBI as the nodal agency. The NSEI is expected to serve as a model exchange integrating the stock markets all over the country by providing nation-wide stock trading facilities and electronic clearing and settlements.

(vii) In order to induce companies to exercise greater care and diligence for timely action in matters relating to the public issue of capital, SEBI has advised the stock exchanges to collect from companies making public issues, a deposit of one per cent of the issue amount which could be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the provisions of the listing agreement and, non-despatch of refund orders and share certificates by registered post within the prescribed time.

(viii) Regulations on insider trading under the provisions of the SEBI Act have been notified. Such regulations will help in protecting and preserving the market's integrity, and in the long run help inspire investor confidence in the market.

(ix) RBI has liberalised the investment norms evolved for NRIs by allowing companies to accept capital contributions and issue shares or debentures to NRIs or overseas corporate bodies without prior permission.

(x) The Government has allowed foreign institutional investors(FIIs) such as pension funds, mutual funds, investment trusts, asset or portfolio management companies etc.to invest in the Indian capital market provided they register with SEBI.

(xi) To make the governing body of a stock exchange more broad based SEBI has issued guidelines for its composition. According to these guidelines the governing body of the stock exchanges should have five elected members, not more than four members nominated by the Government or SEBI and three or fewer members nominated as public representatives, besides its executive director.

(xii) The trading in stock exchanges is now for three hours instead of two-and-a-half hours.

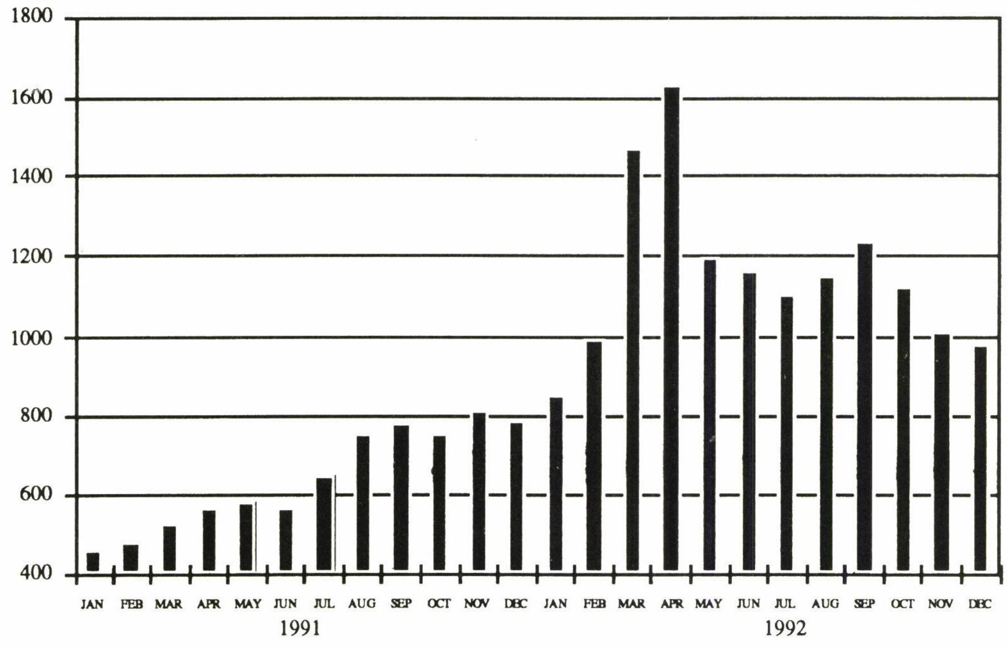
(xiii) SEBI has set up an advisory committee for primary and secondary capital markets to provide wider consultation with the investors etc.

3.60 The process of reforms in the capital market has only just begun. It needs to be deepened to bring about speedier conclusion of transactions, greater transparency in operations, improved services to investors, and greater investor protection while at the same time encouraging the corporate sector to raise resources directly from the market on an increasing scale. Major modernisation of the stock exchanges to bring them in line with world standards in terms of transparency and reliability is also necessary if foreign capital is to be attracted on any significant scale.

Behaviour of Stock Prices

3.61 The behaviour of stock prices in 1992-93 was dominated by the crash which followed the exposure of the scam in April, 1992. As reported in last year's Economic Survey, stock prices were relatively stable in the third quarter of 1991-92. However, they began to rise again in January. This rise accelerated in the second half of February and especially in March. Reserve Bank of India's all-India Index Number of Ordinary Share Prices which stood at 851.4 (Base: 1980-81) in the last week of January increased to 1099.6 in the last week of February and rose sharply to 1485.4 by the last week of March. Thereafter it increased to a new peak of 1659.6 in the first week of April 1992. Between the last week of January 1992 and the peak level in April 1992 the Index had increased by 94.9 per cent, with most of the increase occuring in March (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2. Ordinary share price index (RBI index, 1980-81=100)



3.62 While the increase in stock prices in January and February in anticipation of the Budget was not necessarily abnormal the increase in March and April, 1992 was very sharp. The rise in stock prices was discussed by the Government with both Reserve Bank of India and SEBI in the last quarter of 1991-92. However, there was no indication at the time of the source of funds fuelling speculation. The first indication that the source of funds may have been the siphoning of funds from the banking system came only in April 1992 with the exposure of irregularities in the State Bank of India consequent to the investigation undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India.

3.63 In the absence of any specific information on the source of speculative pressure, it was not possible to identify specific corrective measures. Credit against shares had already been tightened in the October 1991 credit policy. The Bombay Stock Exchange had taken a series of steps in February and March 1992 to curb speculative pressure, including cessation of the carry-forward facility on specified shares. These measures, which are the usual instruments for curbing speculation, were obviously not effective.

BOX 3.4

Measures to Strengthen Government Securities Market

- Ceiling interest rate on dated securities raised from 11.5 per cent (20-year) to 13 per cent (15-year).
- Auctions held for 5-year, 6-year, 7-year and 10-year securities.
- 364-day treasury bills sold by auction.
- 91-day treasury bills partly auctioned.
- Introduction of Repurchase Obligations auctions in securities by RBI.
- Government securities refinance facility introduced at 14 per cent interest rate.

New Issues in the Capital Market

3.64 Despite the difficulties experienced by the stock markets following the crash in stock prices in April 1992, the year 1992-93 is characterised by large volumes of funds raised from the capital markets. Available data for 1992-93 are summarised in Table 3.11. During April-October 1992 the total volume of new issue activity measured by approvals issued by CCI up to May and clearances of prospectuses by SEBI increased by 67 per cent in the case of non-Government companies. In the case of Government companies, there was a sharp decline in the volume of issues of bonds in 1992-93, compared to the previous year. The total capital issues planned by Government and non-Government companies in April-October 1992 were Rs.9111 crore, 25 per cent higher than in the previous year.

3.65 Data for actual issues are available only for non-Government companies and may be seen in Table 3.11. They show that the actual issues increased from Rs.1583 crore in 1991 to Rs.9846 crore in 1992, a six-fold increase in one year.

Government Securities Market

3.66 With the introduction of auctions in Central Government securities in the current financial year, interest rates are now being determined by market forces. The maximum rate on these securities has risen from 11.5 per cent for 20-year securities to 13 per cent for 15-year securities in April 1992. In 1992-93 so far, three auctions of Rs.1000 crore each have been held for Central Government securities with maturities of five, six and ten years.

3.67 With a view to providing liquidity to scheduled commercial banks for their excess holdings of Government and other approved dated securities, a new refinance facility called Government Securities Refinance Facility has been introduced since October, 1992. All scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) are eligible for this refinance facility at a rate of interest of 14 per cent per annum.

3.68 RBI has decided to conduct, from time to time, repos (repurchase obligations) auctions for Central Government dated securities from its portfolio in order to improve short-term management of excess liquidity. These repos auctions are in the form of sales

TABLE 3.11

Issues and Approvals for New Issues by Public Limited Companies

	1990-91		1991-92		1991		1992	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs. cr.	No.	Rs. cr.	No.	Rs. cr.	No.	Rs. cr.
Approvals of which	1105	12633	1263	19402	539	7306	567	9111
A. Non-Government companies	1074	6425	1243	12341	533	5238	564	8731
(i) Equities@	841	2854	868	4291	351	1625	463	4198
(ii) Debentures	233	3571	375	8050	182	3613	101	4533
B. Government companies	31	6208	20	7061	6	2068	3	380
(i) Equities@	14	201	3	76	1	53	2	330
(ii) Public sector bonds	17	6007	17	6985	5	2015	1	50
Issues by non-Government public limited companies* of which	365	4202	519	5753	227	1583	479	9846
(i) Equities**	252	1261	373	1733	159	486	383	3877
(ii) Debentures	113	2941	146	4020	68	1097	96	5969
			Changes over the previous year (per cent)					
Approvals of which		..		..				25
A. Non-Government companies		-19		92				67
(i) Equities@		40		50				158
(ii) Debentures		-39		125				25
B. Government companies		49		14				-82
(i) Equities@		141		-62				523
(ii) Public sector bonds		47		16				-98
Issues by non-Government public limited companies* of which		-35		37				522
(i) Equities**		3		37				698
(ii) Debentures		-44		37				444

* Provisional; excluding issues privately placed with financial institutions etc, and including oversubscription retained in some cases.

** Excludes bonus issues, but includes preference shares and cumulative convertible preference shares.

@ Includes premia and bonus shares.

of Government securities by the Reserve Bank for very short periods (within the fortnightly make-up period) with a buy-back clause. Repos auctions have been introduced with effect from December 1992.

3.69 The Government has recently decided to introduce a scheme for the sale of 91-day treasury bills on an auction basis in addition to the current system of sale of these bills at pre-determined discount rate (4.6 per cent) which will continue to be available for investment on tap. Under the new scheme, RBI will hold auction sales of these bills from time to time at dates to be announced. The rate of discount and the corresponding issue price would be determined at each auction by RBI. These bills can be held by a person, firm, company, corporate body or institution (except State governments, provident and gratuity funds) in India.

Credit Rating Agencies

3.70 There are now two credit rating agencies in the country, viz. Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) and Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Limited (ICRA). Their main function is to rate debt instruments of companies. In 1991-92 CRISIL assigned ratings to 155 debt instruments of 103 companies worth Rs.5866.5 crore while ICRA rated 47 debt instruments of 34 companies worth and Rs.1161.8 crore. Guidelines issued by SEBI make credit ratings mandatory for companies issuing debentures to public.

3.71 From its inception till 12 November 1992, CRISIL rated a total of 491 debt instruments issued by 315 companies (including 5 in public sector) involving a total sum of Rs.20980 crore. During the 15 months ended 30 November 1992, ICRA rated 119 debt instruments of 81 companies involving a total sum of Rs.3537.87 crores. It has also completed two credit assessments and two general assessments during this period.

3.72 CRISIL also completed the credit assessment of 70 small companies up to November 1992. Credit assessment, a special product developed initially for the State Bank of India, is now used by other public sector banks as well, as an important input in their decision-making process on terms of lending. Besides, CRISIL has started providing technical assistance and training to foreign rating agencies.

Outlook

3.73 Monetary expansion in this financial year so far presents a mixed trend. Bank credit to the commercial sector is growing much faster than last year while net bank credit to the Government has been rising at a slower pace. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector have declined. Fresh inflow of foreign exchange deposits through FC(BO)D scheme has been stopped since August 1992 and there will be only repayments now. All these factors will exert a moderating influence on the growth of money supply.

3.74 With the growth in export credit, banks' access to refinance facilities of the RBI has increased significantly and has added to the expansion in reserve money. To the extent that Government borrowing from the Reserve Bank has been reduced, there has been some moderation in reserve money growth. To revive industrial and agricultural growth, Reserve Bank has recently released resources to financial institutions which will increase reserve money. While meeting credit requirements to support the revival of activity is essential, care needs to be taken to ensure that excessive liquidity does not result in a resurgence of inflationary pressures. In this context, the Government's reliance on bank credit needs to be restrained. This is essential for attaining the objectives of monetary policy.

3.75 The programme for financial sector reforms needs to be pursued with vigour so that we can move as quickly as possible towards a dynamic, efficent and competitive financial system.

4

PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

Inflation, which had reached an exceptionally high level in 1991, declined considerably in 1992-93; by January 1993 it was lower than at any time since September 1990. The cost of living indices showed as much decline in inflation as the wholesale price index. The decline was due largely to agricultural goods, both essential consumer goods and industrial inputs. The prices of many agricultural products fell. Whereas prices of agricultural goods had risen more than those of manufactures in 1991-92, this trend was partially reversed in 1992-93. Although prices of fertilizers and petroleum products were raised significantly, the increase in administered prices in 1992-93 was more moderate than in the previous two years. Minimum support prices of agricultural products were raised following cost increases. So were procurement prices, but procurement of wheat declined as market prices ruled high. With a good kharif harvest, however, rice procurement picked up in 1992. Imports of wheat and rice were contracted to replenish the depleted PDS stocks and to restrain inflationary pressure.

The inflationary spiral which began in October 1990 continued through 1991, with the rate of inflation peaking at 16.7 per cent in August 1991. Primary goods led the inflationary surge with an inflation rate of 21.6 per cent in the middle of November 1991; the pressure on foodgrain prices was even higher. The prices of manufactured goods and fuels also firmed up. The spurt in foodgrain prices pushed up consumer prices both in rural and urban areas. Double-digit inflation in consumer items continued throughout 1991-92;the maximum rate being 23 per cent in consumer goods used by agricultural labourers.

4.2 The Government took several initiatives during 1991-92 and in the current fiscal year to restore price stability. At the macro-economic level the effort of the Government has been to restore fiscal stability by reducing the fiscal deficit which had reached unsustainable levels in 1990, and to moderate the growth of money supply. A good kharif harvest and excellent prospects for next rabi crop have eased the pressure on supply of essential goods. The improved balance of payments position and the new trade policy which ensure easy access to imports needed to sustain production have helped to remove supply constraints facing the industry. The Government has taken special care to strengthen the public distribution system.

4.3 As a result of all these measures, inflation rate began to recede from September 1991, and stabilised between 12 and 14 per cent until the middle of July 1992. Thereafter the rate of inflation declined steadily; and except for a short break in the trend on account of fertilizer decontrol and adjustments in administered prices of petroleum products, the declining trend has been maintained so far. The annual rate of inflation as measured by the

BOX 4.1

The Wholesale Price Index

- The wholesale price index (WPI) with base 1981- 82 reflects changes in the prices of 447 commodities (93 primary articles, 20 fuels and 334 manufactured products) covering all important items transacted in the economy. Selection of items is guided by their relative importance in the economy.
- The index is based on 2371 quotations (519 for primary articles, 73 for fuels and 1779 for manufactured products).
- The price quotations used represent bulk transactions usually for further sale, at the primary stage which broadly correspond to producers' prices.
- Price data are collected through official as well as non-official sources.
- For prescribed items or varieties, weekly price quotations as prevailing on or about each Friday are collected; prices are collected on a monthly basis for items not undergoing week-to-week price fluctuations.
- The index at the time of its initial compilation and release is provisional as some of the price quotations are received belatedly. For missing quotations the prices are either estimated or repeated from the previous week.
- The provisional index is made final after eight weeks by which time required quotations become available.
- Whether the final index is higher or lower than the provisional index depends on whether in successive weeks the prices for missing items tend to rise or fall or remain steady. Seasonal and non-seasonal items show different patterns and affect the overall difference in these two indices.

WPI has come down from 13.6 per cent at the end of last financial year to 6.8 per cent in the third week of January 1993. The rate of inflation in foodgrain prices has shown an especially steep decline to 1.6 per cent as on 16 January 1993 compared with 26.3 per cent at the same point last year.

4.4 Inflation in consumer prices has also declined sharply during the current financial year. The decline in the rate of inflation for agricultural labourers is the steepest, from 24 per cent in May 1992 to 8.6 per cent in November 1992.

Measuring Inflation

4.5 Inflation is measured at the wholesale level in terms of the wholesale price index (WPI) and at the retail level by three consumer price indices (CPI) for (i) industrial workers, (ii) urban non-manual employees and (iii) agricultural labourers.

Wholesale Price Index(WPI)

4.6 The wholesale price index, which is released with a time lag of two weeks, is provisional as it is not entirely based on actual price quotations in respect of all items covered in the index. The index is revised to yield final estimates with a time lag of eight weeks after receipt, scrutiny and processing of all quotations. The conceptual and operational issues are indicated in Box 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

Comparison of Measures of Inflation based on the Final and Provisional WPI

(April 1991- November 1992)

1	Mean 2	Standard deviation (SD) 3	Ratio of SD to mean 4
1. Difference between estimates:			
a.Final to final less provisional to final (ff-pf)	1.02	0.49	0.48
b. Final to final less provisional to provisional (ff-pp)	0.21	0.71	3.38
2.Ratio between estimates:			
a.Provisional/final over final/final(pf/ff)	0.92	0.04	0.04
b.Provisional/provisional over final/final (pp/ff)	0.99	0.06	0.06

4.7 On account of a shorter time lag, the provisional index is used for comparing changes in the inflation rate. It is often argued that this procedure of calculating the inflation rate or changes in prices over two points of time based on the provisional and previous final data is not realistic. A more relevant measure would be the rate based on provisional indices for both the reference points. A study of the inflation rates based on alternative comparisons of provisional data for the current year with provisional data for the previous year, provisional data for the current year with final data for the previous year and final data for both years, indicates that the inflation rate based on provisional data for both years is closer to the final inflation rate (Figure 4.1). The averages and coefficients of variation in the weekly data in respect of these two sets of inflation rates are given in Table 4.1.

Figure 4.1. Annual rate of inflation(WPI)
(Base: 1981-82=100)

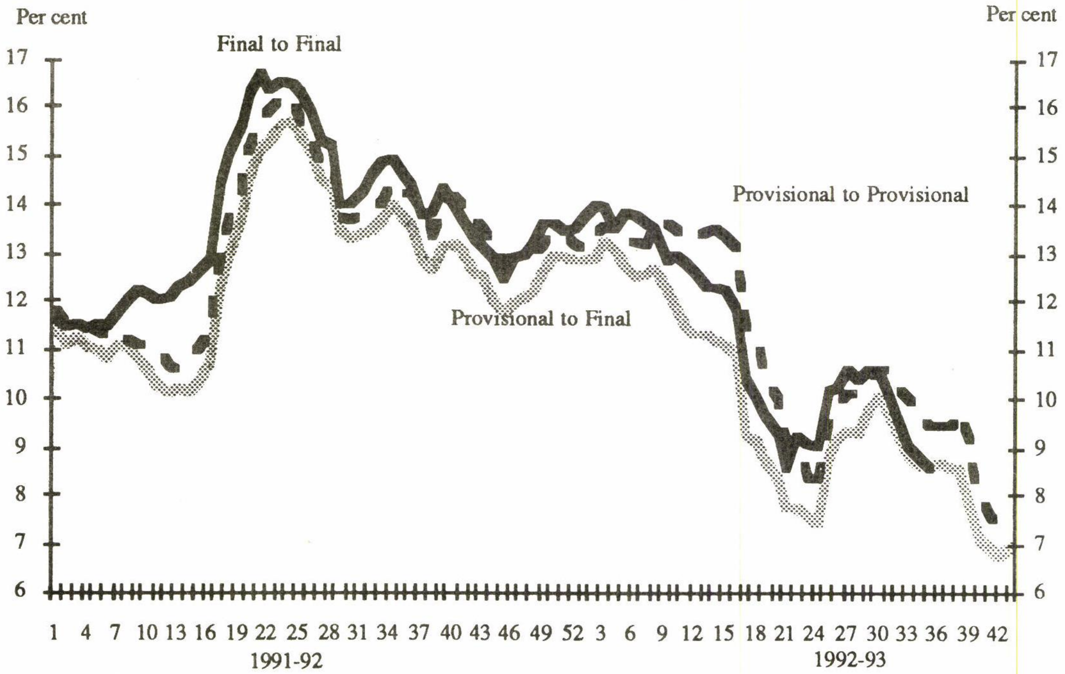


TABLE 4.2

Annual Rate of Inflation in WPI and CPI

(Per cent)

Year	Month	WPI	CPI(IW)	CPI(UNME)	CPI(AL)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	April	9.1	7.8	8.6	3.2
	May	8.7	7.7	9.3	3.3
	June	9.5	8.8	9.2	3.1
	July	9.6	9.9	9.7	4.6
	August	8.1	9.2	8.9	4.6
	September	7.5	8.5	8.2	2.6
	October	8.9	10.8	9.5	3.5
	November	10.5	12.5	11.6	8.4
	December	12.0	13.7	13.0	10.0
	January	12.9	16.1	15.0	13.9
	February	13.5	15.4	15.0	17.3
	March	12.7	13.6	13.4	16.6
1991-92	April	11.6	12.2	12.6	14.7
	May	11.8	12.1	11.8	13.7
	June	12.2	13.0	12.3	15.4
	July	13.1	13.2	13.3	15.9
	August	16.1	14.2	15.1	18.3
	September	16.3	15.7	15.7	23.1
	October	14.7	14.4	14.2	23.1
	November	14.7	13.6	14.0	21.2
	December	14.3	13.1	13.3	21.7
	January	13.6	12.9	12.4	20.4
	February	12.9	13.4	13.0	20.6
	March	13.6	13.9	13.6	21.9
1992-93	April	13.8	14.4	13.5	22.6
	May	13.8	14.7	14.0	23.9
	June	13.0	12.9	13.2	21.9
	July	11.7	13.1	12.8	20.6
	August	9.4	11.5	10.9	19.0
	September	9.6	10.0	10.9	14.1
	October	10.6	9.4	10.8	11.0
	November	8.9*	8.4	9.6	8.6
	December	8.4*	8.0	NA	NA

* Provisional

NA: Not available

Consumer Price Index(CPI)

4.8 Inflation rates in terms of consumer price indices reflect the trend in prices at the retail level. The consumer price index for industrial workers, CPI(IW), measures changes in retail prices of commodities consumed by industrial workers' families. The consumer price index for urban non-manual employees, CPI(UNME), measures such changes in commodities consumed by families of employees in non-manual jobs in urban areas. The consumer price index for agricultural labourers, CPI (AL), measures changes in the retail prices of commodities consumed by agricultural labourers. Inflation rates based on the above three CPI variants are not strictly comparable as the base year, structure and coverage of these indices differ. CPI (IW) and CPI (UNME) measure changes in the prices of goods consumed in the urban areas by different sections of the working population. Their base years are close to each other and hence these two indices are, by and large, comparable. But inflation rates based on CPI (AL) may not truly represent changes in the prices of items consumed by agricultural labourers as the base year of this index is still 1960-61; the consumption basket and weighting diagram are based on the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted during 1956-57. This index suffers from obsolescence.

4.9 Inflation in terms of the consumer price index for industrial workers (CPI-IW) moved in the same direction as wholesale price index (WPI) during the last two years. The rate of inflation (CPI-IW) decelerated from 15.7 per cent in September 1991 to 8.4 per cent in November 1992. It was higher than that of WPI when food prices increased at a higher rate than other items and vice versa on account of the higher weightage of food items in CPI-IW. The decline in the prices of food items since August 1992 has brought the annual rate of inflation in CPI(IW) sharply down. The inflation rate in other consumer price indices has also fallen sharply (Table 4.2).

4.10 Movement in the consumer price index for urban non-manual employees, CPI (UNME), was similar to CPI (IW). The consumer price index for agricultural labourers, CPI (AL) recorded a much higher rise than any other price index; its range of fluctuations has also been very wide (8.6 per cent to 23.9 per cent). This could be mainly due to the wide swing in the prices of essential food articles which have a higher weightage in CPI(AL) as compared to the other two CPIs. It may also be indicative of the poor impact of the public distribution system in rural India.

4.11 While changes in WPI and CPIs have been in the same direction, there are differences in the composition and weights of the commodity baskets of these indices. CPI(IW) is the most commonly used index which measures changes in the prices of 260 commodities consumed by industrial workers while WPI measures changes in the prices of 447 commodities which include not only consumer goods but also raw materials, intermediate products and investment goods. In the WPI, manufactured products have a much higher weight than the food articles, while in the CPI (IW) food articles and products have much higher weight than manufactured products or any other item. Further, while house rent and cost of some miscellaneous services are covered by the CPI, the WPI does not include changes in them.

Common Items in WPI and CPI (IW)

4.12 Many essential items are, however, common to both these indices. To measure the true relationship between the wholesale and retail prices of these common items, acomparable index for annual inflation rate for 30 commodities has been prepared which shows a virtual parallel movement, though the changes in individual items have varied

Figure 4.2. Annual rate of inflation (WPI and CPI) essential commodities

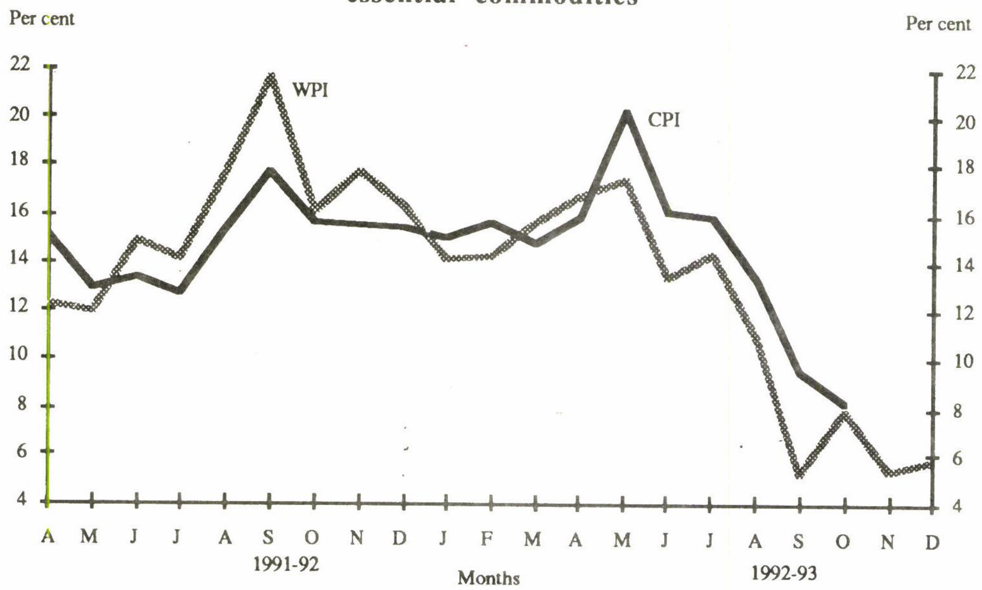


TABLE 4.3
Annual Rate of Inflation in Essential Commodities

(Per cent)

Commodity	Weight		Annual changes in November				Financial year changes April-November			
	CPI	WPI	1991		1992		1991		1992	
			WPI	CPI	WPI	CPI	WPI	CPI	WPI	CPI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GENERAL INDEX	100.00	100.00	14.8	13.6	8.9	8.4	10.8	11.9	6.3	6.5
Rice	12.45	3.69	24.7	16.3	12.6	15.3	18.9	17.7	2.6	6.0
Whole wheat	4.43	2.25	20.0	17.3	8.5	16.8	-0.6	5.1	-7.7	-3.7
Wheat atta	1.75	0.76	22.0	19.2	19.0	8.7	8.5	4.9	5.5	-9.4
Jowar	0.46	0.42	70.8	81.0	14.9	6.2	38.8	53.7	-4.0	5.5
Bajra	0.16	0.18	63.1	50.1	-7.7	-20.8	36.9	28.8	-28.1	-33.9
Moong	0.53	0.20	18.2	7.6	-1.1	13.1	14.3	6.4	-7.9	5.0
Gram	0.08	0.41	-9.6	-8.6	8.5	5.8	-3.5	-2.4	9.2	9.7
Masur	0.41	0.05	18.2	18.2	-14.0	-8.5	10.1	8.9	3.6	-0.4
Arhar	1.69	0.27	16.5	13.9	-9.6	-8.7	19.1	19.8	-4.1	1.1
Urad	0.35	0.15	14.8	9.9	-10.2	-2.1	10.8	7.4	-6.1	0.5
Coconut oil	0.09	0.17	40.0	46.8	4.2	-8.1	25.3	42.8	3.4	10.7
Groundnut oil	2.27	0.53	22.0	21.7	-16.2	-14.3	9.6	8.4	-6.8	-5.3
Mustard oil	1.44	0.28	16.0	11.6	-15.7	-12.5	13.7	12.1	-5.5	-0.6
Vanaspati	0.78	0.52	21.9	15.4	-10.5	-12.5	11.2	13.8	-2.0	-2.6
Goat meat	2.12	0.52	10.4	9.3	13.9	11.2	2.6	5.4	9.0	6.9
Fresh fish	1.31	0.51	-1.3	9.9	35.3	11.8	10.1	6.1	22.5	6.8
Milk	5.52	1.96	17.8	14.1	12.8	15.0	10.9	10.9	10.3	9.0
Salt	0.15	0.04	23.8	14.8	3.9	4.7	17.5	4.8	-2.7	2.3
Chillies	0.63	0.32	230.8	174.3	-21.4	-7.5	147.2	121.1	-7.1	-0.8
Onions	0.67	0.16	-21.0	-11.3	-35.8	-29.5	13.0	12.7	50.3	43.7
Potatoes	1.23	0.47	58.7	41.1	-31.7	-29.9	146.3	104.7	51.9	29.8
Sugar	2.24	2.01	10.3	7.7	12.5	12.4	10.1	9.1	3.4	3.3
Gur	0.47	1.75	-3.6	-0.7	14.3	18.1	12.3	11.0	32.3	28.1
Tea leaves	0.82	0.56	-10.4	-0.3	5.0	2.4	0.8	1.9	9.7	2.2
Soft coke	0.80	0.35	39.4	7.2	-9.6	12.4	39.4	6.7	0.0	3.4
Kerosene oil	1.82	0.87	-9.8	-8.5	0.8	1.7	-9.8	-8.9	0.0	0.2
Matchboxes	0.23	0.23	3.0	7.1	4.3	12.0	3.0	-1.8	4.3	8.1
Washing soap	1.33	0.59	20.4	14.1	4.4	5.8	19.0	11.9	3.7	3.1
Long cloth and sheeting	0.20	0.36	3.1	12.7	9.2	14.2	0.0	10.7	-2.5	12.0
Dhoties, sarees & voiles	0.35	1.19	7.5	7.0 *	12.7	8.7	4.0	5.0 *	6.4	8.4*
Sarees	2.05	-	-	9.8	-	9.3 -	9.2	-	9.3	
Composite Index	48.83	21.77	17.7	15.5	5.2	5.1	15.0	14.4	4.6	4.0

* Dhoties.

considerably (Table 4.3). The annual rate of inflation in essential commodities shows a sharp decline in terms of both the WPI and CPI (IW) during November 1991 to November 1992 (Figure 4.2). It declined from 17.7 per cent to 5.2 per cent in terms of the WPI and from 15.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent in terms of the CPI (IW) during this period. The increase in the prices of essential commodities this year up to November 1992 is much lower than last year; in 1992-93 retail prices rose by 4 per cent as against 14.4 per cent in 1991-92 and wholesale prices rose by 4.6 per cent as against 15 per cent during the same period last year.

Retail versus Wholesale Prices

4.13 The magnitude of variation between retail and wholesale prices varied substantially from commodity to commodity and market to market. While retail prices are bound to be higher than the wholesale prices, and a part of the variation between the wholesale and retail prices may be due to varietal or quality variations, it is difficult to attribute the entire difference between the wholesale and retail prices to these factors. A comparative study of percentage margins between wholesale and retail prices in respect of selected markets is given in Table 4.4.

TABLE 4.4

Gross Margin of Retail Prices over Wholesale Prices in Selected Market Centres-1992

(Per cent)

Commodity/ Centre	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice													
Bombay	8.8	8.8	16.2	15.2	13.0	12.6	21.6	13.7	12.8	16.9	22.9	22.9	15.4
Bhuban-eshwar	13.6	13.6	9.1	11.1	11.1	8.7	8.7	7.5	8.7	8.7	11.1	8.7	10.0
Madras	10.5	10.5	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.7	8.1	6.4	9.7	6.3	8.0
Wheat													
Kanpur	8.7	8.7	13.3	17.5	11.1	9.7	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.3	14.3	30.1	13.6
Ludhiana	7.3	7.3	13.0	16.7	17.4	11.9	4.5	5.6	9.5	11.9	13.6	11.9	10.6
Bhopal	21.8	21.8	11.8	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.7	8.7
Gram													
Delhi	35.1	35.1	28.2	23.5	33.3	36.0	28.2	19.0	19.0	19.8	19.0	16.3	25.6
Bombay	10.0	10.0	11.1	16.4	20.0	10.0	10.0	11.6	26.8	17.1	23.7	23.7	16.0
Sugar													
Delhi	9.8	9.8	9.2	5.6	7.9	5.3	8.8	6.4	5.3	4.2	6.4	5.3	6.9
Bombay	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.6	5.4	0.5	3.5
Groundnut oil													
Delhi	10.9	10.9	15.6	12.8	12.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	17.1	17.1	14.5
Bombay	10.8	10.8	14.3	8.6	15.1	15.1	12.4	12.7	11.1	8.6	18.7	11.8	12.4
Mustard oil													
Delhi	10.0	10.0	7.1	9.8	7.1	7.1	8.1	7.6	13.7	13.4	13.9	16.9	10.3
Bombay	23.7	23.7	25.6	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	22.6	17.5	17.5	23.9	23.9	22.8
Vanaspati													
Delhi	5.2	5.2	1.8	2.6	9.0	4.6	2.8	6.5	1.3	15.7	8.6	10.0	5.9
Bombay	21.0	21.0	23.9	12.8	20.0	21.1	18.9	18.9	18.9	23.3	30.7	30.7	21.6

4.14 The variations in the prices of different commodities in 37 markets spread over the entire country, illustrated in Table 4.5, show larger fluctuations than warranted by differences in transport and handling costs etc. Trade and movement regulations might have also affected these prices and retailers' margins.

TABLE 4.5
Month-end Wholesale and Retail Prices in 37 Markets-1992

(Rs./quintal)

Price	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice						Wholesale price						
Minimum	420	420	400	430	485	485	450	465	460	460	350	450
Maximum	700	700	670	680	720	750	750	712	700	680	690	695
						Retail price						
Minimum	460	460	450	460	520	500	480	500	500	525	455	480
Maximum	740	740	750	750	750	800	800	775	750	750	800	800
Wheat						Wholesale price						
Minimum	290	290	340	280	317	315	325	340	320	300	300	325
Maximum	685	685	685	760	765	700	700	700	700	710	750	660
						Retail price						
Minimum	320	320	365	285	350	325	350	370	370	330	325	340
Maximum	720	720	700	750	800	725	720	750	750	750	800	750
Gram						Wholesale price						
Minimum	710	710	750	790	750	735	770	800	800	825	800	850
Maximum	1250	1250	1275	1080	1150	1100	1125	1350	1390	1280	1350	1051
						Retail price						
Minimum	750	750	800	850	800	800	825	850	900	900	900	950
Maximum	1300	1300	1520	1200	1300	1300	1200	1850	1850	1600	1600	1300
Sugar						Wholesale price						
Minimum	816	816	791	805	820	865	878	880	895	900	900	868
Maximum	1040	1040	950	1080	1050	1080	1100	1033	990	990	1000	1000
						Retail price						
Minimum	840	840	825	830	850	900	900	900	920	940	925	890
Maximum	1200	1200	1000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1075	1050	1050	1070	1050
Mustard oil						Wholesale price						
Minimum	2833	2833	2400	2433	2400	2475	2450	2725	2700	2450	2375	2250
Maximum	3933	3933	3420	3750	3333	3367	3433	3535	3533	3535	3387	3300
						Retail price						
Minimum	3200	3200	2600	2600	2600	2600	2700	2900	2900	2650	2540	2500
Maximum	4200	4200	3700	3800	3600	3700	3775	3800	3800	3800	3800	3550
Vanaspati						Wholesale price						
Minimum	3660	3660	3367	3233	3400	3467	3400	3500	3400	3370	3233	3100
Maximum	4700	4700	4000	4685	4830	4860	4650	4400	4000	4200	4100	3766
						Retail price						
Minimum	3800	3800	3600	3900	3700	3700	3600	3700	3800	3500	3400	3350
Maximum	5070	5070	4500	5070	4500	5000	5000	4800	4500	4500	4400	4485
Groundnut oil						Wholesale price						
Minimum	3500	3500	3250	3150	3100	3100	3250	3300	3320	3200	3060	3040
Maximum	5000	5000	4733	4366	5000	5000	5000	4467	4167	4027	4000	4000
						Retail price						
Minimum	3600	3600	3350	3300	3300	3300	3400	3400	3500	3500	3250	3200
Maximum	5100	5100	4800	4700	5100	5100	5100	4800	4500	4500	4300	4250

Source: Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

Price Movements in Major Groups

Financial Year Changes

4.15 The cumulative price increase in wholesale prices during the current year up to 16 January 1993 is 5.6 per cent as against 12.4 per cent during the corresponding period last year. Among major groups, the rate of increase in prices this year is the lowest (3 per cent) in primary articles and the highest (10 per cent) in fuels. The prices of primary articles had recorded the highest increase of 17.4 per cent during this period in 1991-92 (Table 4.6).

TABLE 4.6
Wholesale Price Movement in Major Groups

(Per cent)

Group/ sub-group	April to Mid-January		Rate of Inflation (January-December)	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5
All commodities	12.4	5.6	14.3	7.8
I Primary articles	17.4	3.0	20.4	2.4
Food articles	20.6	5.9	22.2	8.7
Foodgrains	25.8	-2.0	27.6	1.4
Fruits & vegetables	12.9	4.6	22.8	10.3
Condiments & spices	41.6	16.8	49.7	16.2
Non-food articles	14.9	-2.2	21.1	16.2
II Fuel & light	11.1	10.0	11.7	13.1
III Manufactures	9.6	6.4	11.3	10.2
Food products	10.6	6.4	13.8	7.9
Fertilizers	37.4	44.0	37.4	34.9

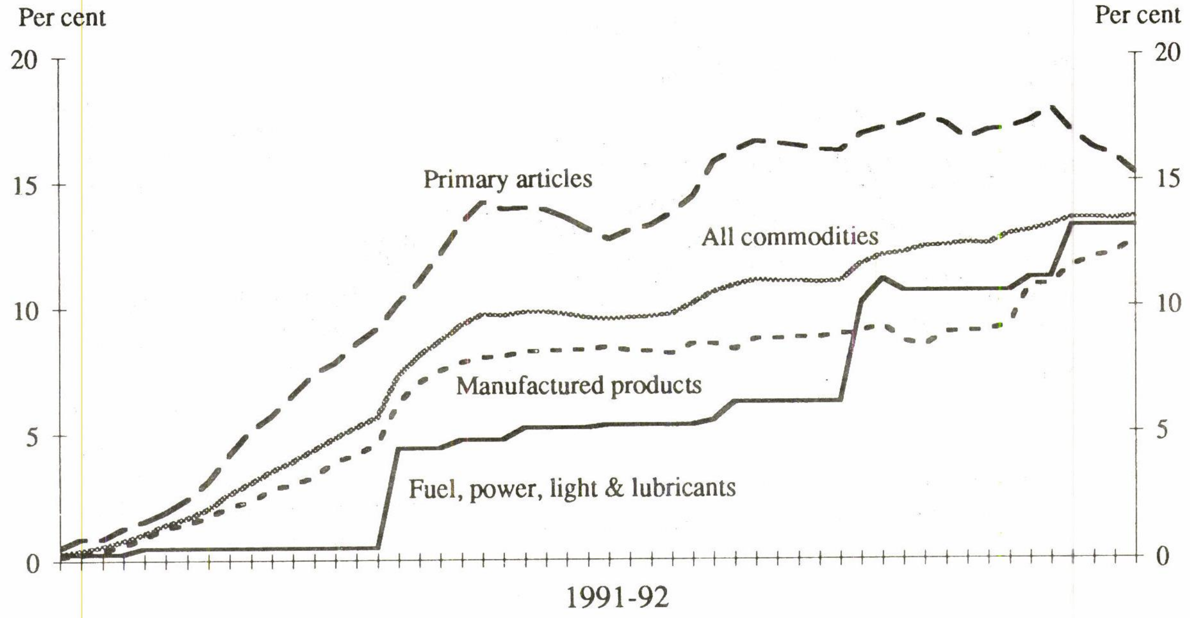
4.16 The price situation was aggravated in 1991-92 when the prices of mineral oils, primary articles and manufactured products rose sharply(Figure 4.3). Subsidies on a number of products with administered prices were reduced to bring down the fiscal deficit. This raised their prices. Aggravation of macro-economic imbalances and the persistence of structural rigidities made the restraint of prices difficult during the year. As a result, inflation rate went up during 1991-92 despite measures taken later that year to moderate it. These measures, however, began to have an impact from the current year when disinflationary fiscal and monetary measures began to take effect; the rate of increase in prices in all major groups, particularly primary articles, was much lower than in the previous year.

Annual Changes

4.17 By November 1992 single digit inflation became a reality, and by the week ended 16 January 1993, the rate of inflation came down to 6.8 per cent, the lowest rate since the middle of September 1990; the rate at a comparable date in January 1992 was 13.3 per cent. The impact on the WPI of the 60-paise rise per kg. in the issue price of rice and the 50-paise rise per kg. for wheat from the middle of January 1993 was offset by a decline in prices of other food articles and food products.

4.18 Owing to the weighting patterns, movements in the prices of primary commodities have a substantial influence on the WPI as well as the CPIs. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the upswing in inflation was primarily due to a sharp increase in the prices of primary articles, especially foodgrains and other food articles. The downswing in inflation this year is also dominated by the very modest rise in the prices of primary commodities; price movements in foodgrains and food products have particularly influenced the deceleration in inflation rate (Figure 4.4). Although the prices of khandsari and gur have risen over the past year, their effect was offset by a decline in the prices of foodgrains and edible oils (Table 4.7).

Figure 4.3. Financial-year changes in WPI
All commodities & major groups
(Base: 1981-82=100)



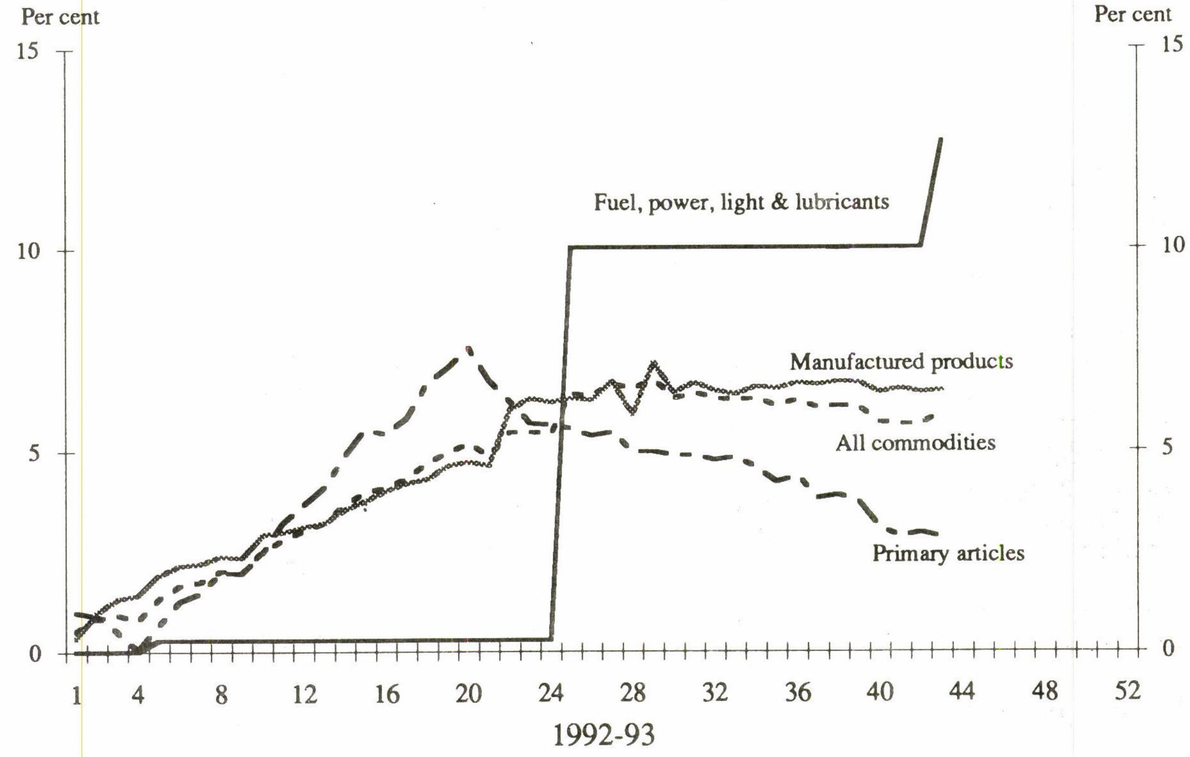


Figure 4.4. Annual rate of inflation in WPI All commodities & major groups

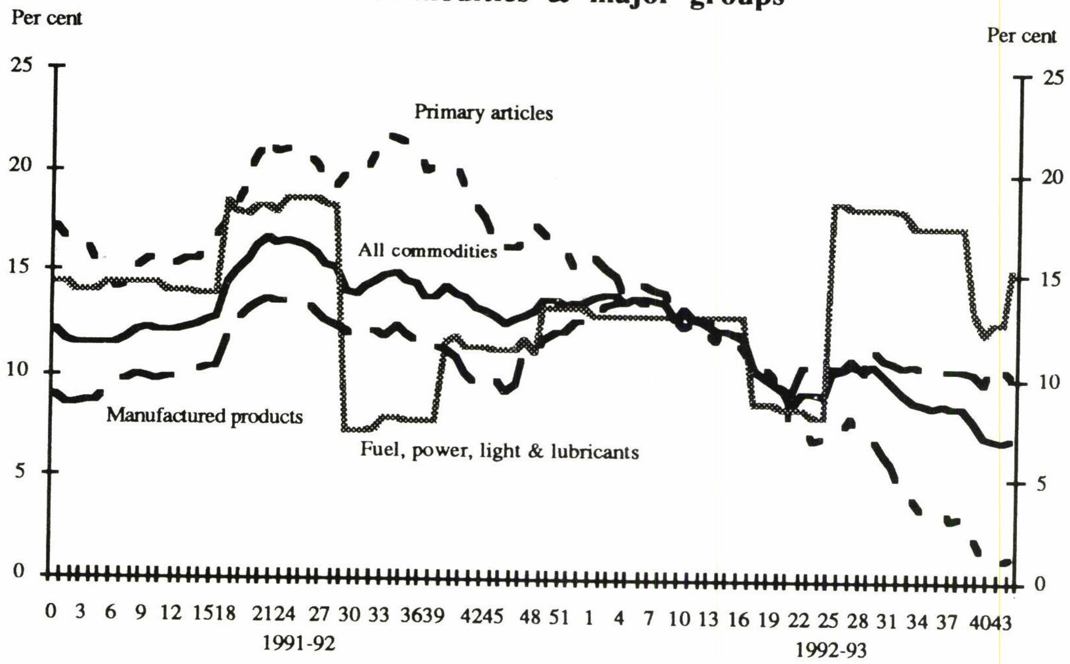


TABLE 4.7

Annual Rate of Inflation (WPI) during 1990-91 to 1992-93

(Per cent)

Commodity group	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1	2	3	4
All commodities	12.1	13.6	6.8
Primary articles	17.1	15.3	1.1
Food articles	18.9	20.9	6.1
Foodgrains	22.7	24.0	-1.6
Non-food articles	19.3	8.1	-7.9
Fuel & light	14.4	13.2	12.1
Mineral oils	20.6	9.2	18.0
Manufactures	8.9	12.6	9.3
Food products	13.2	10.2	6.0
Sugar, khandsari etc.	0.1	5.5	20.0
Edible oils	32.7	1.9	-8.0
Textiles	5.3	11.3	3.1
Cement	14.1	17.4	8.9
Fertilizers	0.0	28.8	34.9
Iron & steel	6.0	4.5	9.1

* As on 16 January 1993.

Sub-sectoral Price Movements

Primary Articles

4.19 The prices of primary articles rose by only 3 per cent during the current fiscal year till 16 January 1993. This increase is mainly on account of a rise in the prices of fruits and vegetables, milk, eggs, fish and meat, condiments and spices, tea and coffee. Despite a tight PDS stock position in respect of rice and wheat and lower procurement of these commodities, their market prices remained subdued during 1992-93. Prices of foodgrains in the middle of January 1993 were about 2 per cent below last year's level. Wheat prices were 7 per cent below last year's level. Prices of jowar and bajra were lower by 11 per cent and 26 per cent respectively compared to a year ago. Prices of pulses were marginally above the last year's level. The prices of condiments and spices increased by 17 per cent this year as against 49 per cent in 1991-92. The prices of oilseeds were 10 per cent and cotton 20 per cent lower this year than a year before (Table 4.8).

Fuels

4.20 Prices of fuels, power,light and lubricants have risen by 10 per cent during the current financial year (up to middle of January 1992) as against 11 per cent in the previous year, primarily on account of the rise in the prices of petrol and petroleum products in the middle of September 1992. Electricity tariffs were also marginally raised by the State governments. The direct impact of the rise in prices of mineral oils (petroleum products) on the WPI was about 1 per cent.

Manufactured Products

4.21 Prices of manufactured products rose by 6.4 per cent from April 1992 till 16 January 1993 compared with 9.0 per cent last year. The commodity sub-groups which have contributed to this rise in prices are: khandsari and gur, wood and wood products, chemicals and chemical products including fertilizers, iron and steel etc. The increase in the overall price level of manufactured products would have been still higher had the prices of edible oils, oilcakes, cement, leather and leather products not declined and had prices of textiles, sugar, rubber and plastic products etc not shown just marginal increase over last year's level (Table 4.8).

4.22 The annual rise in the prices of manufactured products as on 16 January 1993 was 9.3 per cent, much above the general increase in prices this year, although the rate of increase was lower than 10.7 per cent on the corresponding date last year. Among important sub-groups, the annual rate of inflation was 116.4 per cent in wood and wood products, 34.9 per cent in fertilizers, 17.7 per cent in paper and paper products, 29.6 per cent in gur and 22 per cent in khandsari. The peak rate of inflation in manufactured products was 13.8 per cent in the beginning of May 1992. It then declined to 10 per cent and remained around this level until January 1993 when it further declined to 9.3 per cent. Compared to the peak inflation rate of 13.7 per cent in manufactured products during 1991-92 and 12.6 per cent at the beginning of the current year, there has been a marked decline in inflation in this major group also this year.

4.23 With industrial recovery, relaxation of monetary and financial controls, import liberalisation, improved supply of raw materials, and demand restraints, a downturn in inflation rate in this sector has set in from June 1992. Partial withdrawal of subsidy for some fertilisers and increase in prices of petroleum products other than kerosene oil in August-September 1992 again pushed up production and distribution costs leading to some accentuation of inflationary pressures in this sector.

TABLE 4.8
Variation in Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities

(Per cent)

Commodity	Weight in WPI (%)	End-March to mid-January			Inflation rate mid-Jan 93	Share in Inflation	End-March to mid-January	
		1991-92	1991-92	1992-93		1991-92	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All commodities	100.00	13.56	12.36	5.65	6.77	100.00	100.00	100.00
I Primary Articles	32.30	15.29	17.39	2.97	1.13	37.15	46.34	17.59
(A) Food articles	17.39	20.87	20.59	5.89	6.14	29.43	31.84	21.21
(a)Foodgrains	7.92	24.02	25.85	-0.16	-1.62	14.35	16.94	-0.26
1 Cereals	6.82	26.89	28.99	-0.33	-1.95	13.43	15.88	-0.44
(i) Rice	3.69	30.72	27.79	2.57	4.92	8.17	8.11	1.89
(ii) Wheat	2.25	12.30	24.89	3.39	-7.03	2.18	4.84	1.43
(iii)Jowar	0.42	65.50	57.39	-15.13	-10.75	1.63	1.57	-1.32
(iv) Bajra	0.18	74.87	59.61	-32.54	-26.09	0.79	0.69	-1.27
2 Pulses	1.09	9.41	9.76	0.83	0.51	0.91	1.04	0.19
(b)Fruits & vegetables	4.09	19.00	12.86	4.58	10.27	6.14	4.56	3.72
(i) Fruits	2.80	24.08	20.79	4.69	7.54	5.44	5.15	2.78
(ii) Vegetables	1.29	7.15	-5.57	4.34	18.40	0.69	-0.59	0.95
(c)Milk	1.96	13.68	10.54	9.63	12.74	2.27	1.92	3.84
(d)Eggs, fish & meat	1.78	16.32	20.51	17.07	13.00	2.24	3.09	5.76
(e)Condiments & spices	0.95	41.31	41.65	16.77	16.49	4.81	5.32	5.83
(f)Other food articles	0.69	-4.95	0.45	16.62	10.35	-0.35	0.03	2.34
(B) Non-food articles	10.08	8.12	14.87	-2.20	-7.94	6.63	13.31	-4.10
1 Fibres	1.79	14.39	24.91	-12.93	-20.26	2.00	3.79	-4.34
2 Oilseeds	3.86	4.67	19.36	3.11	-9.57	1.47	6.68	2.17
(C) Minerals	4.83	5.23	5.14	1.48	1.57	1.06	1.14	0.67
II Fuel & light	10.66	13.20	11.13	10.02	12.07	10.21	9.45	18.55
III Manufactures	57.04	12.61	9.77	6.44	9.19	52.65	44.77	64.00
(A) Food products	10.14	10.17	10.64	6.42	5.97	7.57	8.69	11.13
1 Sweeteners	4.06	5.50	2.65	16.80	20.04	1.26	0.67	8.62
(i) Sugar	2.01	18.91	9.87	3.42	11.92	2.09	1.20	0.95
2 Edible oils	2.45	1.95	9.89	-1.01	-8.17	0.46	2.57	-0.52
(i) Rape & mustard oil	0.28	6.93	21.53	-8.53	-19.52	0.16	0.54	-0.44
(ii) Groundnut oil	0.53	-2.11	7.01	-16.69	-23.80	-0.11	0.39	-1.77
3 Oilcakes	0.43	25.71	30.65	-0.93	-4.68	0.80	1.05	-0.08
(B) Others								
1 Textiles	11.55	11.25	9.51	1.52	3.13	8.88	8.24	2.82
2 Cement	0.86	17.35	-0.70	-7.88	8.87	1.06	-0.05	-1.20
3 Iron & steel	2.44	4.50	4.16	8.70	9.06	0.87	0.89	3.73
Administered items	17.26	12.22	11.10	11.03	12.16	13.06	13.01	27.96
1 Crude oil & natural gas	4.27	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.87	0.31	0.34	0.66
2 Petroleum products	6.67	9.23	9.23	18.03	18.03	4.03	4.42	18.17
3 Coal 1.26	27.42	27.42	0.00	0.00	3.09	3.39	0.00	
4 Electricity	2.74	13.73	6.65	0.87	7.56	3.09	1.64	0.47
5 Fertilisers	1.75	28.76	37.44	43.97	34.88	1.92	2.74	7.98
6 Non-ferrous metals (Other than aluminium)	0.57	9.67	6.73	4.58	7.46	0.62	0.47	0.68
1 Administered items	17.26	12.22	11.10	11.03	12.16	13.06	13.01	27.96
2 Seasonal items @	34.41	14.16	16.54	3.82	1.70	38.58	49.44	25.13
3 Raw materials **	14.91	7.55	12.93	-1.48	-6.18	7.69	14.45	-3.43

* Provisional.

@ Seasonal items include food articles; non-food articles; sugar, khandsari & gur; edible oils and oilcakes.

** Raw materials include non-food articles and minerals.

Administered Prices

4.24 Prices of a large number of commodities - vital raw material inputs, essential consumer goods or goods which have a pervasive influence on the growth and development of the economy and for the welfare of a broad cross-section of the consumers- are determined by the Government. The price policy in respect of these commodities aims at stabilising prices of critical commodities by providing intermediate inputs at low prices. While price stability in such items is important, it is counter-productive to delay price revisions in respect of items whose prices are administered by the Government. If such adjustments are not made from time to time, the later adjustment process becomes difficult and creates shocks in the economy resulting in sharp increases in costs in different sectors. The budget deficit is also increased, with inflationary consequences.

4.25 Depressing administered prices artificially by subsidisation from the exchequer only alters the source of price rise; it does not remedy the malady of price rise. Subsidies reduce the incentives to producers to compete and reduce costs. In fact, when accompanied by retention pricing, subsidies reward the least efficient producers at the expense of the efficient ones.

4.26 In order to reduce the budget deficit and offset losses, the prices of administered items have been adjusted upwards selectively during the current year. The revisions made in the administered prices over the last six years are given in Table 4.9.

TABLE 4.9

Annual (point-to-point) Rate of Inflation in Administered Items

(Per cent)

Year	All commo-dities	Crude oil & natural gas	Coal	Oil pro-ducts	Electri-city	Ferti-lizers	Non-ferrous metals*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1987-88	10.7	-4.0	18.0	2.3	4.4	-3.1	28.1
1988-89	5.7	-2.1	12.5	1.1	8.3	-5.3	37.5
1989-90	9.1	12.5	0.4	9.1	4.7	0.0	5.2
1990-91	12.1	-0.4	0.0	20.6	11.4	0.0	9.4
1991-92	13.6	1.9	27.4	9.2	13.7	28.8	9.7
1992-93 (16 January 1993)	6.8	1.9	0.0	18.0	7.6	34.9	7.8

* Other than aluminium.

4.27 The price policy for administered items now visualises that an increase in costs attributable to unproductive cost elements should be absorbed by the industry through improvements in efficiency and the rest through an increase in the selling price.

4.28 The direct impact of the increase in prices of all administered items on WPI during the current year is 1.9 per cent. If the prices of these items had not been increased, annual rate of inflation on week-ended 16 January 1993 would have been about 5 per cent instead of 6.8 per cent.

TABLE 4.10

Commodities showing Decrease (10 per cent and above) in WPI during 1992

(Per cent)

Commodity	January-December 1991	1992
1	2	3
Bajra	67.4	-16.5
Maize	49.5	-22.2
Barley	14.2	-17.5
Arhar	26.5	-15.4
Masur	9.8	-13.9
Urad	18.4	-14.6
Potatoes	22.2	-28.4
Dry chillies	241.2	-27.3
Betelnuts	27.1	-16.9
Garlic	-43.4	-23.1
Raw cotton	57.7	-15.7
Mesta	-23.5	-26.5
Raw silk	83.6	-36.9
Groundnut seed	22.5	-16.9
Rape & mustard seed	11.4	-15.9
Gingelly seed	8.5	-17.2
Linseed	19.5	-19.4
Niger seed	27.5	-19.6
Safflower	14.7	-13.3
Sunflower	2.1	-14.1
Mahua seed	7.3	-33.4
Hydrogenated vanaspati	18.9	-10.3
Kardi oil	3.9	-18.5
Mahua oil	19.0	-14.9
Solvent-extracted groundnut oil	10.2	-16.9
Rape & mustard oil	17.7	-19.5
Groundnut oil	12.9	-20.4
Cottonseed oil	2.5	-14.1
Hessian cloth	4.2	-16.4
Sulphuric acid	10.3	-19.0
Linseed oil	14.0	-28.2

Overall Price Situation

4.29 The overall price situation is now under control. Out of 447 commodities whose prices are monitored, prices of 74 commodities have not increased during the past year. These commodities mainly fall in the sub-groups of food items, minerals, newsprint, plastic products, lime, mica products, cycle tubes, stainless steel, ceramic tiles, oxygen, and aluminium products. Prices of another 67 items have declined, the decline being 10 per cent or more in 32 commodities (Table 4.10). Prices of coarse cereals, some minor pulses, potatoes, fibres, oilseeds, edible oils, jute, hemp and mesta, textiles, urea, pesticides, and inedible oils have declined this year compared to the last year.

Long-term Trends in WPI

4.30 Movement of the WPI since 1982-83 to 1992-93 (up to December 1992) indicates that among the major groups the maximum increase has occurred in the fuels group (135 per cent) followed by primary articles (134 per cent), and manufactured products (129 per cent). The prices on the whole increased by 131 per cent during this period (Table 4.11).

TABLE 4.11
Extent of Price Rise and Share in Inflation
1982-83 to 1992-93 (up to December 1992)

(Per cent)

	Commodity 1	Weight 2	Extent of price rise 3	Share in inflation 4
ALL COMMODITIES		100.00	131.0	100.0
I	Primary articles	32.30	133.8	33.0
A	Food articles	17.39	172.4	22.9
	Foodgrains	7.92	138.3	8.4
	Cereals	6.82	136.8	7.2
	Pulses	1.09	148.0	1.2
	Fruits and vegetables	4.09	172.0	5.3
	Milk	1.96	176.0	2.6
	Eggs,fish and meat	1.78	181.1	2.5
	Condiments and spices	0.95	424.8	3.1
	Other food articles (tea & coffee)	0.69	187.7	1.0
B	Non-food articles (fibres, oilseeds etc.)	10.08	123.4	9.5
C	Minerals	4.83	16.4	0.6
	Iron ore	0.15	82.2	0.1
	Imported crude petroleum	3.00	-50.7	-1.2
	Indigenous crude petroleum	1.27	130.9	1.3
II	Fuel & light	10.66	134.9	11.9
	Coal mining	1.26	196.5	1.9
	Mineral oils	6.67	119.3	6.1
	Electricity	2.74	144.8	3.0
III	Manufactures	57.04	128.6	56.0
A	Food products	10.14	125.9	9.7
	Sugar	2.01	74.3	1.1
	Edible oils	2.45	163.9	3.1
B	Beverages etc	2.15	195.7	3.2
C	Textiles	11.55	101.8	9.0
D	Wood & wood products	1.20	245.6	2.2
E	Paper and paper products	1.99	215.8	3.3
F	Leather and leather products	1.02	127.5	1.0
G	Rubber and plastic products	1.59	87.7	1.1
H	Chemical and chemical products	7.36	99.0	5.6
I	Non-metallic mineral products	2.48	130.0	2.4
J	Basic metals, alloys and metal products	7.63	159.1	9.3
K	Machinery and machine tools	6.27	134.5	6.4
	Electrical machinery	2.99	121.1	2.8
L	Transport equipment and parts	2.71	121.0	2.5
M	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.97	39.1	0.3

4.31 The contribution of different major groups to inflation over the last 11 years is almost in proportion to their relative weight in WPI; within the groups the extent of rise in prices varies considerably. The increase in foodgrain prices account for 8.4 per cent of the

overall price rise; out of which 7.2 per cent is on account of cereals and 1.2 per cent on account of pulses. Fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish and meat, condiments and spices and milk, together with a combined weight of 8.78 per cent, account for 13.5 per cent of the overall rise in prices during this period.

4.32 The prices of coal, mineral oils and electricity have, by and large, risen as much as general prices.

4.33 Among manufactured products, food products account for 9.7 per cent of the total price rise, textiles 9 per cent, paper and paper products 3.3 per cent, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products 3.2 per cent, chemical and chemical products 5.6 per cent, basic metals, alloys and metal products 9.3 per cent, machinery and machine tools 6.4 per cent.

4.34 The major commodity groups where prices have risen disproportionately to their weight are basic metals, alloys and metal products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products and edible oils. The prices of some administered items namely crude petroleum and sugar (under dual pricing), raw cotton and cotton textiles, chemical and chemical products have risen at a much lower rate than general prices.

Terms of Trade between Agriculture and Industry

4.35 The relative increase in prices of agricultural products vis-a-vis manufactured products during the last two years exhibit a mixed trend. The prices of agricultural products (primary articles other than minerals) had risen at a steeper rate between July 1991 and February 1992, but from February to May 1992 the prices of manufactured products exhibited a higher rise than the prices of agricultural products. From June to August 1992 the prices of agricultural products rose at a higher rate than the prices of manufactured products; but from September 1992 until December 1992 the prices of manufactured products have again risen faster than the prices of agricultural products. The overall terms of trade between the relative prices of manufactured products and agricultural products in December 1992 compared to that in December 1991 improved in favour of the manufactured products (Appendix Table 5.4). However, taking a longer period of last 11 years (1982-83 to 1992-93), the prices of both agricultural products and manufactured products have risen at about the same rate. This implies that the terms of trade between the prices of agricultural products and that of manufactured products in December 1992 are nearly the same as in 1981-82. Technical progress may be expected to be greater in industry, but its effect on relative prices is not discernible.

Measures to Control Inflation

4.36 Among the principal factors which have helped to contain inflation during the current year are: strict control of the fiscal deficit, liberalisation of imports, a tight monetary policy, augmentation of domestic stocks of wheat and rice through timely imports and relaxation of import compression measures to boost industrial production. These measures have broken the inflationary expectations of producers and traders, and led them to dishoard even commodities whose production has not increased.

Reforms and Inflation

4.37 As part of its policies of macro-economic stabilization and economic reforms, the Government has continued to pursue disinflationary policies to contain demand and to promote supply. Reduction in the fiscal deficit has played an important part in this policy by restraining real expenditure and promoting fiscal consolidation. It is also expected to help in the allocation of scarce resources according to national priorities and promote sustainable growth and employment.

4.38 Supply adjustment through imports is not possible so long as the balance of payments position remains difficult. Unless exports increase, essential raw materials,

capital goods and food products cannot be imported. Hence, trade reforms which are intended to promote exports and make them finance enhanced imports are bound to help in containing inflation.

4.39 Financial sector reforms have also helped. Relaxation in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), and the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) has increased the flow of funds to industry. The underlying thrust of various reforms is to stimulate competition which should spur improvement in productivity and employment and generate competitive efficiency.

Agricultural Price Policy

4.40 Agricultural price policy seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy, ensuring remunerative prices to the growers and safeguarding the interest of the consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The Government announces each season support or procurement prices for major agricultural commodities and organises purchase operations through central, State or cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Tobacco Board, besides other agencies designated by the State governments.

Minimum Support or Procurement Prices

4.41 The support and procurement prices for important agricultural commodities are fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, besides taking into consideration the views of the the State Governments and Central ministries, and other factors relevant for fixation of these prices. The commodities at present covered for the fixation of minimum support or procurement prices include seven cereals (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and barley), four pulses (gram, arhar, moong and urad), seven oilseeds (groundnut, sunflower, soyabean, rapeseed and mustard, safflower, toria and copra) and four other commodities (sugarcane, cotton, jute and tobacco). Support and procurement prices for the last few years are given in Table 4.12.

4.42 The procurement price of paddy (common variety) was raised by 17.4 per cent in 1992-93 crop year and that of wheat by 22.2 per cent (including bonus of Rs. 25 per quintal) for the 1991-92 crop marketed in 1992-93. During the main marketing periods, the market prices ruled much above the procurement prices and affected procurement of these commodities. The severe pressure on market prices was attributed to low stocks of these essential commodities with Government agencies. Continuing inflationary expectations led the farmers to hoard part of their surplus. Uncertainty about the 1992 monsoon also added pressure on the market on account of a possible shortfall in kharif cereal production. As a result, the procurement of wheat and rice during fiscal year 1992-93 was adversely affected. The procurement price of wheat crop of 1992-93 to be marketed in 1993-94 has been increased by 20 per cent which would facilitate higher procurement of wheat next year.

The Public Distribution System(PDS)

4.43 Essential commodities such as rice, wheat, imported edible oils, sugar and kerosene are distributed at below market price through a network of fair-price shops; this is an essential element of Government's safety net for the poor.

4.44 As on 31 March 1992, there were over four lakh such outlets in the country; 3.05 lakh in rural areas and 0.94 lakh in urban areas. On an average, one fair-price shop is envisaged to cover a population of 2000. From January 1992 a scheme to revamp the public distribution system has been launched in about 1700 blocks falling in the drought prone, desert, integrated tribal development project areas and certain designated hill areas.

In these areas, additional commodities like tea, soap, pulses and iodised salt are also envisaged to be distributed.

TABLE 4.12
Procurement and Minimum Support Prices
(Crop year basis)

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Type	Variety	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92	1992 -93	Increase 1992-93 (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Paddy	P	Common	160	185	205	230	270	17.4
		Fine	170	195	215	240	280	16.7
		SF	180	205	225	250	290	16.0
2 Coarse cereals	P	FAQ	145	165	180	205	240	17.1
3 Maize	P	FAQ	145	165	180	210	245	16.7
4 Wheat	P	FAQ	183	215	225	275@	330@	20.0
5 Barley	M	FAQ	145	180	200	210	260	23.8
6 Gram	M	FAQ	325	421	450	500	600	20.0
7 Arhar	M	FAQ	360	425	480	545	640	17.4
8 Moong	M	FAQ	360	425	480	545	640	17.4
9 Urd	M	FAQ	360	425	480	545	640	17.4
10 Sugarcane@@	S	FAQ	19.50	22.00	23.00	26.00	27.00	3.8
11 Cotton	M	F-414/ H-777	500	570	620	695	800	15.1
	M	H-4	600	690	750	840	950	13.1
12 Groundnut	M	FAQ	430	500	580	645	750	16.3
13 Jute	S	TD-5	-	295	320	375	400	6.7
14 Rape and mustard	M	FAQ	460	575	600	670	760	13.4
15 Sunflower	M	FAQ	450	530	600	670	800	19.4
16 Soyabean	M	Black	275	325	350	395	475	20.3
	M	Yellow	320	370	400	445	525	18.0
17 Safflower	M	FAQ	440	550	575	640	720	12.5
18 Toria	M	FAQ	430	545	570	645	725	12.4
19 Tobacco	M	VFC F-2	1175*	1250*	1325*	1475*	1600$	8.5
	M	L-2	1200$	1350$	1425$	1600$	1750$	9.4
20 Copra	M	FAQ	-	1500#	1600#	1700#	-	6.3
Copra balls	M	FAQ	-	-	1850	-	-	-

M-Minimum support price. P-Procurement price. S-Statutory minimum price. FAQ-Fair average quality.
@ Including a Central bonus of Rs. 25.00 per quintal.
@@ These prices are linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with a proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase above that level.
* Black soil. $ Light soil. # For calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991. SF- Super fine. (-)- Not fixed.

4.45 Foodgrains (rice and wheat) are allocated to states and union territories for revamped PDS blocks at lower prices; Rs.50 per quintal lower than Central issue prices (CIPs) for normal PDS blocks. The State Governments are, however, required to ensure that the retail prices of these commodities in these blocks are not higher than CIPs by more than 25 paise per kg. Sugar is also distributed at lower prices. As of today, imported oil is allocated to states at an issue price of Rs.20000 per tonne for bulk and Rs.25000 per tonne in 15 kg. tins. Consumer prices recommended to states are Rs.25 per kg. for bulk supply and Rs.27.75 per kg. for supply in 15 kg. tins.

4.46 During the edible oil year 1991-92, 1.68 lakh tonnes of palmolein was imported into the country for distribution under PDS. About 47,000 tonnes of soyabean oil was also received as gift from USA under the USAID programme during this year. In view of the increased production of edible oil in the country, only about 20,000 tonnes of oil has been imported as against the import authorisation of 3 lakh tonnes of edible oils in 1992-93. 29.9 lakh tonnes of wheat and 2.1 lakh tonnes of rice are being imported during the current year to improve domestic supplies of these grains.

TABLE 4.13

Distribution of Foodgrains under the Public Distribution System

(Million tonnes)

Commodity		1990-91	1991-92	April - December 1991	April - December 1992
Rice	Allocation	9.61	11.36	8.72	8.47
	Offtake	7.87	10.04	8.16	7.12
Wheat	Allocation	9.50	10.36	7.80	6.97
	Offtake	7.09	8.73	6.46	5.94
Total	Allocation	19.11	21.72	16.52	15.44
	Offtake	14.94	18.77	14.62	13.06

Supplies under PDS

4.47 Allocations of foodgrains in 1992-93 were restored to pre-1991 levels and additional allocations are being made for the revamped blocks. In April-December 1992, 15.44 million tonnes of foodgrains were allocated to the states for the PDS against which 13.06 million tonnes were lifted for distribution. The allocation of rice and wheat in the previous year for the corresponding period was 16.52 million tonnes and the offtake was 14.62 million tonnes (Table 4.13).

TABLE 4.14

Procurement of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

	1990-91	1991-92	Up to 25th January 1991-92	Up to 25th January 1992-93
Rice	13.02	10.45	7.02	8.31
Wheat	11.07	7.75	7.75	6.38
Total foodgrains	24.26	18.25	13.61	12.57

Procurement

4.48 During the 1992-93 rabi marketing season, 6.38 million tonnes of wheat was procured as compared to 7.75 million tonnes during the corresponding period in 1991-92; the shortfall was substantial. Lower procurement this year is attributed to the higher open market prices compared to the procurement prices, lower arrivals of wheat in the major wheat-producing states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, and a possible holding back of the stocks by farmers in anticipation of higher open market prices later in the year. Rice procurement during the marketing year 1992-93 (October-September) is better than in 1991-92 and has touched 8.3 million tonnes as on 25 January 1993 as compared to 7 million tonnes during corresponding period last year. Total procurement during the current year is likely to exceed last year's level (Table 4.14).

Stocks

4.49 Stocks of foodgrains with public agencies (Central and State) as on 1 January 1993 were 13.19 million tonnes as against 14.74 million tonnes on the corresponding date last year. Actual foodgrain stocks have remained below buffer stock requirements (Table 4.15).

TABLE 4.15
Stocks of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

Beginning of	Wheat Minimum	Wheat Actual	Rice Minimum	Rice Actual	Total Minimum	Total Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	3.7	2.4	10.8	9.8	14.5	12.2
July	13.1	6.7	9.2	8.4	22.3	15.1
October	10.6	4.3	6.0	6.9	16.6	11.2
January	7.7	3.5	7.7	9.5	15.4	13.2

4.50 On 1 April 1992, the opening stocks of rice were 1.3 million tonnes lower and those of wheat 3.4 million tonnes lower than the corresponding stocks last year. Foodgrain stocks were 2.3 million tonnes lower than the requirements of the buffer stocking policy. This rendered food management this year more difficult than before and necessitated imports of wheat and rice referred to earlier.

4.51 The PDS supplies no doubt have contained the vigour of inflation but part of their impact has been offset by monetisation of budgetary deficit to meet food subsidies. Maintaining supplies to PDS involves continuation of food procurement, grant of subsidies, and reintroduction and perpetuation of some controls. But several weaknesses have emerged in the distribution system which have diluted the essence of the system to benefit the vulnerable sections. The financial liabilities of the state governments in maintaining this system have increased. Leakage and black marketing in PDS items have also reduced the full impact of PDS in containing inflation.

4.52 While the PDS has to be continued to help the poor, the burden of subsidy on the Central budget has also to be restrained. This may call for a review of the food management system including procurement, distribution, and pricing of items supplied and the coverage of beneficiaries.

4.53 A review of the agricultural policy, including buffer stocking, may also be necessary so that it is in tune with developments in the international trade. Last year, agricultural production was lower, industrial production had stagnated, foreign exchange reserves were the lowest ever and there was limited scope for supply management. This year the options for containing inflation are better. Current year's kharif production is estimated at 98.7 million tonnes, much above last year. Improvement in foreign exchange reserves has created opportunities for better supply management and relaxation of import compression measures to help recovery of industrial production.

Outlook

4.54 Arrivals of kharif crops and prospects of a good rabi crop next year have induced stockists to unload stocks, easing the upward pressure on the prices of food and other essential commodities. With an improvement in industrial production, infrastructure, and supply management and a disinflationary monetary policy, the rate of inflation now stands

considerably tamed, especially in the last quarter. Inflation at the end of the fiscal year is now anticipated at around 8 per cent, more than 5 percentage points lower than the rate of 13.6 per cent at the end of 1991-92.

4.55 Inflation, which has been a major problem in the past two years, is now amenable to control. The improvement in foreign exchange reserves and the judicious use of these scarce reserves to ensure imports has enhanced the ability of the Government to fight inflation. Relaxation of restrictions on imports of essential raw materials and capital goods as also the recent liberalization under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are expected to accelerate industrial production. Relaxation in commodity controls, movement and trade restrictions, enhanced flow of bank credit for productive sectors, removal of obstructions to improvement in production, and efficient management of food, would further enhance production and supply. Phased withdrawal of food subsidies by targeting PDS, economy in unproductive expenditure and continued credit regulation would help in containing demand. A judicious balancing of demand and supply would help in attaining the goal of price stabilization.

5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The unprecedented payments crisis which emerged in the first quarter of 1991-92 was overcome by the concerted policy reforms initiated by the Government in July 1991. As a result of these policy reforms and successful mobilisation of exceptional financing, there was marked improvement in the external payments situation. This was reflected in the build-up of foreign exchange reserves by an additional amount of US$ 3.57 billion during 1991-92. The increase in reserves combined with stabilisation and structural reforms restored international confidence and also provided the basis for further liberalisation of trade, tariff, export credit and foreign investment policies during 1992-93. The 1992-93 Budget saw the introduction of LERMS which constituted a dual exchange rate mechanism.

As a result of these measures, foreign currency assets which had plummeted to US$ 1.1billion in June 1991 rose to US$ 6.9 billion in the middle of July 1992 and were US$ 5.0 billion on 12 February 1993. Net inflows to the FCNR accounts have again become positive and there has been an acceleration in direct foreign investment proposals and approvals in the current financial year.

Exports have increased at 3.4 per cent during the first nine months of 1992-93 compared to a decline of 3.7 per cent in 1991. This disguises a faster rate of growth at 11.4 per cent to the general currency area because exports to the Rupee payment area declined by 64.4 per cent in dollar terms. Given the expected lag in pushing up export growth and the immediate import needs of the economy, the current account deficit may continue to be around 2 per cent of GDP in the medium term. This could be met to some extent by an improvement in utilisation of committed external funding. However, there will continue to be a need for exceptional financing in the medium term.

The balance of payments continued to be under pressure in 1992-93; but there was a distinct improvement compared to the crisis situation prevailing in the middle of 1991. The foreign exchange position, which had deteriorated rapidly after the Gulf war in the second half of 1990 and reached a crisis in June 1991, eased considerably by the end of 1991-92. The severe import restrictions introduced in 1990-91, which had produced a highly disruptive import squeeze, were relaxed in the second half of 1991-92 as the foreign exchange situation improved and international confidence was gradually restored. By the end of 1991-92, foreign exchange reserves had been built up to a respectable level of $ 5.63 billion from a low of $ 1.29 billion at the end of July 1991.

5.2 The trade policy regime was substantially liberalised in March 1992 when the liberalised exchange rate management system (LERMS) was introduced. Under LERMS, forty per cent of foreign exchange earnings of exports of goods and services are required to be surrendered at the official exchange rate; this supply of foreign exchange finances import of essential items such as petroleum, fertilisers or life-saving drugs. The remaining sixty per cent is to be sold in the market and finances all other imports. Along with this change in the exchange rate regime, the import licensing mechanism was virtually abolished, almost all capital goods, raw materials, intermediates and components being made freely importable, subject only to tariff protection. The peak tariff was also lowered in the Budget 1992-93 with the objective of gradually reducing protection to levels comparable with those in other developing countries.

5.3 An essential element in the strategy for managing the balance of payments was the mobilisation of external assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, the ADB and bilateral donors to support the balance of payments until the new economic policy generated a substantially higher level of exports. The package was designed to eliminate bureaucratic delays and arbitrariness in import licensing and to give exporters a more realistic exchange rate.

5.4 The results obtained in the first year have been encouraging. Imports have increased significantly but this was necessary and desirable given the artificially depressed level of imports in 1991-92. The growth of exports to the General Currency Area (GCA) has been very encouraging though overall export performance has suffered from the collapse of trade with the former Soviet Union and other Rupee Payment Area (RPA) countries. Despite the increase in imports to more normal levels during 1992-93, it has been possible to manage the balance of payments with a stable exchange rate and comfortable foreign exchange reserves throughout the year.

Recent Developments in the Balance of Payments

5.5 The main components of the balance of payments from 1988-89 onwards are summarised in Table 5.1. It is evident that the balance of payments was under pressure since 1988-89, when the current account deficit was almost $ 8 billion and there was a significant draw down of reserves. The situation improved in 1989-90 but then deteriorated again in 1990-91.

5.6 The worsening in the current account deficit in 1990-91 was partly on account of the Gulf war and the higher price of POL imports. However, as pointed out in last year's Economic Survey, this was only one factor in the crisis of 1990-91. The higher price of POL imports was in part offset by lower level in other imports; the trade balance in 1990-91 was only marginally worse than in the previous year. However, the trade deficit was exacerbated by a deterioration in the invisibles account because of lower remittances and higher interest payments; the current account deficit was thus $7727 million in 1990-91 compared with $6837 million in the previous year.

5.7 The worsening in the current account deficit in 1990-91 came at a time when the ability to finance the deficit had weakened massively. Political uncertainty at home, coupled with rising inflation and widening fiscal deficits, led to a loss of international confidence. External commercial borrowing dried up and there was an outflow from NRI deposits. This forced substantial recourse to the IMF with net borrowings of $1.2 billion (gross borrowings of $ 1.8 billion) and a large reserve drawdown ($ 1.3 billion).

TABLE 5.1
Balance of Payments: Key Indicators

1		1988-89 2	1989-90 3	1990-91* 4	1991-92** 5	(Apr.-Sep.)** 1991 6	1992 7
			(US$ million)				
1	Exports f.o.b.	14257	16955	18491	18135	8275	8720
2	Imports c.i.f.	23618	24411	26241	21213	10535	13003
	-Oil	3009	3768	6028	5365	2308	3074
	-Non-oil (DGCI&S)	16488	17504	18045	14031	6827	8097
	-Non-DGCI&S	4121	3139	2168	1817	1400	1832
3	Trade balance (1-2)	-9361	-7456	-7750	-3078	-2260	-4283
4	Non-monetary gold movement	0	4	0	191	0	0
5	Invisibles (net)	1364	615	23	52	-378	287
6	Current account (3+4+5)	-7997	-6837	-7727	-2835	-2638	-3996
7	External assistance (net)	2217	1856	2268	2803	1353	227
8	Commercial borrowings (net)	1894	1777	729	1805@	45	-88
9	Non-resident deposits (net)	2511	2403	1259	-747	-818	44
10	Other capital	1442	938	979	1767	1000	3045
11	Capital account (7 to 10)	8064	6974	5235	5628	1580	3228
12	Overall balance (6+11)	67	137	-2492	2793	-1058	-768
13	IMF borrowings (net)	-1068	-877	1214	781	626	472
14	Official reserves (- increase, + decrease)	1001	740	1278	-3574	432	296
	Memo		(per cent of GDP)				
	Exports	5.2	6.3	6.2	7.3		
	Imports	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.6		
	Trade balance	-3.4	-2.8	-2.6	-1.2		
	Invisibles balance	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0		
	Current account	-2.9	-2.5	-2.6	-1.1		

* Provisional estimates

** Quick estimates

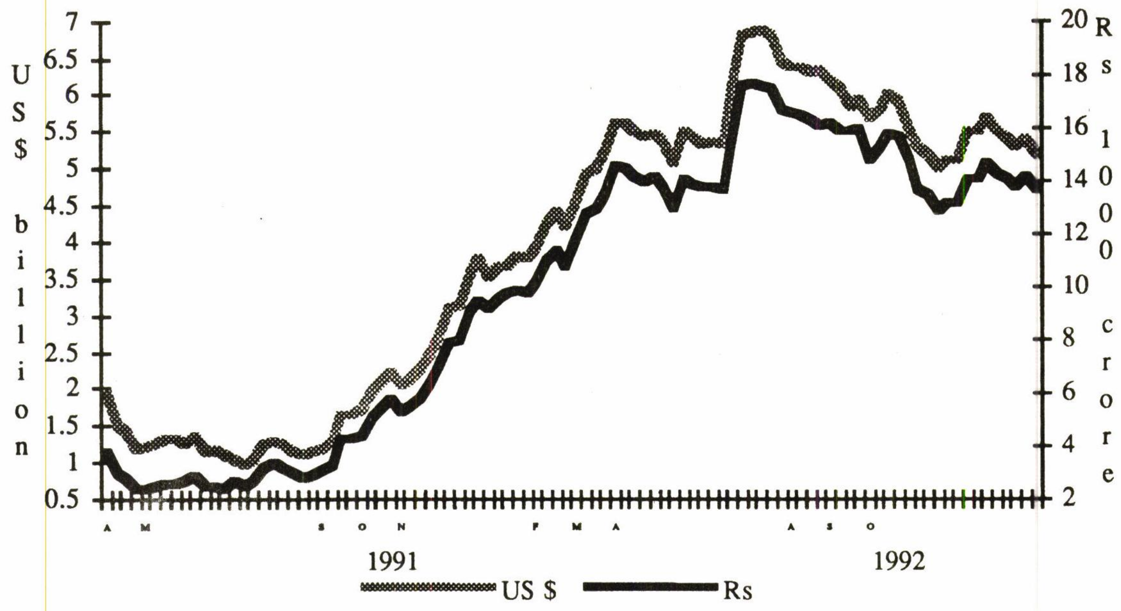
@ Includes India Development Bonds of US$ 1627 million.

Note: Official grant receipts are taken as current account receipts on invisibles account. Interest payments forming part of withdrawals under FCNRA deposits have been put under invisible payments. Similarly, interest accrued during the year and credited to NRI deposits has been treated as notional outflow under invisible payments and added as re-investment in NRI deposits in capital account. Therefore, invisibles (net), current account, and inflow under NRI deposits may not tally with those elsewhere in the Survey.

5.8 The situation continued to deteriorate in the first quarter of 1991-92. By the time the new Government took over in June 1991, it had reached crisis proportions. Foreign exchange reserves had declined to $1.1 billion and a default in payments appeared imminent. The new Government took a series of measures to restore viability in external payments. The exchange rate was adjusted downwards. Steps were taken to restore macro-economic stability by reducing the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.2 per cent of GDP in 1991-92. These efforts at macro-economic stabilisation were accompanied by far-reaching reforms in the area of trade and industrial policy. Simultaneously, the Government negotiated access to external finance from multilateral agencies and bilateral donors to support the balance of payments over the next two to three years (Box 5.1). The new economic policies can be expected to generate substantially faster export growth which is the only lasting solution to the balance-of-payments problem, but

this export response will take time. In the intervening period, additional financing is unavoidable if the recovery is not to be choked for want of imports.

Figure 5.1. Foreign currency assets



5.9 Developments in 1991-92 show the after-effects of the severe import squeeze introduced in the previous year, combined with the favourable effect of the restoration of international confidence and the availability of external assistance. The severe compression in imports from $26.2 billion in 1990-91 to $21.2 billion in 1991-92 meant that the current account deficit declined sharply from $7.7 billion in 1990-91 to $2.8 billion in 1991-92. The reversal of the import squeeze introduced in the second half of 1990-91 in response to the Gulf crisis had to wait because the payments position was deteriorating until June 1991 and remained precarious for some more months until the new policy initiatives began to gain credibility. Besides, it was necessary to rebuild foreign reserves to a more respectable level before relaxing import controls; this was possible only by the third quarter of 1991-92.

5.10 However, while imports could not begin to get back to normal levels until the last quarter of 1991-92, there was a distinct improvement in international confidence even earlier. In October 1991 the Government negotiated a standby arrangement with the IMF for a total loan of $ 2.3 billion over a 20-month period i.e. up to May 1993. This was followed by the negotiation of a Structural Adjustment Loan from the World Bank in December 1991.

5.11 Export performance in 1991-92 was disappointing with a marginal fall in exports in dollar terms reflecting depressed conditions in world markets and a virtual collapse in exports to the former Soviet Union. However, with imports continuing to be constrained, the trade deficit declined by $ 4.7 billion compared with the previous year (Table 5.1). At the same time, foreign exchange reserves increased by $ 3.57 billion.

5.12 The year 1991-92 closed with important changes in trade and exchange rate policies announced in the Budget for 1992-93. There was a shift to a new system of exchange rate management, liberalisation of import licensing and tariff reductions. These changes were particularly necessary in the interest of eliminating the cumbersome system of import licensing, which was characterised by bureaucratic delay and arbitrariness, and for

promoting greater competitiveness of Indian industry. They were made feasible by the improvement in the foreign reserves position and the availability of quick-disbursing external assistance.

5.13 The balance-of-payments data for the first half of 1992-93 are compared with data for the same period of the previous year in Table 5.1. There has been a significant revival of imports. Total imports are about 25 per cent higher than in the previous year. Even then, non-oil DGCI&S imports in 1992-93 are likely to reach about the same level as in 1989-90.

5.14 The strategy of mobilising external finance from multilateral institutions has been continued into 1992-93. The first year's programme under the IMF Standby Arrangement was successfully concluded, and the programme for the second year was negotiated. The World Bank's Structural Adjustment Loan conditions were also successfully met and new quick-disbursing assistance from the World Bank was negotiated under the Social Safety Net Project which was approved in December 1992. Similarly, a quick-disbursing loan for financial sector reforms has been negotiated with Asian Development Bank.

5.15 The utilisation of external assistance in the first half of 1992-93 has been significantly lower than in the previous year. This reflects resource constraints in some of the Departments and States which are implementing externally assisted projects. Efforts are being made to accelerate disbursement.

Merchandise Trade

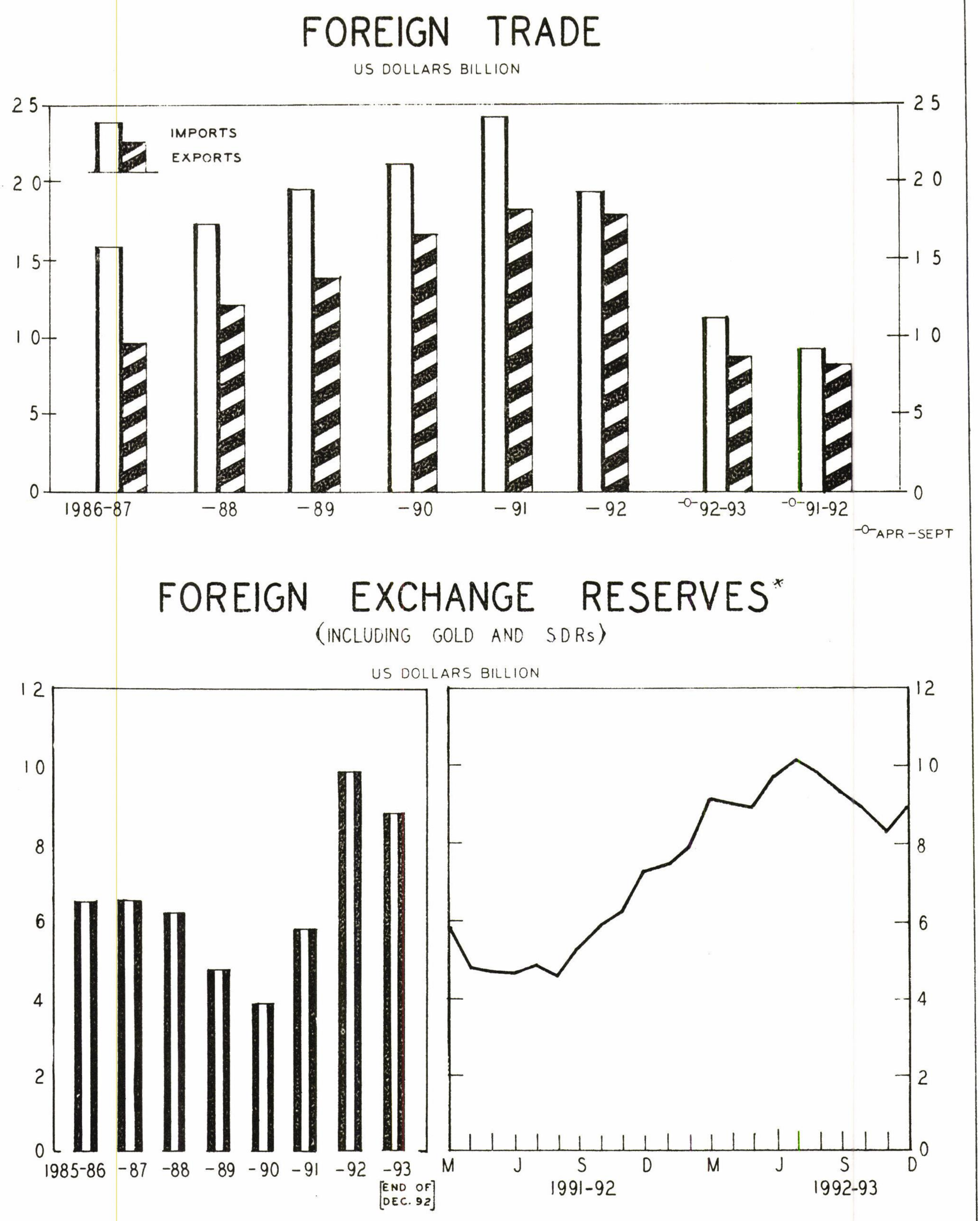
5.16 Exports in dollar terms increased by 3.4 per cent during April-December 1992 compared with a decline of 3.7 per cent during April-December 1991. Imports in April-December 1992 increased by 16.5 per cent compared with a decline of 22.5 per cent during April-December 1991 (Table 5.2). Hence the trade deficit rose from $1.6 billion in 1991 to $3.5 billion this year. Although the levels of month-wise imports during current year indicate substantial recovery from the depressed levels during 1991-92, the total imports in dollar terms during 1992-93 are unlikely to reach the 1990-91 level.

TABLE 5.2
Trends in Foreign Trade

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance	Changes in Imports	Changes in Exports	Trade Balance as % of exports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Rs. hundred crore)			(Per cent)	
1986-87	201.0	124.5	-76.4	2.2	14.3	61.4
1987-88	222.4	156.7	-65.7	10 .7	25.9	41.9
1988-89	282.4	202.3	-80.0	26.9	29.1	39.6
1989-90	354.2	276.8	-77.3	25.4	36.8	27.9
1990-91	431.9	325.5	-106.4	21.9	17.6	32.7
1991-92	478.5	440.4	-38.1	10 .8	35.3	8.7
April-Dec 1992	474.8	373.3	-101.5	38.7	23.1	27.2
April-Dec 1991	342.4	303.3	-39.1	7.9	30.8	12.9
		(US$ billion)			(Per cent)	
1986-87	15.7	9.7	-6.0	-2.1	9.4	61.4
1987-88	17.2	12.1	-5.1	9.1	24.0	41.9
1988-89	19.5	14.0	-5.5	13.6	15.6	39.6
1989-90	21.3	16.6	-4.6	9.1	19.0	27.9
1990-91	24.1	18.1	-5.9	13.2	9.1	32.7
1991-92	19.4	17.8	-1.6	-19.4	-1.5	8.7
April-Dec 1992	16.6	13.1	-3.5	16.5	3.4	27.2
April-Dec 1991	14.2	12.6	-1.6	-22.5	-3.7	12.9

Note : Data for April-December 1992 are provisional.
Source: DGCI&S for trade data and RBI for exchange rate.

Figure 5·2



* GOLD WAS VALUED AT RS. 84·39 PER 10 GRAMMES TILL OCTOBER 16, 1990 AND CLOSE TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET PRICE THEREAFTER.

Imports

5.17 Table 5.3 shows imports by major categories and commodities for 1991-92 and for the first half of 1992-93. The share of bulk imports, consisting food products, raw materials and intermediates, decreased marginally from 46.4 per cent in 1990-91 to 46.1 per cent in 1991-92; while the share of non-bulk imports increased from 47.1 per cent to 47.9 per cent over the same period. The decline in the levels of bulk imports in 1991-92 was contributed, besides POL,by pulses, edible oils, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, ores and metal scrap and paper & paperboard. The deceleration in growth of non-bulk imports in 1991-92 was largely on account of a fall in the import of capital goods, textile fabrics and yarn, chemicals, non-metallic minerals and professional instruments. Imports have picked up significantly during April-September 1992 with substantial increase in the imports of POL, cereals, edible oils, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals, coal, ores and metal scrap, chemicals, professional instruments and export-related imports as a consequence of partly a decline in domestic production of petroleum products and partly the liberalised import policy. The share of bulk imports in total imports has increased to 48.5 per cent during April-September 1992 compared with 45.1 per cent during April-September 1991, while that of non-bulk imports has declined to 46 per cent in April-September 1992 compared with 49 per cent during April-September 1991.

Exports

5.18 The slow-down in export growth during 1990-91 continued during 1991-92. In the previous four years 1986-87 to 1989-90, exports grew at 17 per cent per annum in dollar terms. By contrast in 1990-91, export growth was modest at 9.1 per cent in dollar terms and during 1991-92, dollar exports actually declined by 1.5 per cent. This deceleration was caused by a number of factors, such as slow-down in the expansion of world trade, recession in the major industrial economies, loss of markets in the Middle East consequent to the Gulf crisis, and a virtual collapse of exports to the erstwhile Soviet Union.

5.19 Total exports have increased by 3.4 per cent in dollar terms in April-December 1992. However, the aggregate figures hide the fact that exports to GCA increased by 11.4 per cent while exports to the RPA decreased by 64.4 per cent (Table 5.4).

5.20 Composition of exports by major commodities and groups for 1991-92 and April-September 1992 along with the respective growth rates are given in Table 5.5. The data reveal that while exports of manufactured goods increased by 0.2 per cent in 1991-92, exports of agricultural and allied products declined by 5.2 per cent. Consequently, the share of manufactured goods in total exports increased from 72.9 per cent in 1990-91 to 74.2 per cent in 1991-92 while the share of agricultural commodities slipped from 19.4 per cent to 18.7 per cent. Among agricultural and allied products, while there was significant improvement in exports of marine products, oilcake, spices, cashew kernels, rice and sugar, some of the traditional export commodities such as tea, coffee and raw cotton either stagnated or declined. Among manufactured goods, while there was a modest growth in exports of chemicals and textiles, exports of most other items particularly readymade garments and gems and jewellery declined. During April-September 1992, exports of oilcakes, rice, engineering goods, readymade garments and jute manufactures picked up. While exports of agriculture and allied products as a whole declined by 11 per cent during April-September 1992, exports of manufactured products increased by 11.1 per cent during the same period.

TABLE 5.3

Imports by Major Commodity Groups

Items	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1992-93 Apr-Sep(P)	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1992-93 Apr-Sep(P)	Composition ($ terms) 1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1992-93 Apr-Sep	Growth rate ($ terms) 1991-92/ 1990-91	Apr-Sep92/ Apr-Sep91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	(Rs. hundred crore)				(US$ million)				(Per cent)				(Per cent)	
I Bulk imports	200.2	219.7	94.8	146.3	11158	8951	4111	5421	46.4	46.1	45.1	48.5	-19.8	31.9
(a)Food & Allied Products	9.9	6.8	2.7	4.9	552	275	117	173	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	-50.2	47.9
1 Cereals etc.	1.8	1.7	0.7	2.1	100	69	30	74	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	-31.3	142.4
2 Edible oils	3.3	2.5	0.6	1.1	184	101	26	39	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	-44.9	48.1
3 Pulses	4.8	2.6	1.4	1.7	268	105	61	60	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	-60.6	-1.9
(b)Fuel	116.1	141.7	58.0	90.1	6470	5787	2515	3451	26.9	29.8	27.6	30.9	-10.6	37.2
1 POL	108.2	131.3	53.8	82.1	6030	5365	2333	3171	25.1	27.6	25.6	28.4	-11.0	35.9
2 Coal	7.9	10.4	4.2	8.0	440	422	182	280	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.5	-4.2	53.9
(c)Ores & metals	47.4	39.8	18.3	29.5	2642	1615	793	1033	10.9	8.3	8.8	9.3	-38.9	30.3
1 Iron and steel	21.1	19.7	9.6	13.1	1176	799	416	459	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.1	-32.0	10.2
2 Non-ferrous metals	11.0	8.4	3.3	5.6	613	341	143	196	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	-44.4	37.1
3 Ores & metal scrap	15.3	11.7	5.4	10.8	853	475	234	378	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.4	-44.3	61.6
(d)Fertilisers	17.7	23.5	11.7	17.5	986	953	507	613	4.1	4.9	5.6	5.5	-3.4	20.8
(e)Paper, board & pulp	9.1	7.9	4.1	4.3	507	320	178	151	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	-36.8	-15.3
II. Non-bulk imports	203.5	229.4	103.1	146.6	11341	9306	4470	5136	47.1	47.9	49.0	46.0	-18.0	14.9
(a) Capital goods	104.7	104.4	48.6	62.2	5835	4235	2107	2179	24.2	21.8	23.1	19.5	-27.4	3.4
(b) Mainly export-related imports	66.0	88.3	38.2	61.5	3678	3582	1656	2154	15.3	18.5	18.2	19.3	-2.6	30.1
1 Pearls and precious stones	37.4	48.2	21.7	33.0	2084	1955	941	1156	8.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	-6.2	22.9
2 Chemicals	22.9	34.0	13.9	24.4	1276	1379	603	855	5.3	7.1	6.6	7.7	8.1	41.8
3 Textile yarn, fabrics etc.	4.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	245	138	78	81	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	-43.8	3.2
4 Cashewnuts	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.8	72	110	35	63	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	51.2	81.8
(c)Other non-bulk items	32.8	36.7	16.3	22.9	1828	1489	707	802	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.2	-18.6	13.5
1 Professional instruments etc.	10.6	10.0	4.5	7.4	591	406	195	259	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	-31.3	32.9
2 Chemicals	9.2	10.5	4.2	6.8	513	426	182	238	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	-16.9	30.8
3 Plastics & resins	10.9	14.0	6.6	7.3	607	568	286	256	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.3	-6.5	-10.6
4 Non-metallic minerals	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.4	111	89	43	49	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	-19.9	13.1
III. Unclassified	28.3	29.4	12.4	26.0	1573	1154	538	614	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	-26.6	14.2
IV. Total	431.9	478.5	210.3	318.9	24072	19411	9119	11171	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-19.4	22.5

(P) Provisional.

Notes: 1. Item I (d) includes fertiliser crude, manufactured & fertiliser material.

2. Item II(b)2 includes organic and inorganic chemcials.

3. Item II(c)2 relates to materials and products including pharmaceuticals & dyeing & colouring material.

Figure 5·3

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(PER CENT)

A — PETROLEUM OIL AND LUBRICANTS
B — EDIBLE OILS
C — FERTILISERS AND FERTILISER MATERIALS
D — CHEMICALS
E — PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES
F — IRON AND STEEL
G — CAPITAL GOODS
H — CEREALS AND PULSES
K — NON-FERROUS METALS
L — OTHERS

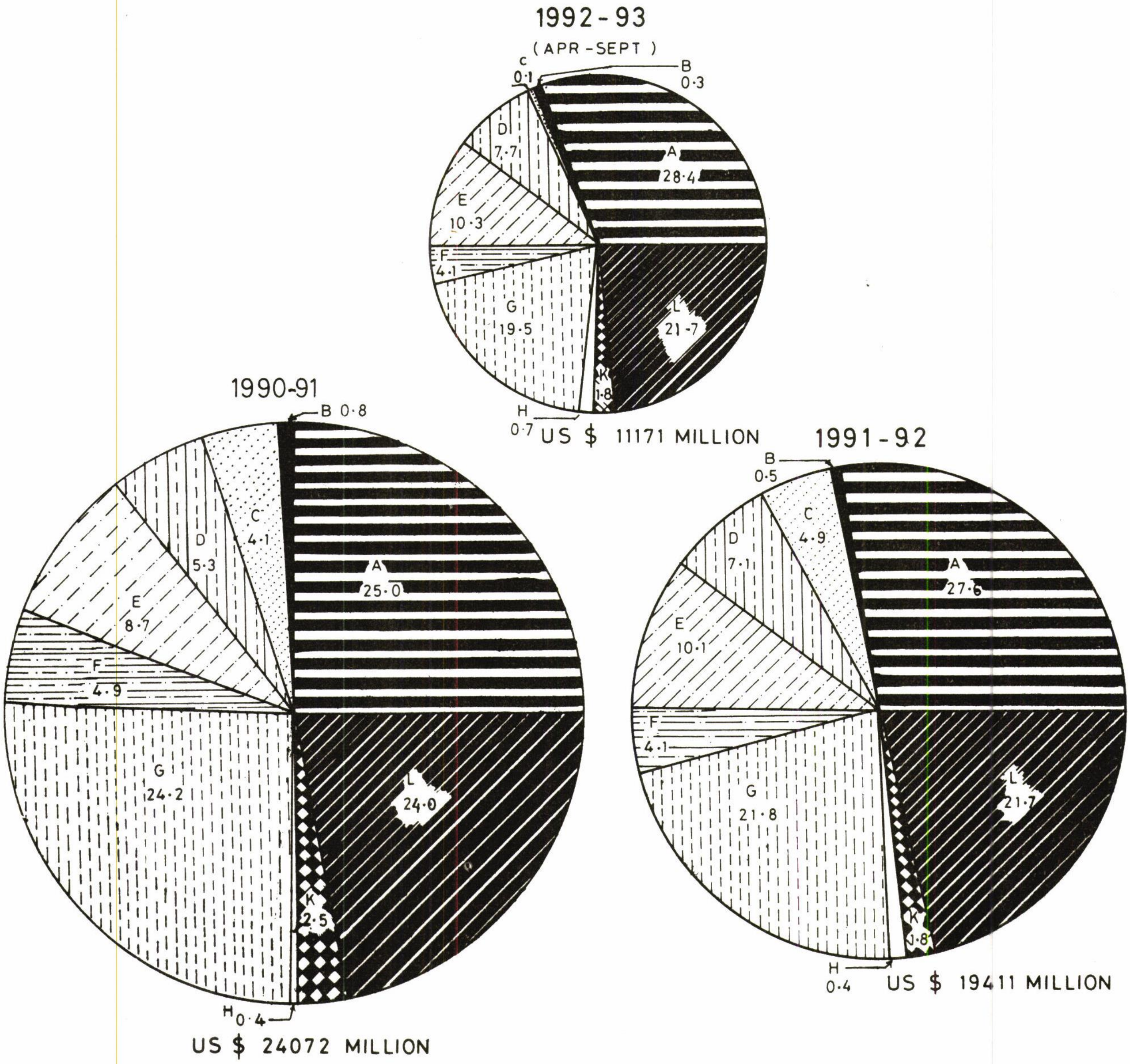


TABLE 5.4

Exports to GCA and RPA Countries

Year	Exports			Changes		
	GCA	RPA	Total	GCA	RPA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Rs. hundred crore)			(Per cent)		
1988-89	170.7	31.6	202.3	---	---	29.1
1989-90	225.1	51.7	276.8	31.9	63.8	36.8
1990-91	268.8	56.7	325.5	19.4	9.7	17.6
1991-92	396.8	43.6	440.4	47.6	-23.1	35.3
1992-93 :						
April	36.72	2.88	39.60	43.34	-26.2	34.1
May	36.07	0.97	37.03	50.01	-61.3	39.6
June	36.70	1.67	38.37	63.55	-49.7	49.0
July	39.62	1.00	40.62	26.56	-62.0	19.7
August	42.35	1.87	44.23	30.63	-15.3	27.7
September	42.49	1.69	44.18	29.40	-56.4	20.3
October	42.57	1.29	43.86	31.89	-66.5	21.4
November	41.61	1.03	42.63	26.64	-74.5	15.6
December	41.60	1.17	42.77	10.84	-79.4	-1.0
April-Dec 1992	359.7	13.6	373.3	32.6	-57.6	23.1
April-Dec 1991	271.3	32.0	303.3	44.4	-27.4	30.8
	(US$ billion)			(Per cent)		
1988-89	11.8	2.2	14.0	---	---	15.6
1989-90	13.5	3.1	16.6	14.7	42.7	19.0
1990-91	15.0	3.1	18.1	11.1	0.0	9.1
1991-92	16.1	1.8	17.8	7.3	-41.9	-1.5
1992-93 :						
April	1.27	0.10	1.37	-1.6	-49.4	-8.0
May	1.26	0.03	1.30	8.1	-71.5	0.6
June	1.29	0.06	1.35	21.0	-62.9	10.2
July	1.39	0.04	1.42	12.2	-62.6	6.9
August	1.49	0.07	1.56	16.8	-16.0	14.9
September	1.50	0.06	1.56	17.3	-60.9	8.9
October	1.50	0.05	1.54	19.6	-69.8	10.0
November	1.46	0.04	1.50	14.9	-77.0	4.7
December	1.44	0.04	1.48	-1.8	-82.1	-12.5
April-Dec 1992	12.6	0.5	13.1	11.4	-64.4	3.4
April-Dec 1991	11.3	1.3	12.6	6.3	-46.5	-3.7

Note: Data for April-December 1992 are provisional

Sources: DGCI&S for trade data and RBI for exchange rate.

5.21 The direction of India's foreign trade for the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and April-September 1992 is depicted in Figures 5.5 and 5.6 (See also Appendix Table 7.4). During the last decade, our trade with West Europe improved substantially, while trade with Eastern Europe, OPEC and developing countries declined. While the shares of exports to West Europe and America improved, those for the U.K., Netherlands, Asia and Oceania remained more or less unchanged and there was a marked decline in the share of exports to the USSR, Romania and oil-rich countries of Kuwait and Iraq. While the share of West Europe, Asia and Oceania, Saudi Arabia and Africa in imports improved, that of America, Canada, and OPEC countries declined. The share of the U.K. has more or less remained unchanged.

TABLE 3.5
Exports by Major Commodity Groups

Items	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1992-93 Apr-Sep(P)	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1992-93 Apr-Sep(P)	Composition ($terms) 1990-91	1991-92	1991-92 Apr-Sep	1997-93 Apr-Sep	Growth rate ($terms) 1991-92/ 1990-91	Apr-Sep92/ Apr-Sep91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		(Rs. hundred crore)				(US$ million)				(Per cent)			(Per cent)	
I. Agriculture & allied products	63.2	82.3	36.5	40.2	3522	3338	1583	1408	19.4	18.7	19.5	16.5	-5.2	-11.0
1. Cashew kernels	4.5	6.8	3.5	3.5	251	276	152	123	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	10.0	-19.2
2. Coffee	2.5	3.3	1.3	1.6	139	134	56	56	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	-3.9	-0.6
3. Marine products	9.6	14.4	6.0	7.1	535	584	260	249	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	9.2	-4.4
4. Oil meals	6.1	9.2	3.4	5.4	340	373	147	189	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	9.8	28.3
5. Raw cotton	8.5	3.0	2.8	0.3	474	122	121	11	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.1	-74.3	-91.3
6. Rice	4.6	7.6	2.5	4.8	256	308	108	168	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.0	20.3	55.1
7. Spices	2.3	3.7	1.7	1.8	128	150	74	63	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	17.1	-14.5
8. Sugar	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	22	65	26	21	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	191.1	-19.2
9. Tea & mate	10.7	12.1	4.8	4.5	596	491	208	158	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.8	-17.7	-24.3
10. Tobacco	2.6	3.8	2.4	2.6	145	154	104	91	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	6.4	-12.5
II. Ores and minerals	15.0	20.3	8.7	7.5	836	823	377	263	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.1	-1.5	-30.4
11. Iron ore	10.5	14.4	5.9	4.4	585	584	256	154	3.2	3.3	3.2	1.8	-0.2	-39.7
III. Manufactured goods	237.4	326.9	137.7	189.3	13231	13261	5971	6631	72.9	74.2	73.7	77.6	0.2	11.1
12. Engineering goods	38.8	55.1	21.5	33.2	2162	2235	932	1163	11.9	12.5	11.5	13.6	3.4	24.8
13. Chemicals	25.4	39.2	16.0	19.1	1416	1590	694	669	7.8	8.9	8.6	7.8	12.3	-3.6
14. Textiles	21.0	32.0	14.1	18.3	1170	1298	611	641	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	10.9	4.9
15. Jute manufactures	3.0	4.0	1.4	2.0	167	162	61	70	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	-3.0	15.4
16. Leather & mfrs.	26.0	31.3	13.7	17.6	1449	1270	594	617	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	-12.4	3.8
17. Readymade garments	40.1	54.2	21.5	32.5	2235	2199	932	1139	12.3	12.3	11.5	13.3	-1.6	22.1
18. Handicrafts	61.7	83.5	38.1	48.6	3439	3387	1652	1703	19.0	19.0	20.4	19.9	-1.5	0.0
Of which:														
Gems and jewellery	52.5	67.5	31.6	39.1	2926	2738	1370	1370	16.1	15.3	16.9	16.0	-6.4	0.0
IV. Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.5	10.4	3.7	7.0	529	422	160	245	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.9	-20.3	52.8
19. POL	9.4	10.2	3.6	6.8	524	414	156	238	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.8	-21.0	52.6
V. Others	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	34	21	13	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	-38.2	-100.0
VI. TOTAL	325.5	440.4	186.9	244.0	18142	17866	8104	8548	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-1.5	5.5

(P) Provisional.

Notes : 1. Item 12 includes machinery, transport equipment, metal manufactures (including iron and steel), electronic goods and computer software.

2. Group IV includes coal.

3. Item 13 excludes rubber, glass, paints and other products.

4. Item 14 includes cotton yarn, fabrics , made up etc.

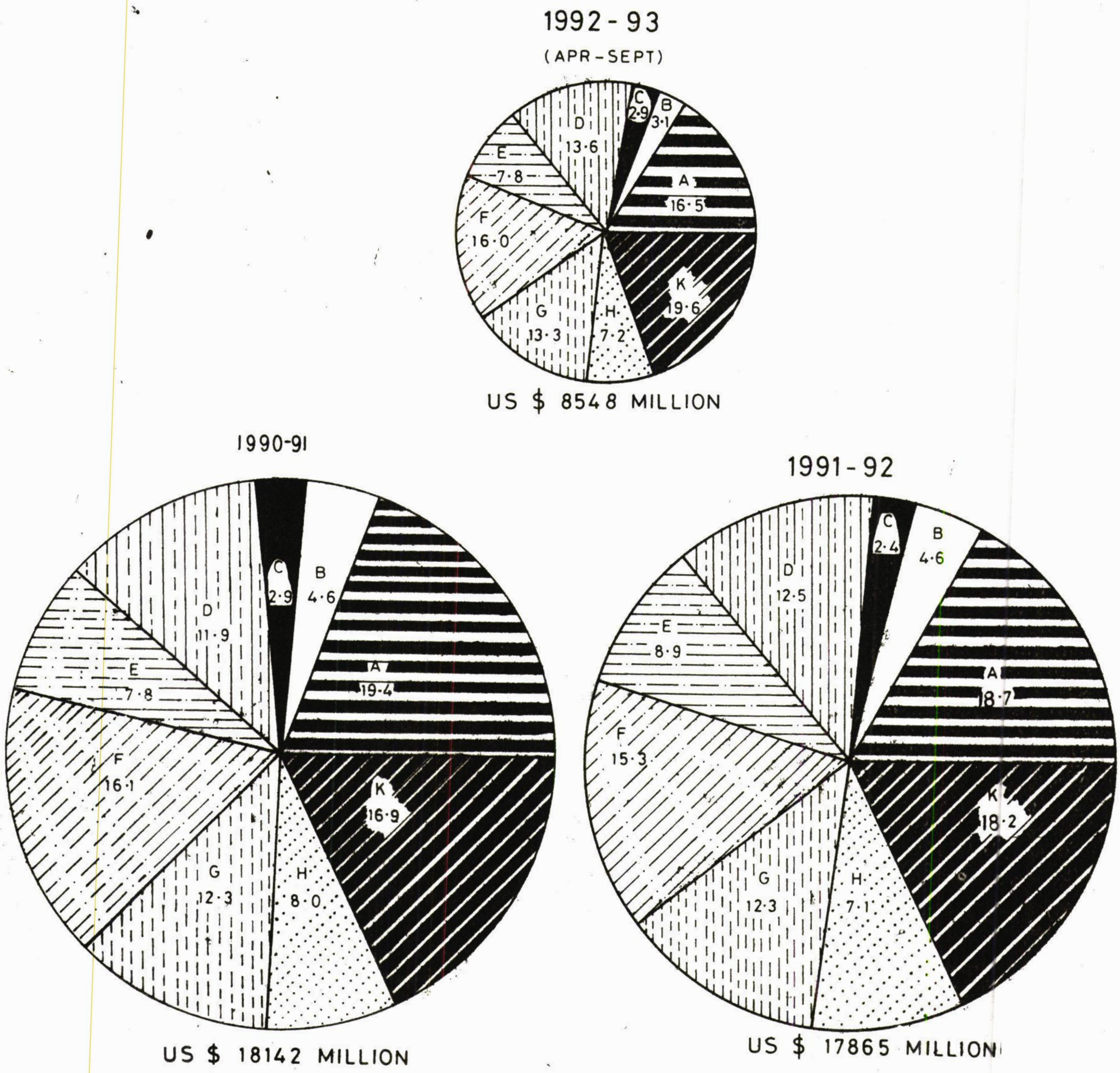
5. Item 18 includes handicrafts, carpets (handmade) & gems and jewellery.

Figure 5.4

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(PER CENT)

A — AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS*
B — ORES AND MINERALS
C — MINERAL FUEL AND LUBRICANTS
D — ENGINEERING GOODS**
E — CHEMICALS
F — GEMS AND JEWELLERY
G — READYMADE GARMENTS
H — LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES
K — OTHERS



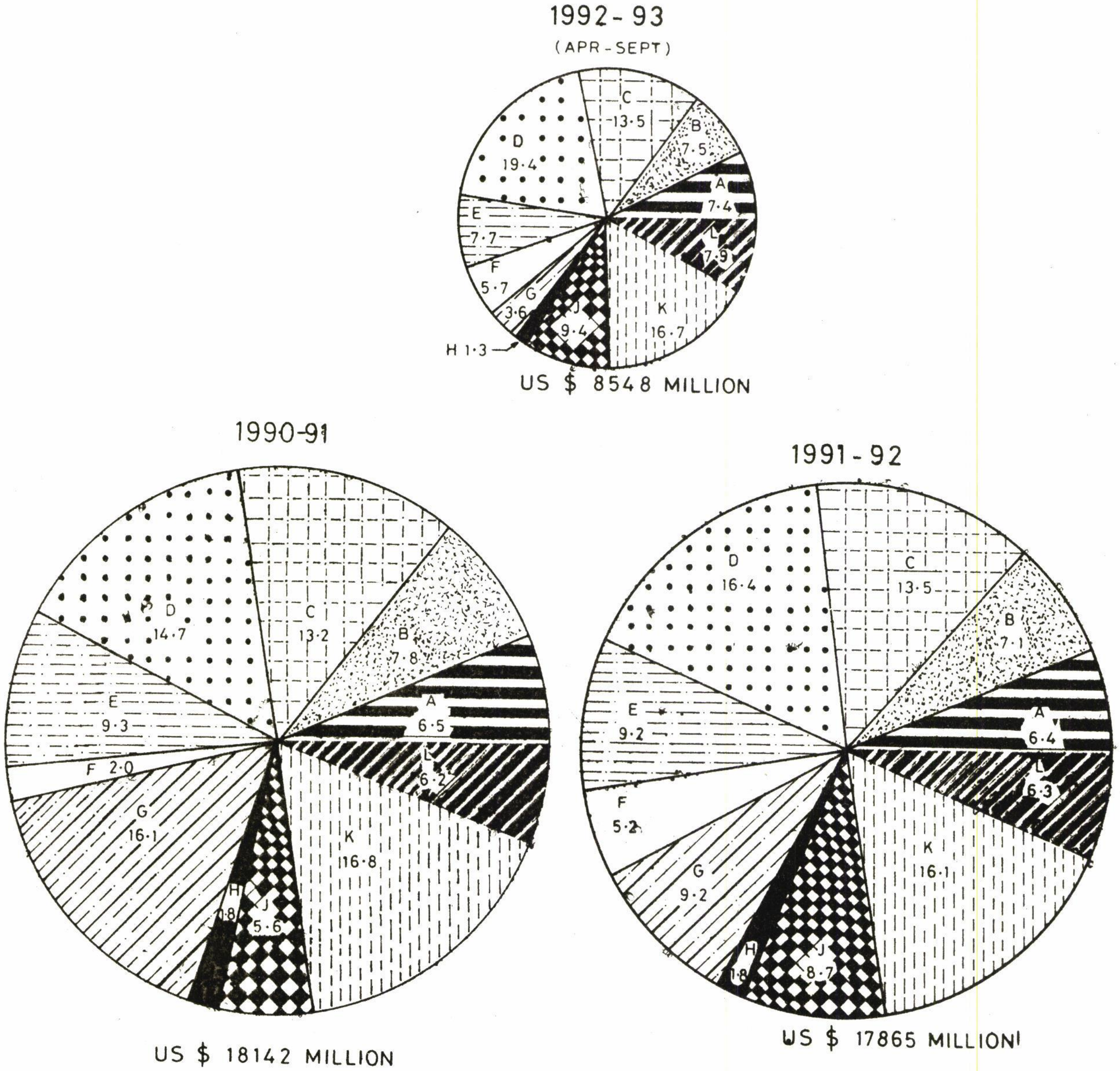
* INCLUDE COFFEE, TEA, OILCAKES, TOBACCO, CASHEWNUTS, SPICES, SUGAR, RAW COTTON, RICE AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

** INCLUDE MACHINERY, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, METAL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING IRON & STEEL), ELECTRONIC GOODS AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE.

DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(PER CENT)

A — U.K.
B — F.R.G.
C — OTHER E E C
D — U.S.A.
E — JAPAN
F — OTHER O E C D
G — U.S.S.R.
H — OTHER EAST EUROPE
J — O P E C
K — DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON-O P E C)
L — OTHERS



Direction of Trade

5.22 The share of OPEC in exports improved from 5.6 per cent in 1990-91 to 8.7 per cent in 1991-92 and that of North America from 15.6 per cent to 17.4 per cent, whereas the share of East Europe declined substantially from 17.9 per cent to 10.9 per cent, that of EEC marginally from 27.5 per cent to 27 per cent and that of Asia from 23.6 per cent to 22.6 per cent. The shares of Africa, Oceania, Latin America and Caribbean remained more or less unchanged. During the first half of 1992-93, the country's direction of exports has shown similar trends.

5.23 The share of OPEC in India's imports improved from 16.3 per cent in 1990-91 to 19.7 per cent in 1991-92 and Africa's from 2.2 per cent to 4.1 per cent, while the share of North America declined from 13.4 per cent to 11.7 per cent, Eastern Europe's from 7.8 per cent to 5.1 per cent and Asia's from 21.5 per cent to 16.7 per cent; the share of EEC and Oceania remained more or less unchanged in 1991-92. As mentioned earlier, India's trade was adversely affected by economic and political disruptions in the erstwhile USSR. The USSR accounted for 95 per cent of the total trade turnover between India and the three countries under RPA viz. the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Romania. The total trade (exports plus imports) with RPA fell 45.2 per cent between 1990-91 and 1991-92. The decline was mostly in exports of agricultural and allied products to RPA. The decline in imports was mainly in imports of crude oil and petroleum products from Russia. The issue of valuation of Rouble debt also affected trade with Russia. It was finally settled in January 1993.

External Sector Policies

5.24 The broad strategy for management of the balance of payments followed by the Government is presented in Box 5.1. In pursuit of this strategy, a number of policy initiatives were taken in 1992-93.

Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS)

5.25 A new system of exchange rate management was introduced in the Budget for 1992-93. The foreign exchange surrendered at official exchange rate is utilised to import essential items. All other imports of raw materials, components and also capital goods have been made freely importable on OGL but foreign exchange for these imports has to be obtained from the market. There is a specified negative list of items which continue to be importable against licences. Foreign exchange required for other payments on private account including travel, debt service payments, dividends, royalties and other remittances has to be obtained at the market rate.

5.26 The new system has been introduced as a transitional arrangement towards a unified exchange rate with current account convertibility. Meanwhile, it has simplified the trade policy regime by eliminating detailed exchange control.

Liberalisation of Import Licensing

5.27 The import licensing system developed over the years was characterised by bureaucratic delays and arbitrariness and was also vulnerable to charges of corruption and misuse. The system operated to the disadvantage of smaller enterprises which typically found it much more difficult and costlier to obtain licences. A step towards the simplification of the system was taken in July 1991 with the introduction of eximscrips, which were essentially tradable import licences issued to exporters for 30 per cent of the value of exports. Eximscrips could be used to import a wide range of items which were earlier importable against supplementary licences; and with the introduction of eximscrips, supplementary licences were abolished. Eximscrips traded at a premium which accrued to exporters of goods and services as well as to those making remittances to India. However, eximscrips also had to be issued case by case like other import licences, required physical handling, and needed surveillance as they could be forged.

BOX 5.1

Principal Elements of Balance of Payments Strategy

Fiscal and Monetary Discipline

- Strict fiscal and monetary discipline to control aggregate demand. The Central fiscal deficit reduced from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.2 per cent of GDP in 1991-92 and to be further reduced to 5 per cent of GDP in 1992-93. Monetary policy aimed at slowing down the growth of money supply from 18.5 per cent in 1991-92 to 10.5 per cent in the current year. As a result, inflation brought under control.

Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS)

- LERMS, a dual exchange rate system, introduced in the Budget for 1992-93. Under this system, 40 per cent of foreign exchange earnings to be surrendered at the official exchange rate. Remaining 60 per cent to be converted at a market-determined rate. The foreign exchange surrendered at official exchange rate is utilised to import essential items. The foreign exchange converted at the market rate is available to finance all other imports. Represents a transitional stage to full convertibility on current account.

- Import restrictions on capital goods, raw materials and components virtually eliminated. Thus, excess import demand will be reflected in a higher market exchange rate and self-correcting mechanism will operate to keep trade deficit in check. Considerable reductions in peak tariffs, tariffs on capital goods. Cash margins and interest surcharge on import credit abolished. Harmonised system of customs classification introduced.

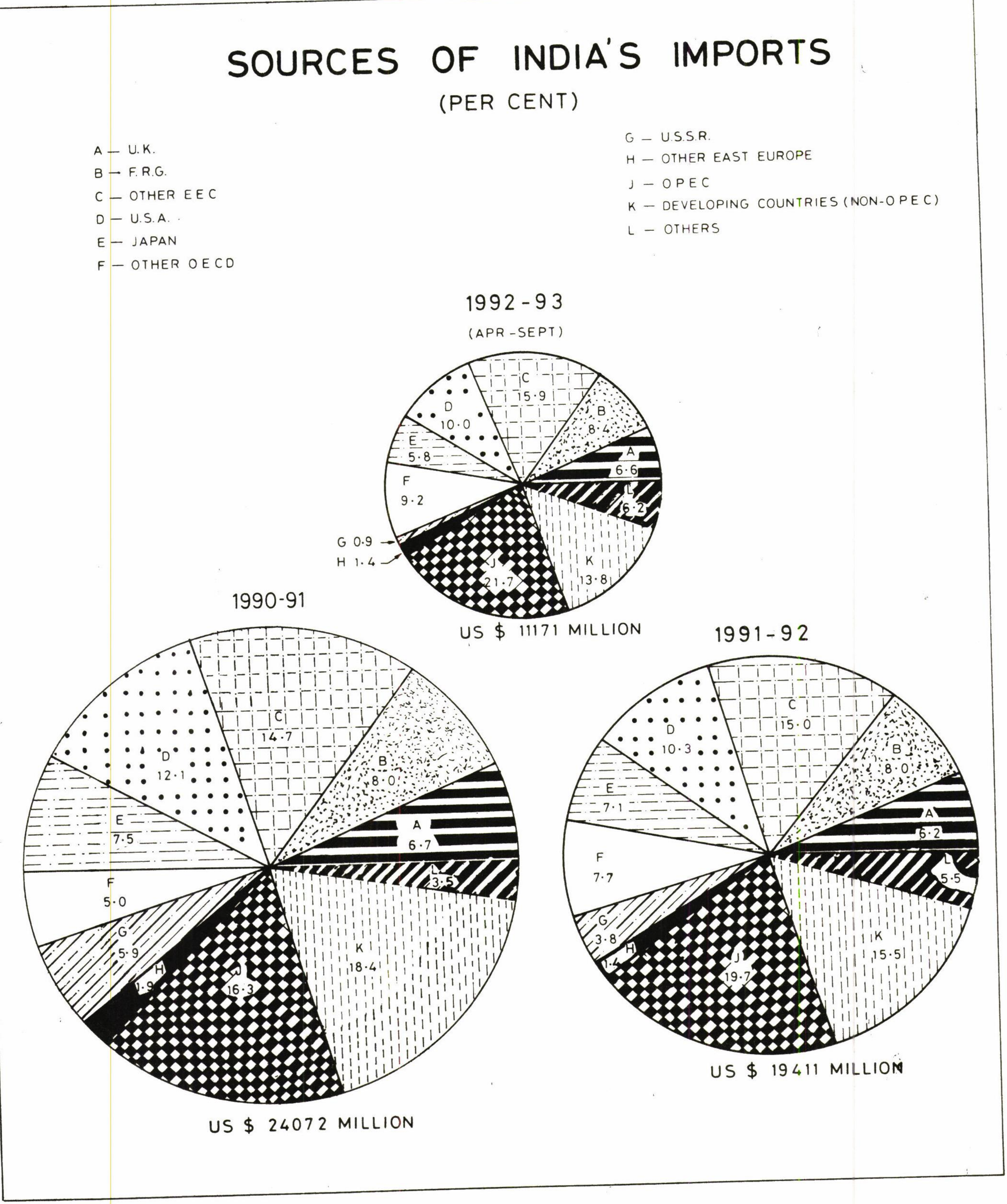
Structural Reforms

- Substantial deregulation of industry and trade. Many industries delicensed. Competition promoted by the opening up of many areas previously reserved for the public sector to private and foreign investment. Policies put in place to attract foreign direct and portfolio investment. Amendment of SICA to permit public enterprises to be examined by BIFR. Financial sector reforms.

Mobilisation of Exceptional Financing

- Mobilisation of exceptional financing from multilateral agencies and bilateral donors. Standby arrangement with the IMF. Structural adjustment and social safety net loans from World Bank. Financial sector loan negotiated with ADB.

Figure 5.6



SOURCES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS
(PER CENT)
A — U.K.
B — F.R.G.
C — OTHER EEC
D — U.S.A.
E — JAPAN
F — OTHER OECD
G — U.S.S.R.
H — OTHER EAST EUROPE
J — OPEC
K — DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON-OPEC)
L — OTHERS
1992-93
(APR-SEPT)
C 15·9
B 8·4
A 6·6
L 6·2
K 13·8
J 21·7
H 1·4
G 0·9
F 9·2
E 5·8
D 10·0
US $ 11171 MILLION
1990-91
C 14·7
B 8·0
A 6·7
L 3·5
K 18·4
J 16·3
H 1·9
G 5·9
F 5·0
E 7·5
D 12·1
US $ 24072 MILLION
1991-92
C 15·0
B 8·0
A 6·2
L 5·5
K 15·5
J 19·7
H 1·4
G 3·8
F 7·7
E 7·1
D 10·3
US $ 19411 MILLION

BOX 5.2

LERMS - Main Features

- Forty per cent of the proceeds of exports and inward remittances is purchased at the official rate of exchange by Reserve Bank of India for official use. All other receipts and payments are converted at the market rate of exchange.
- Receipts and payments on capital account continue to be subject to controls. These transactions are made at market rates except in the case of IMF flows and disbursements from multilateral agencies against Rupee expenditures.
- All foreign exchange receipts are surrendered to the authorised dealers on the day of realisation.
- All transactions are conducted within the framework of exchange control regulations which are being liberalised progressively.
- Imports under advance and imprest licences and replenishment imports against gems and jewellery exports are paid at official rate to the extent of 40 per cent of the value of the imports.
- As the US dollar has assumed prime importance in the invoicing pattern, the RBI has the flexibility to choose either the Pound sterling or US dollar as the intervention currency depending on the circumstances. So far, the currency of intervention had been the Pound sterling.
- Forward sales of US dollars or Pound sterling have been discontinued for the present.
- RBI can enter the free market and intervene at its discretion.
- Exporters and recipients of inward remittances are allowed to maintain 15 per cent of their receipts in a foreign currency account.
- Export processing zones (EPZs), 100 per cent Export Oriented Units (EOUs), units in Electronics Software Technology Parks (ESTPs) and Electronics Hardware Technology Parks (EHTPs) are allowed to convert all their exchange earnings at the market rate.

TABLE 5.6

Trends in Rupee's Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate

Year/month	Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER)		Real effective exchange rate (REER)	
1	2	3	4	5
	5-country index	10-country index	5-country index	10-country index
1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1986	82.14	81.25	89.51	88.92
1987	72.61	71.01	83.57	82.21
1988	64.08	62.98	78.43	77.48
1989	57.69	56.84	75.16	74.25
1990	52.03	50.24	69.99	67.86
1991				
January	47.32	45.60	66.39	64.36
February	45.36	43.70	64.77	62.73
March	46.32	44.89	66.49	64.75
April	45.53	44.34	65.79	64.52
May	44.37	43.24	64.34	63.15
June	44.17	43.21	64.70	63.70
July	36.25	35.50	54.02	53.22
August	35.70	34.85	55.12	54.14
September	34.96	34.09	54.74	53.90
October	34.65	33.83	54.60	53.57
November	34.12	33.20	53.79	52.56
December	33.65	32.68	53.34	52.02
1992				
January	33.42	32.55	54.04	52.88
February	33.86	33.04	54.86	53.78
March	32.01	31.23	52.02	51.03
April	30.94	30.18	50.29	49.29
May	30.85	30.10	50.43	49.45
June	30.37	29.58	50.00	48.94
July	29.81	28.88	49.65	48.31
August	29.77	28.77	50.11	48.63
September	29.74	28.81	50.45	49.04
October	30.32	29.49	51.98	50.75
November	31.32	30.64	53.50	52.53
December	30.75	30.12	NA	NA
1993				
January	30.86	30.36	NA	NA

Note: These are export-weighted indices with weights based on the direction of India's exports in 1982-83. The U.S.A, Japan, the U.K, Germany, and France are included in the 5-country index and Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Australia are included in addition in the 10-country index.

5.28 On 1 March 1992, the system of eximscrips was itself abolished and was replaced by LERMS under which virtually all capital goods and raw materials and components were made freely importable subject to tariff protection as long as the foreign exchange to pay for these imports was obtained from the market. The Trade Policy announced on 1 April, 1992 substantially pruned the negative list of licensable imports. Three import items are banned, 71 items are restricted and 7 items are canalised. Under the new system exporters benefit from the higher market rate obtained on 60 per cent of the foreign exchange surrendered at market rates instead of the premium earlier available in eximscrips.

Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme

5.29 The Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, under which import of capital goods is permitted at a concessional import duty of 25 per cent subject to export obligation of three times the CIF value of imports to be achieved over a period of four years, was further liberalised also to allow imports of capital goods at a lower concessional customs duty of 15 per cent subject to an export commitment equivalent to four times the CIF value of imports to be achieved over a period of five years. As shown in Table 5.7, imports of capital goods permitted under the EPCG scheme during the first three-quarters of 1992-93 have been higher than the total imports permitted under the scheme in the previous two years.

TABLE 5.7

Approvals of Imports of Capital Goods under EPCG Scheme

Year/ period	Number of applications approved	CIF value of imports (Rs.crore)	Additional export obligation offered (Rs.crore)
1	2	3	4
1990-91	306	376	1129
1991-92	339	444	1369
April-Dec 1992	1344	2223	8892

Improvements in Advance Licensing

5.30 A system of value-based advance licences has been introduced. This permits duty-free imports of necessary raw materials and components up to a stipulated percentage of the value of indicated exports. Physical quantities and norms are not laid down for individual inputs. Self-certification advance licences are available for Export Houses, Trading Houses and Star Trading Houses. All licences under duty exemption schemes are also transferable.

Export Oriented Units/ Export Processing Zone Schemes

5.31 The Export Oriented Unit (EOU) and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) schemes have been liberalised and extended to agriculture, horticulture, acquaculture, poultry and animal husbandry. EOU and EPZ units may also export through Export Trading & Star Trading Houses and install machines on lease. Inter-unit transfers are also allowed. The definition of deemed exports has been streamlined. Supplies to EOU/EPZ units, supplies against EPCG licences and against advance licences will be treated as deemed exports. EPZ/EOU units can convert their entire export earnings at market rates; and 100 per cent foreign equity participation is allowed in these units. They also enjoy a corporate tax holiday for a period of any block of five years during the first eight years of operations and can import all their requirements duty-free. The units can sell up to 25 per cent of their output in the domestic market on payment of duty and as long as the product is allowed to be imported. Despite these concessions, the performance of EPZ/EOUs has not been up to expectations (Table 5.8).

TABLE 5.8

Performance of Export Processing Zones since 1989

Name of Zone	No.of units in operation as on Mar 31, 1992	Employment	Exports 1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			(Rs.million)			(US$ million)		
KAFTZ	107	11000	3382	4566	4272	203.14	254.47	173.29
SEEPZ	115	10500	2905	3890	5002	174.48	216.80	202.90
NEPZ	71	4500	519	446	722	31.17	24.86	29.29
MEPZ	107	6616	296	613	1225	17.78	34.16	49.69
CEPZ	23	2170	110	55	286	6.61	3.07	11.60
FEPZ	12	400	169	250	279	10.15	13.93	11.32
Total	435	35186	7381	9820	11786	443.33	547.29	478.10

Notes : KAFTZ -Kandla Free Trade Zone
SEEPZ -Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone
NEPZ -NOIDA Export Processing Zone
MEPZ -Madras Export Processing Zone
CEPZ -Cochin Export Processing Zone
FEPZ -Falta Export Processing Zone

Special Import Licences

5.32 Certain categories of exports and exporters such as deemed exports; Export Houses, Trading Houses and Star Trading Houses; manufacturer-exporters with ISO 9000 or BIS 14000 series or equivalent certification; and exports to ACU (Asian Clearing Union) countries would be eligible for the issue of special import licences in order to enable them to import specified items which are on the restricted list. These licences would be freely tradable in the market. The entitlements of special import licences to the eligible category of exports as announced in October 1992 are indicated in Table 5.9. Under these special licences, imports of 18 specified consumer durable items listed in the negative list have been allowed subject to payment of normal customs duty. These items include gold, integrated monocoque buses, air-conditioning units of buses, diesel generating sets up to 1500 kv., electric portable generators up to 3.5 kv., spare parts for automobiles and tractors, computer systems including personal computers of cif value below $5000, integrated circuits and chips for clocks and timepieces, video magnetic tapes, video cameras, electronic typewriters, electronic cameras and electronic games. No special licences would be granted in respect of any ACU exports or deemed exports for which payment has been received in hard currency.

TABLE 5.9

Entitlement to Special Import Licences

Category	Maximum value of special import licences (as per cent of net foreign exchange)
1	2
1 Exports to ACU countries	20.0
2 Deemed exports	15.0
3 (a) Star Trading Houses	10.0
(b) Trading Houses	7.5
(c) Export Houses	5.0
4 Manufacturers who have acquired the ISO 9000 or the BIS 14000 (series) or other international certificate of quality	5.0

Tariff Rationalisation

5.33 India's tariff structure has become highly complex and difficult to administer because of a large number of end-use exemptions. The average tariff is far above world standards and the tariffs vary enormously. The Government, following the recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee, reduced the peak level of tariffs to 150 per cent in 1991-92 and further to 110 per cent in 1992-93. Further, import duties on capital goods, project imports, basic feedstocks for petro-chemicals, etc. were brought down. The Government proposes to further reduce the average and maximum tariffs and simplify and rationalise the tariff structure. This will bring the country's tariff structure in line with those of other developing countries.

Export Credit Policy

5.34 With a view to ensure adequate availability of credit to exports RBI instructed the scheduled commercial banks on 11 November 1992 that at least 10 per cent of net outstanding credit be allocated for exports by July 1993. While export credit is provided at a special low interest rate of 14 per cent, care has been taken to ensure that export credit is attractive to the banks; they are provided with liberal refinance facilities at 11 per cent.

Foreign Investment Policy

5.35 Policy towards foreign investment was liberalised in 1991 to permit automatic approval for foreign investment up to 51 per cent equity in 34 industries. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) was also set up to process applications in cases not covered by automatic approval. During 1992-93 several additional measures were taken to encourage investment flows: direct foreign investment, portfolio investment, NRI investment and deposits and investment in global depository receipts. They are given below:

(i) The dividend-balancing condition earlier applicable to foreign investment up to 51 per cent equity is no longer applied except for consumer goods industries.

(ii) Existing companies with foreign equity can raise it to 51 per cent subject to certain prescribed guidelines. Foreign direct investment has also been allowed in exploration, production and refining of oil and marketing of gas. Captive coal mines can also be owned and run by private investors in power.

(iii) NRIs and overseas corporate bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by them are also permitted to invest up to 100 per cent equity in high-priority industries with repatriability of capital and income. NRI investment up to 100 per cent of equity is also allowed in export houses, trading houses, star trading houses, hospitals, EOUs, sick industries, hotels and tourism-related industries and without the right of repatriation in the previously excluded areas of real estate, housing and infrastructure. Foreign citizens of Indian origin are now permitted to acquire house property without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

(iv) Disinvestment of equity by foreign investors no longer needs to be at prices determined by the Reserve Bank. It has been allowed at market rates on stock exchanges from 15 September 1992 with permission to repatriate the proceeds of such disinvestment.

(v) India has signed the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Protocol for the protection of foreign investments on 13 April 1992.

(vi) Provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) have been liberalised through an Ordinance dated 9 January 1993 as a result of which companies with

more than 40 per cent of foreign equity are also now treated on par with fully Indian-owned companies.

(vii) Foreign companies have been allowed to use their trade marks on domestic sales from 14 May 1992.

5.36 The early results from the new policy are encouraging. In the period August 1991 to December 1992 the Government approved 2154 foreign collaboration proposals including 894 cases with foreign equity participation. The total value of equity in foreign investment proposals approved is Rs.42.9 billion, more than three times the Rs.12.7 billion of foreign investment approved in the last decade (1981-1990). Nearly 80 per cent of the approvals are in priority sectors.

5.37 The government has allowed reputed Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) including pension funds, mutual funds, asset management companies, investment trusts, nominee companies and incorporated or institutional portfolio managers to invest in the Indian capital market subject to the condition that they register with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and obtain RBI approval under FERA. Portfolio investments by the FIIs in the primary and secondary markets are subject to an overall ceiling of 24 per cent of the issued share capital in any company and the FIIs are required to allocate their total investment between equities and debentures in the ratio of 70:30. FIIs investing under the scheme enjoy a concessional tax rate of 20 per cent on dividend and interest and 10 per cent on long-term capital gains.

TABLE 5.10

Countrywise Breakup of Foreign Investment Approved, 1990-1992

	Total approvals			Shares		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Rs million)			(per cent)	
1 U.S.A	344.8	1858.5	12315.0	26.9	34.8	31.7
2 Switzerland	135.0	355.0	6897.6	10.5	6.6	17.7
3 Japan	50.0	527.1	6102.3	3.9	9.9	15.7
4 U.K.	90.6	321.0	1176.7	7.1	6.0	3.0
5 Netherlands	37.6	559.2	967.9	2.9	10.5	2.5
6 Germany	195.1	418.0	862.7	15.2	7.8	2.2
7 Italy	68.2	178.1	893.9	5.3	3.3	2.3
8 Australia	6.3	26.1	776.2	0.5	0.5	2.0
9 Hongkong	11.5	211.5	570.8	0.9	4.0	1.5
10 Malaysia	1.2	1.8	744.3	0.1	0.0	1.9
11 Singapore		13.7	602.1	0.0	0.3	1.5
12 France	88.8	193.3	296.4	6.9	3.6	0.8
13 Sweden	3.3	69.8	484.1	0.3	1.3	1.2
14 Korea (Rep. of)	70.6	61.5	394.0	5.5	1.2	1.0
15 Denmark	27.2	111.7	252.3	2.1	2.1	0.6
16 Russia	71.8	86.1	115.9	5.6	1.6	0.3
17 Belgium		16.1	237.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
18 Taiwan	8.4	4.5	237.0	0.7	0.1	0.6
19 Finland	5.6	25.3	105.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
20 NRIs	52.4	197.0	4391.3	4.1	3.7	11.3
21 Others	14.8	105.8	452.9	1.2	2.0	1.2
Total	1283.2	5341.1	38875.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.38 The Indian corporate sector has also been encouraged to access global capital markets through Global Depository Receipts Mechanism (GDR) as described below: (a) Foreign investors can invest in Indian companies through the GDR route without any lock-in period. (b) These Receipts can be listed on any of the overseas stock exchanges and denominated in any convertible foreign currency. However, the underlying shares would be denominated in Indian Rupees. (c) Private placement with US investors is also permissible in accordance with the US Securities Act. (d) Short-term capital gains are taxable at the rate of 65 per cent along with business income. Long-term capital gains (computed on holdings for more than 12 months) are taxable at the rate of 10 per cent.

5.39 The Government has liberalised the guidelines for Indian joint ventures abroad, providing for automatic approval in 30 days for all cases involving an equity of up to $2 million with a cash remittance component of $ 0.5 million. The remainder of the Indian direct foreign investment may be contributed in the form of Indian plant, machinery and equipment, export of goods to the foreign concern or payments to the Indian party as fees, royalties and commissions for the supply of technical know-how, consultancy and managerial or other services. It is expected that these liberalised norms would allow Indian companies greater flexibility not only for internationalising their operations but also in facilitating the export drive by setting up trading centres. Till 31 December 1991 there were 161 overseas joint ventures and another 84 were under implementation. Total equity invested by Indian companies in these joint ventures is around Rs.150 crore. Of the total 245 joint ventures, 130 were in Asia, 58 in Europe, 37 in Africa and 12 in the USA. Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Nigeria, CIS countries and Sri Lanka are India's major joint venture centres.

External Finance

5.40 The strategy for balance of payments management includes substantial support in the form of external financial flows including external assistance and external borrowings including fast-disbursing assistance from official multilateral and bilateral sources and also through new schemes to attract funds from non-residents, their corporate bodies and foreign banks.

External Assistance

5.41 The gross inflows under external assistance from both multilateral and bilateral sources increased substantially from $ 3.74 billion in 1990-91 to US$ 4.69 billion in 1991-92, i.e., by 25 per cent (Table 5.11). Of the total external assistance, US$ 1.11 billion - about a quarter - was fast-disbursing not linked to projects. This included the first tranche of the Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL) of US$ 300 million, and the Oil & Gas Sector Programme Loan of US$ 150 million from the World Bank; US$ 150 million for Special Assistance Projects and US$ 125 million as the first tranche of the Hydrocarbon Sector Loan from the Asian Development Bank; and about US$ 380 million from Japan, Germany, and the U.K.

5.42 The Aid-India Consortium, which met in Paris in June 1992, pledged to provide US$ 7.2 billion of assistance in 1992-93; this represents an increase of US$ 500 million or about 7.5 per cent more over the pledges of the previous year. The quick-disbursing component of this assistance is US$ 1.79 billion, i.e, 25 per cent of the total, US$ 1.13 billion from multilateral sources and the rest from bilateral sources.

5.43 A worrying aspect of India's balance of payments in 1992-93 has been the low utilization of external assistance. In spite of the larger pledges from the Aid-India Consortium donors this year, the disbursements have been running at a much lower level than last year; Up to December 1992, the gross disbursements have amounted to only US$ 2 billion against US$ 3.16 billion during the same period last year - 36.7 per cent lower. As a result, for the first three quarters of 1992-93, net capital transfer under

TABLE 5.11
External Assistance

1	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-December 1991	April-December 1992
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				(Rs. hundred crore)					
1 Authorisations	56.50	61.60	92.65	130.70	108.26	81.23	127.07	67.24*	33.62*
2 Gross disbursements	29.36	36.05	50.52	53.04	58.02	67.04	116.15	75.82	60.77
3 Debt service payments	13.67	20.29	26.24	29.46	36.86	42.82	66.56	39.92	60.79
(a) Amortisation	7.76	11.76	15.81	16.46	19.87	23.29	36.50	21.51	32.47
(b) Interest payments	5.91	8.53	10.43	13.00	16.99	19.53	30.06	18.41	28.32
4 Net capital inflow (2-3a)	21.60	24.29	34.71	36.58	38.15	43.75	79.65	54.31	28.30
5 Net capital transfer(2-3)	15.69	15.76	24.28	23.58	21.16	24.22	49.59	35.90	-0.02
				(US$ billion)					
1 Authorisations	4.62	4.82	7.15	9.03	6.50	4.53	5.51	2.92*	1.11*
2 Gross disbursements	2.40	2.82	3.90	3.66	3.48	3.74	4.69	3.16	2.00
3 Debt service payments	1.12	1.59	2.02	2.03	2.21	2.39	2.69	1.66	2.00
(a) Amortisation	0.63	0.92	1.22	1.14	1.19	1.30	1.47	0.90	1.07
(b) Interest payments	0.48	0.67	0.80	0.90	1.02	1.09	1.21	0.77	0.93
4 Net capital inflow (2-3a)	1.77	1.90	2.68	2.53	2.29	2.44	3.22	2.26	0.93
5 Net capital transfer (2-3)	1.28	1.23	1.87	1.63	1.27	1.35	2.00	1.50	-

* For the period April-Sept only.

Note: The data include Government and non-Government loans and grants (including food assistance but excluding other commodity grant assistance). These figures do not include suppliers' credits, commercial borrowings and IMF credits other than Trust Fund loan. These figures do not tally with those in Table 5.1 as the latter exclude loans under non-Government account which are included under commercial borrowings in Table 5.1, and also grants.

external assistance has been zero. This is in spite of the drawal of about US$ 625 million fast-disbursing funds during April-December 1992 - US$ 200 million as the last tranche of World Bank's SAL, about US$ 100 million from World Bank under Social Safety Net Loan, US$ 150 million from ADB under Financial Sector Loan, US$ 125 million from Japan under Hydrocarbon Sector Loan, and about US$ 50 million from Germany during 1992-93 up to December 1992. The recent decision to pass on to the States the entire external assistance as additional central assistance in respect of all sectors (not just in respect of only social sectors as before) and to release advance central assistance to meet the initial liquidity requirements of State Governments are important steps in the direction of speeding up aid utilization.

External Commercial Borrowing

5.44 The Gulf crisis and the consequent downgrading of India's credit rating below the investment grade effectively prevented India from accessing international capital markets. This resulted in net outflows on ECB account both in 1990-91 and 1991-92 (Table 5.12). The successful handling of the BOP crisis and the series of structural reforms introduced since July 1991 restored external investors' confidence to some extent. It would, however, be imprudent to conclude that the markets have opened up on a normal basis for Indian borrowers to take recourse to such borrowings on a significant scale. Moreover, the Government has decided to reduce the share of short-term borrowings in total debt. Consequently, a major portion of the commercial borrowings raised during the last two years have been by way of export credits supported by official export credit agencies such as the US Exim Bank, the Japanese Exim Bank, the ECGC of the U.K, etc. Overall, the improvement in outlook in 1992-93 is evident from the fact that authorizations have amounted to US$ 1.6 billion during April-September compared to US$ 680 million in the corresponding period of 1991-92.

TABLE 5.12

External Commercial Borrowings*

1	1985-86 2	1986-87 3	1987-88 4	1988-89 5	1989-90 6	1990-91 7	1991-92 8	April-December 1991 9	April-December 1992 10
				(Rs. hundred crore)					
1 Authorisations	17.00	13.96	26.54	43.14	54.79	34.14	52.76	15.59	48.06
2 Gross disbursements	17.99	24.74	22.52	40.69	41.96	30.50	27.14	14.06	16.68
3 Debt service payments	11.75	15.65	17.36	22.24	30.41	40.06	53.93	21.69	30.65
(a) Amortisation	5.65	7.96	8.71	11.03	14.55	21.37	28.98	11.12	18.25
(b) Interest payments	6.10	7.69	8.65	11.21	15.86	18.69	24.95	10.57	12.40
4 Net capital inflow(2-3a)	12.34	16.78	13.81	29.66	27.41	9.13	-1.84	2.94	-1.57
5 Net transfer (2-3)	6.25	9.09	5.16	18.45	11.55	-9.56	-26.79	-7.63	-13.97
				(US $ billion)					
1 Authorisations	1.39	1.09	2.05	2.98	3.29	1.90	2.13	0.68	1.59
2 Gross disbursements	1.47	1.94	1.74	2.81	2.52	1.70	1.10	0.61	0.55
3 Debt service payments	0.96	1.22	1.34	1.54	1.83	2.23	2.18	0.94	1.01
(a) Amortisation	0.46	0.62	0.67	0.76	0.87	1.19	1.17	0.48	0.60
(b) Interest payments	0.50	0.60	0.67	0.77	0.95	1.04	1.01	0.46	0.41
4 Net capital inflow(2-3a)	1.01	1.31	1.07	2.05	1.65	0.51	-0.07	0.13	-0.05
5 Net transfer (2-3)	0.51	0.71	0.40	1.27	0.69	-0.53	-1.08	-0.33	-0.46

* Excludes borrowings up to 1 year maturity. The estimates are based on data base of ECB Division of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. External commercial borrowing includes loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions, bonds & FRNs, suppliers' credit, buyers' credits and credits from export credit agencies of concerned Governments, IFC(W), private sector borrowings from ADB, etc. The data in this table does not tally with that given in Table 5.1 which also include external assistance on non-Government account, suppliers' credits from East-European countries repayable in rupees, and also the funds raised through India Development Bonds in 1991-92. US$ 1.63 billion was raised through India Development Bonds in 1991-92.

5.45 There have been some encouraging signs recently in this context. International banks are showing readiness to conclude liability management transactions with Indian entities, and the offers for lead managing bond issues by Indian entities in the Yankee and the Samurai Bond markets received from leading international investment banks/security houses are indications that interest in India is picking up.

5.46 The Japanese Bond Research Institute (JBRI) in its latest global credit risk survey has upgraded India slightly. The tendency of the rating agencies is to downgrade ratings quickly at the first signs of trouble and be cautious of revising ratings upwards. However, most of the leading merchant bankers make their own assessments; there are indications that India's credit rating in the international financial markets is being informally upgraded. These indications are confirmed by the reduction in the cost of short-term trade-related credit facilities.

5.47 While restoration of our credit rating is important, it is not the policy of the Government to permit a large expansion of commercial debt. It is intended to keep a close watch on the buildup of debt to ensure that it remains within manageable limit. In particular, the Government has evolved a clear-cut policy on short-term debt i.e. maturities between six months to one year. Its basic thrust is that short-term debt should not be used as an instrument for protecting the reserves. While the existing exchange control provisions, which permit normal trade-related credits up to six months, are adequate to

BOX 5.3

ECB Guidelines

- A cap on access to ECB to ensure that debt is kept at a sustainable level.
- Priority to infrastructure and core sectors, export-oriented and import-substitution units and also medium sized/small scale units.
- Only for meeting the foreign exchange cost of capital investment; no borrowings to meet rupee expenditure.
- Minimum final maturity of five years.
- A High Level Committee on Debt Management to review and monitor the magnitudes, composition and allocation of debt.

meet the requirements of Indian borrowers, any short-term debt not governed by these regulations should be specifically approved by Reserve Bank of India after satisfying itself that recourse to such debt was on genuine cost-related considerations or trade-related considerations.

Non-Resident Deposits

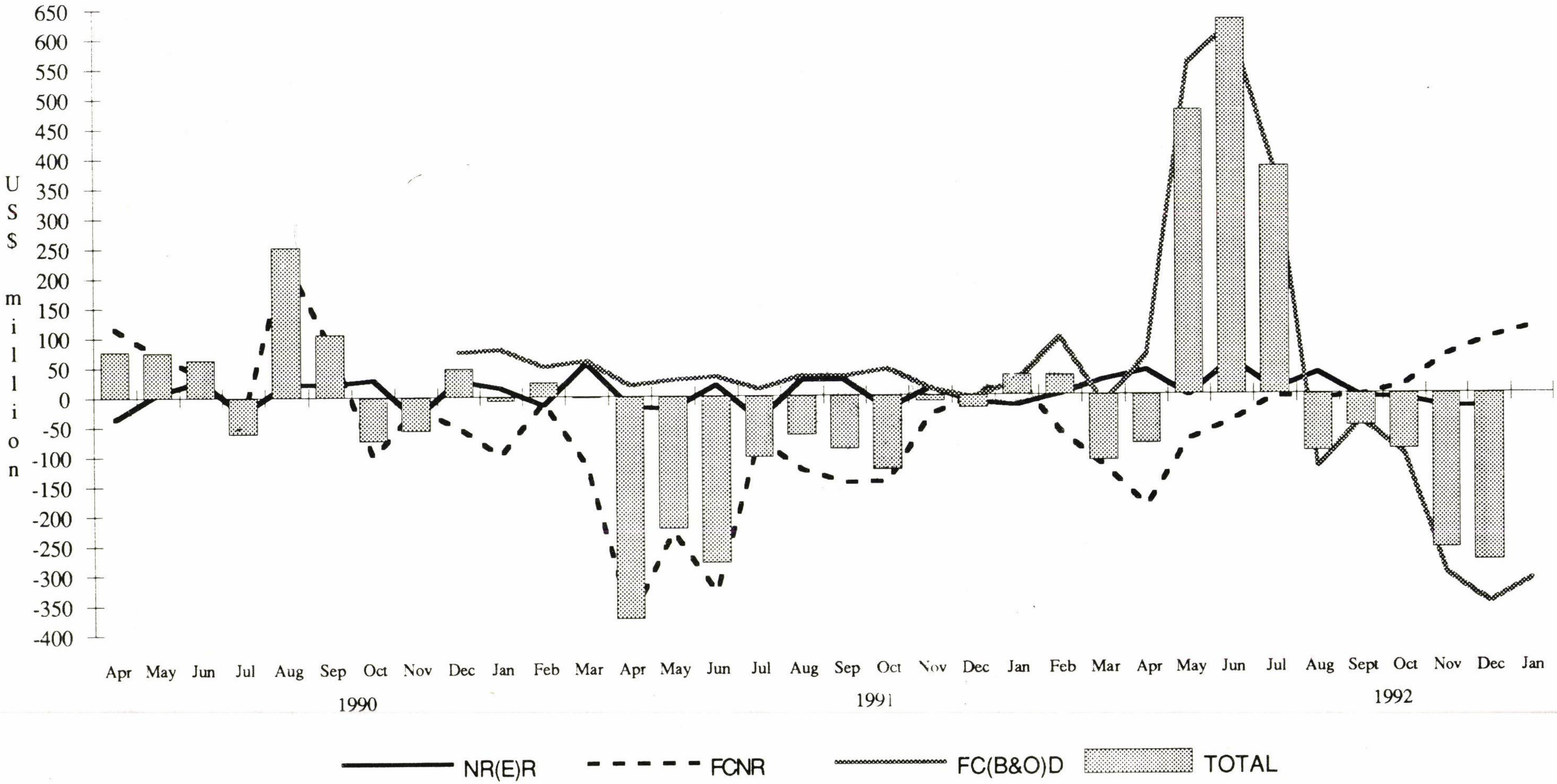
5.48 As with external commercial borrowings, dependence on NRI deposits, which are on commercial terms as well as of relatively short maturity, was significant from 1985-86 to 1989-90 (Appendix Table 8.5). The outflow from non-resident deposits, which started in October 1990 following the erosion of international confidence, had assumed alarming proportions in the second quarter of 1991. From over US$ 300 million a month then, the outflow slowed with the introduction of the package of new policy measures to about US$ 75 million a month in the remaining part of the year. It further declined to less than US$ 50 million a month in 1992-93 up to September; inflows have begun in Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) accounts since October 1992 (Table 5.13).

5.49 As the external finance crisis unfolded, Reserve Bank of India introduced a new scheme in November 1990 similar to the FCNRA scheme to mobilize foreign funds. This scheme was called the Foreign Currency (Banks and Others) Deposit [FC(B&O)D] scheme; it is also open to foreign citizens or banks and other institutions, but withdrawals are not allowed before maturity unlike in the case of NRI deposits. It attracted relatively small amounts of US$ 262 million in 1990-91 and US$ 304 million in 1991-92. In the current year, it attracted large net inflows of about US$ 1.62 billion up to July 1992. As reserves mounted the scheme was suspended from end-July 1992. There have been since outflows from these deposits as they were repaid (Figure 5.7).

5.50 Interest rates on NR(E)R deposits have been aligned with domestic deposit rates from 9 October 1992, term deposits under NR(E)RA for all maturities would be subject only to the stipulation that they must not exceed 13 per cent per annum (one per cent above the maximum domestic deposit rate). Similarly, the interest rate on saving deposits under NR(E)RA has been raised from 5 per cent to 6 per cent per annum.

5.51 Interest rates for FCNR deposits are aligned to international interest rates. In response to the fall in international interest rates, deposit rates on FCNR deposits were reduced on 13 July 1992 and 12 October 1992. Interest rates for deposits designated in the Pounds sterling and the Deutsch marks were further reduced from 2 November 1992 whereas the interest rates on US dollar deposits were raised. On 1 February 1993,

Figure 5.7. Flows of NRI and FC(B&O) deposits



there was a further reduction in interest rates of FCNR deposits in Pounds sterling, Deutsch marks and Japanese yens. The changes in the structure of interest rates on NR(E)R and FCNR deposits from March 1990 till 2 November 1992 are given in Appendix Tables 8.5(A) and 8.5(B) respectively. The latest interest rate structure of non-resident deposits is indicated in Table 5.14.

TABLE 5.13

Monthly Inflows/Outflows under NR(E)R, FCNR and FC(B&O)Deposits

(US$ million)

Month	1990-91				1991-92				1992-93			
	NRER	FCNR	FCBOD	Total	NRER	FCNR	FCBOD	Total	NRER	FCNR	FCBOD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Apr	-37	115		78	-18	-373	18	-373	52	-188	65	-71
May	6	70		76	-21	-228	27	-222	-5	-76	555	474
Jun	27	37		64	18	-330	32	-280	57	-45	617	629
Jul	-27	35		8	-41	-73	11	-103	8 *	-4	378	382
Aug	21	231		252	26	-125	33	-66	35 *	-9	-123	-97
Sep	21	85		106	25	-147	32	-90	-6 *	-3	-46	-55
Oct	28	-102		-74	-23	-146	44	-125	-8 *	14	-100	-94
Nov	-35	-22		-57	12	-33	11	-10	-23 *	64	-301	-260
Dec	26	-52	74	48	-12	-4	-5	-21	-23 *	93	-351	-281
Jan	14	-100	79	-7	-18	30	22	34	NA	110	-313	-203
Feb	-15	-11	50	24	1	-63	95	33				
Mar	55	-116	59	-2	24	-119	-16	-111				
Total	87	168	262	517	-27	-1627	304	-1350	87 *	-44	381	424

*	Provisional
NR(E)R	Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts
FCNR	Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts
FC(B&O)D	Foreign Currency (Banks & Others) Deposits
Note:	Monthly figures may not add up to the total due to exchange rate changes.

TABLE 5.14

Rates of Interest on Term Deposits under Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts and Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts

(Per cent per annum)

Maturity	NR(E)RA	FCNRA			
		Pound Sterling	US Dollar	DM	Yen
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) 6 months and above but less than 1 year	Not more than 13 %	7.50	4.50	8.75	4.50
(b) One year and above but less than 2 years	-do-	7.50	5.00	8.75	4.75
(c) 2 years and above but less than 3 years	-do-	8.00	6.00	8.50	5.00
(d) 3 years	-do-	8.50	6.75	8.50	5.50

Drawals from the IMF

5.52 Substantial drawals have been made from the IMF from 1990-91 onwards under one or other facility. Besides the Reserve tranche drawings of SDR 487 million (US$ 666 million), India drew SDR 1269 million (US$ 1814 million) from the Fund in 1990-91. In 1991-92 the drawal was SDR 905 million (US$ 1240 million). India made a 20-month standby arrangement with the Fund in October 1991 for a total loan of SDR 1656 million (US$ 2262 million); two instalments worth SDR 270 million (US$ 382 million) were drawn in 1991-92. In April-December 1992 SDR 924 million (US$ 1306 million) has been availed of, leaving a balance of SDR 462 million (US$ 650 million) to be drawn till May 1993 (Table 5.15).

TABLE 5.15

Drawals from International Monetary Fund, 1990-1992

Date	Facility	SDR (million)	US$ (million)	Rs. (crore)
1	2	3	4	5
July-Sept 1990	RT	487	666	1168
23-01-1991	FCT	552	789	1450
23-01-1991	CCFF	717	1025	1884
22-07-1991	CCFF	166	221	570
16-09-1991	CCFF	469	637	1647
15-11-1991	UCT	85	117	305
02-01-1992	UCT	185	265	683
02-07-1992	UCT	462	663	1717
09-12-1992	UCT	462	643	1685
Expected in Feb '93	UCT	231	325	845
Expected in May '93	UCT	231	325	845

RT Reserve tranche
FCT First credit tranche
CCFF Compensatory and contingency financing facility
UCT Upper credit tranche.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

5.53 Movements in the country's foreign exchange reserves given in Table 5.16 reflect the net result of external transactions. The new balance of payments adjustment strategy adopted since July 1991 has resulted in a considerable improvement in reserves during 1991-92 and 1992-93. Foreign exchange reserves stood at US$ 9220 million at the end of March 1992, an increase of US$ 3386 million over the end-March 1991 level. Among the three components of the foreign exchange reserves, foreign currency assets stood at US$ 5631 million at the end of March 1992, an increase of US$ 3395 million in 1991-92 as against a decline of US$ 1132 million in 1990-91. Foreign currency assets reached US$ 6.9 billion in the middle of July 1992 and stood at US$ 5096 million as on 5 February 1993 showing a decline of US$ 535 million over the end-March level. The decline of foreign currency assets during 1992-93, in spite of recourse to IMF resources as discussed earlier, was mainly due to a substantial increase in imports as industry recovered and replenished its inventories.

External Debt

5.54 The growing payments deficits and external borrowings after the mid-eighties coincided with a deterioration in the quality of external financing. Maturities shortened and the average rate of interest increased. This is reflected in an increase in the total debt. Table 5.17 provides a picture of India's external debt since 1980-81. The total debt outstanding at the end of September 1992 stood at US$ 71 billion. These developments have necessitated a close monitoring of the size, composition and growth of external debt in the future.

TABLE 5.16
Movements in Foreign Exchange Reserves

Year	Foreign currency assets at the end of the year		Reserves at the end of the year @		Movements in reserves		Net drawals on IMF	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. crore	$ million	Rs. crore	$ million	Rs. crore	$ million	Rs. crore	$ million
1980-81	4822	5850	5544	6823	-390	-538	814*	1029*
1981-82	3355	3582	4024	4390	-1520	-2433	637	639
1982-83	4265	4281	4782	4896	758	506	1893	1958
1983-84	5498	5099	5972	5649	1190	753	1342	1298
1984-85	6817	5482	7243	5952	1271	303	63	53
1985-86	7384	5972	7820	6520	577	568	-327*	-267*
1986-87	7645	5924	8151	6574	331	54	-840*	-690*
1987-88	7287	5618	7687	6223	-464	-351	-1388*	-1123*
1988-89	6605	4226	7040	4802	-647	-1421	-1749*	-1175*
1989-90	5787	3368	6251	3962	-789	-840	-1688*	-1035*
1990-91	4388	2236	11416#	5834	5165#	1872#	2043*	1106*
1991-92	14578	5631	23850#+	9220#+	12434#+	3386#+	2078	780
1992-93 (upto end Jan 1993)	13688	5237	22720	8693	-1130	-527	2625	1006

@ Includes foreign currency assets of RBI, gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government.
* Includes Trust Fund loan drawals and repayments
\# Effective October 17, 1990 gold is revalued close to international market price at the end of every month. For earlier periods gold is valued at official rate of Rs. 84.39, per 10 grammes.
\+ Includes purchase of gold of Rs.494 crore (US $ 191 million) from Government of India.

TABLE 5.17
External Debt and Debt Servicing: Key Indicators

1	1980-81 2	1985-86 3	1988-89 4	1989-90 5	1990-91 6	1991-92 7	Sep.'92 8
Year-end external debt							
US$ billion	23.50	37.35	53.90	58.63	63.40	67.58	71.11
Rs. hundred crore	194.70	459.61	844.92	1003.76	1229.50	1989.67	2029.72
Debt service payments							
US$ billion	1.41	2.61	5.65	6.02	6.43	6.44	
Rs. hundred crore	11.16	31.89	81.77	100.22	115.41	159.28	
Total Debt as per cent of GDP	13.7	17.4	19.7	21.5	21.4	27.3	
Debt service as per cent of current receipts	9.3	16.7	26.5	25.2	24.7	24.6	

Note: Data on short-term debt and estimated interest payments on NRI deposits are not available prior to 1988-89, hence the series from 1988-89 onwards is not strictly comparable with that prior to 1988-89. The external debt data conform to the reclassification suggested by the Report of the Task Force and the Policy Group on External Debt Statistics of India, 1992 from 1988-89.

5.55 Until recently there were differences in debt statistics of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India, and international agencies. Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Ministry of Finance set up a Task Force and a Policy Group on External Debt Statistics which submitted its report recently. The report made recommendations on the standardization of collection and compilation of external debt statistics and their monitoring

by a Debt Unit for the External Sector (Box 5.4). The major recommendations of the Task Force and Policy Group have been accepted by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and are in the process of being implemented.

BOX 5.4

Task Force on External Debt Statistics: Recommendations

- Extension of coverage and reclassification of external debt data for transparency and in conformity with internationally accepted definitions.
- Regular reports on the external debt position.
- A review of existing policies regarding the confidentiality of the defence debt.
- The setting up of a debt unit for the external sector (DUES) as an apex body to integrate debt data and as a Management Information System to aid decision making.

5.56 India's external debt is now being reported in the framework suggested by the Task Force and Policy Group and the data from end-March 1989 to end-September 1992 in this format are given in Appendix Tables 8.4(A) and 8.4(B) respectively in terms of Rupees and US dollars. Reflecting the large current account deficits financed through debt flows in the recent past, India's aggregate external debt, excluding defence debt and civilian Rouble debt, rose from US$ 53.90 billion (Rs.84500 crore) at the end of March 1989 to US$ 67.58 billion (Rs.199000 crore) at the end of March 1992, i.e., at the rate of about US$ 4.5 billion (Rs.38000 crore) a year. As a proportion of GDP, the external debt rose from 19.7 per cent in 1988-89 to 27.3 per cent in 1991-92. India's external debt moved up to US$ 71.11 billion (Rs.203000 crore) at the end of September 1992.

5.57 India's debt to the erstwhile USSR stood at about 9.871 billion Roubles at the end of March 1992 - 8.899 billion Roubles incurred for defence imports and the rest for civilian imports. As per the recently concluded negotiation, this debt, to be denominated henceforth in Rupees, has been valued at Rs.31342 crore. Of this, Rs.19660 crore is to be repaid as per the existing schedule. The remaining Rs.11682 crore will bear no interest and is to be repaid over the next 45 years. The negotiations have resulted in a net reduction in the debt owed to the former Soviet Union according to the 1978 Protocol, by about 32 per cent. US$ 2.18 billion is also owed to GCA countries for defence purchases.

5.58 Reflecting the large share of concessional element in India's debt, debt service payments have risen slowly from about US$ 5.65 billion in 1988-89 to US$ 6.44 billion in 1991-92. Their share in total current account receipts (excluding net official transfer receipts) declined from 26.5 per cent in 1988-89 to 24.6 per cent in 1991-92. Although in terms of outstanding external debt India is one of the largest debtors among the developing countries, in terms of debt service payments it does not rank so high. The World Bank ranks India among Moderately Indebted Low-Income Countries (MILICS).

Outlook

5.59 The short-term liquidity crisis in India's payments has been overcome and international confidence restored. The improvement in the balance of payments situation during 1991-92, reflected in a substantial build-up of foreign exchange reserves, provided the underpinning for further reforms and liberalisation in the external sector during 1992-

93. Export growth accelerated, but imports increased faster and resulted in a widening of the trade deficit during the first three quarters of 1992-93. A lasting solution to the payments problem would need more vigorous attempts at a micro level to sustain and also strengthen the present momentum in export growth.

5.60 Exports would benefit from relaxation of the import licensing, reduction of lending rates and customs duties, and the dual exchange rate adopted under LERMS. However, high cost of domestic production, constraints on domestic infrastructure and recessionary conditions in the world economy are important impediments. The inconclusive Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the consequences thereof also cause concern. While exports to the RPA have declined sharply over the past two years we can expect a recovery in exports to this region in 1993-94 as a result of the recent settlement of the Soviet debt with Russia and the likely recovery of the CIS economies.

5.61 Given the world-wide recession and the slow recovery in the industrialised countries, growth of Indian exports may not be sufficient to meet the import needs of the economy in the transitional period. There would also be a time lag to attract direct foreign investment and mobilise portfolio investment on a substantial scale. Therefore there would be need for some exceptional financing in the medium term.

6

INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

Industrial production in 1991-92 was almost the same as in the previous year. Manufacturing output declined marginally. Growth of the mining sector decelerated sharply. Growth of electricity generation accelerated. A number of factors, acting on both the demand and supply sides, constrained the growth of manufacturing. On the demand side, there was a fall in the effective demand owing to a slowdown in the overall growth of the economy, a reduction in public expenditure and public investment in real terms, a deceleration in private investment because of social disturbances and economic uncertainties, and inadequate growth of manufactured exports. The major supply-side factors were shortage of imported inputs because of import compression, a rise in their cost and low availability and high cost of credit.

Many of the fiscal and monetary restraints which had a dampening effect on industrial production in 1991-92 were removed or relaxed in 1992-93. The downtrend in industrial production was reversed. Industrial growth of 4-4.5 per cent is expected in the current financial year.

Industrial policy reforms were carried further in 1992-93. The capital market was freed from Government control and the office of the Controller of Capital Issues was abolished. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was amended and investment restrictions on FERA companies were substantially removed. Foreign investment was further liberalised by removing the conditionality of dividend balancing for the non-consumer goods. Private investment in exploration and refining was allowed in the hydrocarbon sector. The Textile Control Order was repealed. Investment activity has picked up as evidenced by the substantial increase in investment proposals from both domestic and foreign investors. There was a quantum jump in new capital issues after the decontrol of the capital market.

Industrial production in 1991-92 was almost stagnant. Manufacturing industries, the major segment of the industrial sector suffered a decline in production for the first time in the past decade. The severe import compression which resulted in a decline of nearly 20 per cent in value of imports in dollar terms combined with a tightening of credit availability was one of the principal supply-side factors responsible for the decline in manufacturing output during 1991-92. Widespread social disturbances and economic uncertainties which prevailed during the year contributed to this decline and to a weakening of investment demand as investment intentions suffered from the uncertain conditions which prevailed. On the demand side, the slowing down of overall rate of growth and a decline in agricultural output, especially foodgrain output, acted as a dampener on manufacturing

growth. The year also saw the collapse of exports to markets in the erstwhile Soviet Union.

6.2 The recent policy measures including the substantial deregulation of the industrial sector and liberalisation of trade policies will take time to yield results. There are, however, already some signs of a turnaround with industrial production showing a modest recovery in the first seven months of 1992-93. In April-October 1992, the IIP registered an increase of 3.8 per cent over the same period of 1991. It can be expected that this recovery will be further strengthened during the remaining months of 1992-93 in veiw of an exceptionally good kharif harvest. The increase in exports to the General Currency Area (GCA) as also the resurgence of domestic demand both for investment goods and consumer products may be expected to contribute to sustaining the rate of growth in industrial production in the second half of 1992-93.

Industrial Policy Reforms

BOX 6.1

Industrial Licensing

- Manufacture of industrial alcohol was delicensed and veneers were brought under the compulsory licensing list.

De-regulation

- Most of the conditions stipulated in the letters of intent and industrial licences issued earlier to firms in industries now delicensed were waived.
- The system of endorsement of capacity expansion under modernisation/renovation was discontinued except in the case of industries which are still under compulsory licensing or are located in restricted areas.
- Small-scale industries engaged in the manufacture of delicensed items were exempted from obtaining Carry On Business (COB) licences on their graduation to medium-scale industries.
- The private sector has been invited to invest in oil exploration and refining which is otherwise reserved for the public sector.
- The power sector is now open to both domestic and foreign private investment.

Procedural Reforms

- The Chief Inspector of Factories has been designated as the Appropriate Government Authority under the stipulations regarding conversion of letters of intent to industrial licences in the case of hazardous industries.
- An Investment Promotion and Project Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Department of Industrial Development to provide information and guidance to entrepreneurs regarding licensing policy, tariffs, corporate laws, current status of applications pending with the Department, infrastructure facilities and incentives available at State levels for setting up industries etc.

6.3 With the announcement of the New Industrial Policy in July 1991, a large number of Government-induced entry restrictions, licensing requirements and controls on corporate behaviour were eliminated. The thrust of the policy measures undertaken in 1992-93 has been to deepen these reforms and extend them to other sectors of industry. Further, the industrial and trade policy changes introduced since the presentation of the previous Economic Survey have made imported inputs cheaper and more accessible for industry and have, at the same time, exposed a larger segment of the Indian industry to international competition. Fiscal policy initiatives have sought to improve the incentives for investment in the industrial sector and encourage a shift towards exports and away from domestic markets.

6.4 The process of industrial de-regulation and structural reforms has been carried further during 1992-93, and the direction for future policy action has been firmly established. As experience is gained and the economy begins to respond to the policy changes, the reforms will be extended to other sectors. Consolidation of these reforms by way of ensuring their implementation and removing anomalies will be focussed upon. The role of state governments is critical in this regard.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy Measures

6.5 A number of measures were initiated in the Budget and the monetary policies to revive industrial growth.

(i) The Budget for 1992-93 announced LERMS under which 60 per cent of foreign exchange earnings are allowed to be converted at market rate of exchange. Consequent to this, import of all raw materials, components and capital goods for use in the manufacturing sector, barring a few in a small restricted list, would be freely allowed as long as the importer obtained the required foreign exchange from the market. This has greatly facilitated access to imported capital goods, technology and raw materials. Trade policy was liberalised and the restricted list of imports pruned substantially. All intermediate goods, industrial raw materials,components and spare parts are now on the Open General Licence (i.e., importable without licence).

(ii) The peak import tariff was brought down from a maximum of 150 per cent to 110 per cent, thereby reducing costs of imported industrial inputs. Rates of import duties on project imports, capital goods and general machinery were substantially reduced. The Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme made capital goods importable at 25 per cent and 15 per cent duty as long as the importers agreed to fulfil a stipulated export commitment.

(iii) The floor level of interest rate on commercial bank advances was reduced by 2 percentage points in two stages in March and October 1992.

(iv) The Capital market was liberalised and Government control over capital issues withdrawn. The office of the Controller of Capital Issues was abolished. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has been converted into a statutorily empowered Board to regulate the functioning of capital market and stock exchanges. Companies are now free to price their equity issues at their own risk and at self-determined premia, within the guidelines laid down by SEBI for investor protection .

(v) Taxation of capital gains was restructured to allow for inflation accounting. Double taxation of partnership firms was abolished and financial assets such as equities and debentures were exempted from wealth tax. These fiscal measures have improved the incentives for industrial investment and encouraged flow of resources towards industry.

Foreign Investment

6.6 A number of measures have been put in place to attract foreign investment.

(i) Under the new Industrial Policy, approvals for foreign direct investment up to 51 per cent of equity in specified high-priority industries were to be given automatically subject to the condition that the dividend payments should be balanced by export earnings over a specified period of time. This condition of dividend balancing was withdrawn in respect of all foreign investment approvals except for some notified consumer goods industries. The list of high-priority (Annex III) industries where foreign investments up to 51 per cent were allowed automatically was revised, rationalising the earlier grouping and adding new items. The software industry is now included in the list.

(ii) Automatic approval of RBI for raising foreign equity up to 51 per cent will be available to : i) companies wishing to raise foreign equity as part of an expansion programme in the high-priority (Annex III) industries and ii) companies predominantly engaged in high-priority industries to raise the equity base without an expansion programme. Such companies can issue equity abroad at prices determined by the shareholders by a special resolution.

(iii) Approvals for foreign investment and foreign technology agreements had a condition earlier prohibiting the use of foreign brand name or trade mark in goods sold in the domestic market. This restriction has since been withdrawn.

(iv) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 (FERA) was substantially liberalised through an Ordinance promulgated by the President on 8 January ,1993. All restrictions on FERA companies in the matter of borrowing funds or raising deposits in India as well as taking over or creating any interest in business in Indian companies have been removed. Indian companies and Indian nationals are now allowed to start joint ventures abroad and accept directorships in overseas companies. FERA companies are also exempted from restrictions on the establishment of branches liaison offices and acquisition of the whole or a part of any undertaking or company in India carrying on business in trade, commerce or industry excepting agriculture and plantations.

(v) Non-Resident Indians (NRI) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCB) predominantly owned by them are allowed to invest up to 100 per cent foreign equity in high-priority and other industries with full benefits of repatriation of capital invested and income accruing thereon. Investment by NRIs up to 100 per cent on full repatriation basis is also allowed in export houses, trading houses, hotels and tourism-related industries.

National Renewal Fund

6.7 The National Renewal Fund (NRF) has been operationalised. A sum of Rs. 200 crore had been earmarked for the fund in the 1991-92 budget. This has been supplemented by a substantial input of IDA resources, at concessional interest rates to the tune of Rs 500 crore in 1992-93. The first tranche of these resources has been received. Another Rs. 500 crore will be available from IDA during 1993-94 .The objectives of the NRF are:

(i) to provide assistance to firms to cover the costs of retraining and redeployment of employees arising as a result of modernisation and technological upgradation of existing capacities and from industrial restructuring.

(ii) to provide funds for compensation to employees affected by restructuring or closure of industrial units, both in the public and private sectors.

(iii) to provide funds for employment generation schemes in the organised and unorganised sectors in order to provide a social safety net for labour. The Department of Industrial Development, which administers NRF, has now taken up the first set of cases relating to the National Textile Corporation units.

Industrial Production 1991-92

6.8 Industrial production in 1991-92 was almost stagnant at the previous year's level with the General Index of Industrial Production (IIP) showing a nominal decline of 0.1 per cent. (Table 6.1). The stagnation was due to the poor performance of the mining and manufacturing sectors. The manufacturing sector, the major segment in the IIP, showed a decline in production of 1.6 per cent as against an average annual growth of 8.9 per cent between 1985-86 and 1990-91. The mining sector grew by only 0.3 per cent in 1991-92 while the electricity sector showed a growth of 8.5 per cent over the previous year.

TABLE 6.1
Annual Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry

(Per cent)

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
(Weight)	(11.46)	(77.11)	(11.43)	(100.00)
1	2	3	4	5
1981-82	17.7	7.9	10.2	9.3
1982-83	12.4	1.3	5.7	3.2
1983-84	11.8	5.7	7.6	6.7
1984-85	8.8	8.0	12.0	8.6
1985-86	4.1	9.7	8.5	8.7
1986-87	6.2	9.4	10.3	9.2
1987-88	3.8	7.9	7.6	7.3
1988-89	7.9	8.7	9.5	8.7
1989-90	6.3	8.6	10.8	8.6
1990-91	4.5	9.0	7.8	8.3
1991-92	0.3	-1.6	8.5	-0.1
April-October				
1990-91	1.7	12.7	7.4	10.6
1991-92	-0.2	-2.5	9.7	-0.6
1992-93	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.8

6.9 The IIP began the year in April 1991 at a level marginally lower than that of April 1990 and remained subdued until the third quarter of the year (Table 6.2). The index started picking up in December 1991; the average IIP for the last quarter of 1991-92 recorded a growth of 1.2 per cent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The Index for the manufacturing sector also showed a similar trend.

6.10 An analysis of the IIP at disaggregated level shows that seven of the 17 major industry groups, with a combined weight of 47.75 per cent in the total weight of 77.11 per cent for the manufacturing sector, recorded positive growth rates during 1991-92. The other ten groups (Table 6.3) suffered a decline in their output. Specific industries in which

TABLE 6.2

Recent Trends in Month-wise and Quarter-wise Growth in IIP(1980-81=100)

Month/Period	Manufacturing				Change over previous year (per cent)			General Index				Change over previous year (per cent)		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
April	168.5	190.0	185.7	197.3	12.8	-2.3	6.2	177.5	197.0	194.9	208.6	11.0	-1.1	7.0
May	166.3	195.9	186.4	192.7	17.8	-4.8	3.4	175.7	201.4	195.9	205.1	14.6	-2.7	4.7
June	176.1	198.9	191.0	197.4	12.9	-4.0	3.4	181.4	203.2	196.8	203.4	12.0	-3.1	3.4
July	172.3	196.2	197.4	192.8	13.9	0.6	-2.3	178.5	201.6	203.8	200.1	12.9	1.1	-1.8
August	174.4	196.8	189.2	195.8	12.8	-3.9	3.5	181.3	200.7	196.9	202.8	10.7	-1.9	3.0
September	176.9	195.6	195.0	208.7	10.6	-0.3	7.0	183.4	197.8	200.8	213.4	7.9	1.5	6.3
October	177.6	193.0	187.3	196.8	8.7	-3.0	5.1	186.0	196.2	199.8	208.3	5.5	1.8	4.3
November	192.7	197.8	194.9	-	2.6	-1.5	-	198.6	204.2	204.3	-	2.8	0.0	-
December	205.9	218.1	212.0	-	5.9	-2.8	-	211.9	224.6	221.9	-	6.0	-1.2	-
January	211.1	218.7	225.8	-	3.6	3.2	-	216.6	226.9	234.4	-	4.8	3.3	-
February	204.2	216.0	223.0	-	5.8	3.2	-	207.6	221.5	230.8	-	6.7	4.2	-
March	262.5	276.3	265.0	-	5.3	-4.1	-	258.5	276.4	268.2	-	6.9	-3.0	-
April-October	173.2	195.2	190.3	197.4	12.7	-2.5	3.7	180.5	199.7	198.4	206.0	10.6	-0.6	3.8
April-March	190.7	207.8	204.4	-	9.0	-1.6	-	196.4	212.6	212.4	-	8.3	-0.1	-
Quarterly Averages														
I.April-June	170.3	194.9	187.7	195.8	14.5	-3.7	4.3	178.2	200.5	195.9	205.7	12.5	-2.3	5.0
II.July-Sept.	174.5	196.2	193.9	199.1	12.4	-1.2	2.7	181.1	200.0	200.5	205.4	10.5	0.2	2.5
III.Oct.-Dec.	192.1	203.0	198.1	-	5.7	-2.4	-	198.8	208.3	208.7	-	4.8	0.2	-
IV.Jan.-March	225.9	237.0	237.9	-	4.9	0.4	-	227.6	241.6	244.5	-	6.2	1.2	-

Figure 6·1

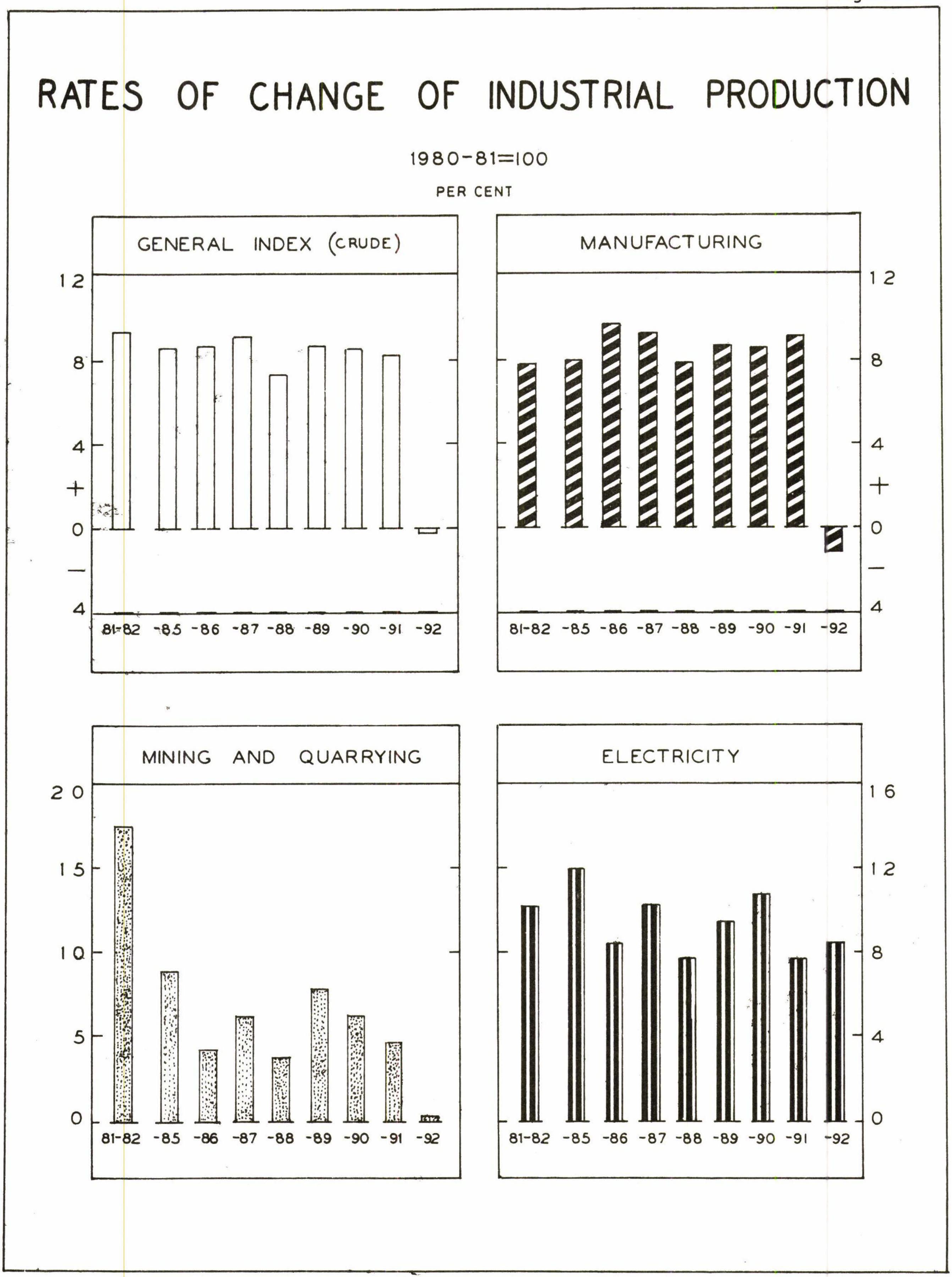
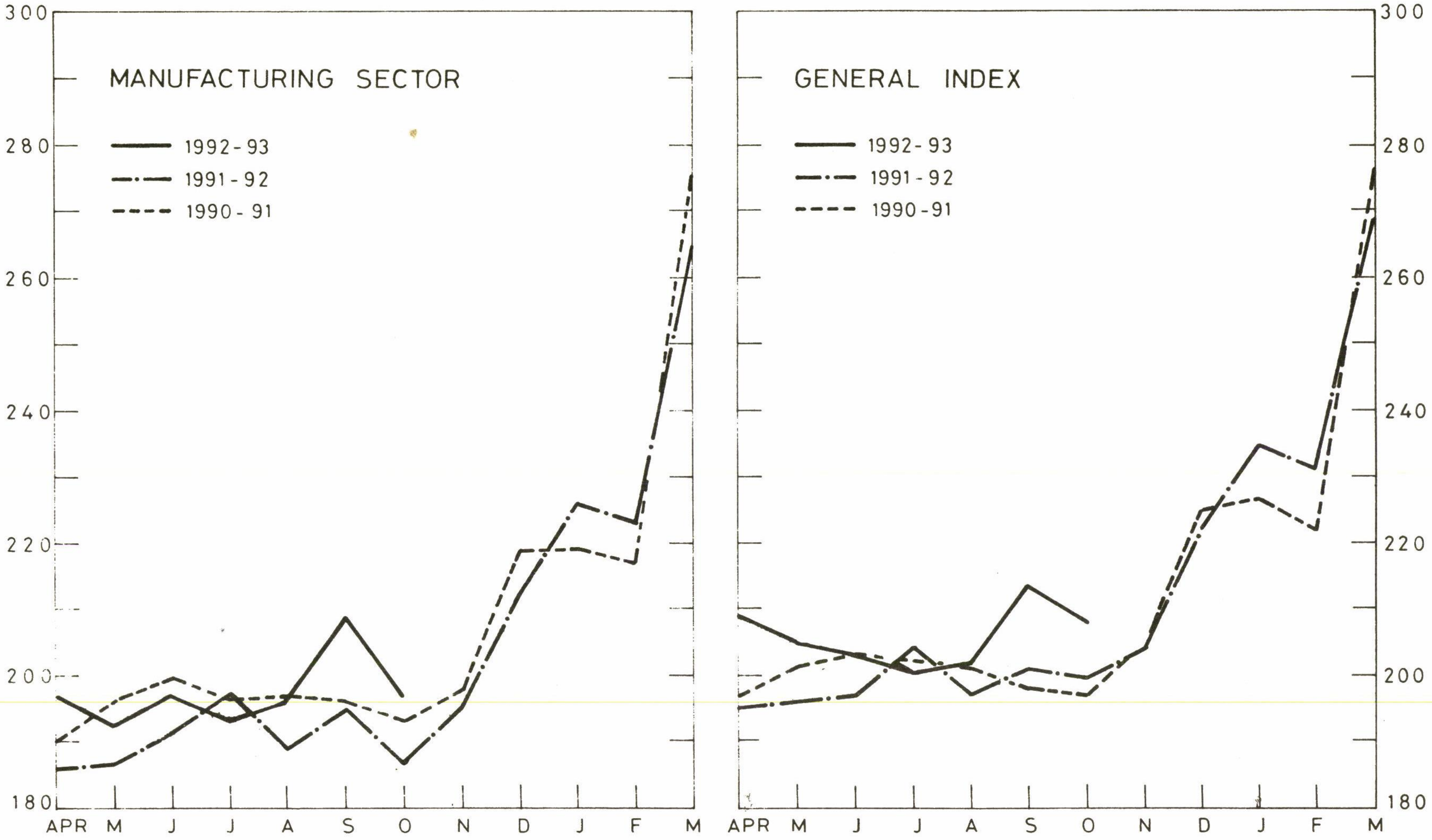

RATES OF CHANGE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1980-81=100
PER CENT
GENERAL INDEX (CRUDE)
12
8
4
+
0
—
4
81-82 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92
MANUFACTURING
12
8
4
+
0
—
4
81-82 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92
MINING AND QUARRYING
20
15
10
5
0
81-82 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92
ELECTRICITY
16
12
8
4
0
81-82 -85 -86 -87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92

Figure 6·2

MONTHLY INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1980-81 = 100



output declined during 1991- 92 included crude petroleum (-7.9 per cent), newsprint (-44.1 per cent) cement machinery (-37 per cent), cars and jeeps (-28.2 per cent), power transformers (-6.3 per cent), vitamin A (-53.8 per cent), jute textiles (-3.6 per cent), cotton cloth (-14.5 per cent), mixed & blended cloth (-5.8 per cent), telephone instruments (-24.6 per cent) and computer systems and peripherals (-20.3 per cent).

6.11 The negative growth rate of 1.6 per cent in the output of the manufacturing sector during 1991-92 is in sharp contrast to a steady growth of about 8.9 per cent during the previous six years. The fall in the growth of manufacturing have been caused largely by the severe import compression which resulted in a sharp reduction in imports by 20 per cent in Dollar terms during 1991-92. Consequently, the availability of imported raw materials and components for a number of industries were adversely affected. The cost of imports also increased both on account of higher cash margins on imports and the 25 per cent interest surcharge on import credit imposed by the RBI. The downward adjustment in the exchange value of Rupee in July 1991 further raised the import costs and forced the firms to develop alternative domestic sources for these supplies. This may have caused a degree of dislocation in production. Control on the expansion of credit and hike in the lending rates of commercial banks undertaken as part of a package of anti-inflationary monetary policy measures curtailed credit availabilty. They also pushed up the cost of credit. These supply-side factors led to cost escalations and supply disruptions in many industries forcing them to cut back production and run down inventories.

6.12 On the demand side, there was a fall in the effective demand for manufactured goods on account of a number of factors:

(i) The slowdown in the rate of growth of agricultural output reduced the demand for manufactured products.

(ii) The collapse of export markets in the erstwhile Soviet Union resulted in a decline of export demand for a large range of manufactured products such as hosiery, textiles, light engineering goods, toiletries & cosmetics, drugs & pharmaceuticals and inorganic chemicals. Exports to the Rupee payment area (RPA) declined by more than 50 per cent during the year.

(iii) Overall exports to major OECD markets and GCA also showed a slow-down in growth during this year, partly reflecting supply problems but in part also reflecting weaker external demand for our manufactured items.

(iv) The increase in food grain prices combined with a low growth in overall incomes reduced the demand for industrial products in fixed-income groups within the urban population.

(v) Investment demand was also adversely affected both on account of socio-political uncertainty as also the delay in launching the Eighth Five Year Plan. All these factors together resulted in a substantial weakening of overall demand for manufactured products during 1991-92.

6.13 The adverse supply-side factors contributing to the contraction of industrial output during 1991-92 were largely removed by the end of the year. Credit controls on imports were relaxed, access to imports was substantially improved with the abolition of import licencing for most items and import duties on raw materials, intermediates and capital goods were brought down substantially. These measures, while reinforcing seasonal improvement in the industrial performance during the last quarter of 1991-92, enabled the manufacturing sector to show a small positive growth in the last quarter of 1991-92 after three consecutive quarters of negative growth.

TABLE 6.3

Annual Growth Rates of the Output of Manufacturing Sector

(Per cent)

	Industry group	Weight	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-October 1991-92	April-October 1992-93
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20-21	Food Products	5.33	6.80	1.60	12.60	4.10	0.20	5.70
22	Beverages, tobacco and products	1.57	8.40	11.90	1.70	13.60	10.50	-0.20
23	Cotton textiles	12.31	-3.10	4.20	12.80	1.20	1.70	2.40
25	Jute, hemp and mesta products	2.00	12.00	-4.40	4.30	-11.00	2.80	-15.40
26	Textile products (including wearin apparel other than footwear)	0.82	46.30	13.00	-32.00	-5.80	-1.30	-17.00
27	Wood and wood products	0.45	6.20	2.50	12.10	-6.20	0.10	-0.40
28	Paper and paper products	3.23	3.00	6.00	9.00	3.60	5.80	2.70
29	Leather and fur products	0.50	-4.40	6.20	3.20	-6.60	-4.60	2.40
30	Rubber,plastic,petroleum and coal products	4.00	8.50	3.10	0.30	-1.00	-2.40	2.10
31	Chemicals and chemical products	12.51	16.10	6.10	2.60	2.80	0.60	6.00
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	16.80	2.80	1.70	6.20	9.40	1.50
	Basic metals and alloys	9.80	6.90	-0.80	10.50	5.80	9.10	-1.30
34	Metal products and parts	2.29	3.00	6.80	0.40	-7.00	-7.10	-5.90
35	Non-electrical machinery and machine tools	6.24	15.80	6.60	8.70	-2.90	-1.30	0.70
36	Electrical machinery and appliance	5.78	3.20	32.70	22.70	-12.50	-18.70	13.30
37	Transport equipment	6.39	12.80	5.70	6.30	-1.70	-2.40	0.50
38	Other manufacturing	0.90	12.50	8.80	-3.40	-16.10	-17.60	-1.80
Div.2-3	Manufacturing	77.11	8.70	8.60	9.00	-1.60	-2.50	3.70
Div.1	Mining and Quarrying	11.46	7.90	6.30	4.50	0.30	-0.20	3.90
Div.4	Electricity	11.43	9.50	10.90	7.80	8.50	9.70	4.20
	GENERAL INDEX	100.00	8.70	8.60	8.30	-0.10	-0.60	3.80

Industrial Production 1992-93

6.14 IIP for the first seven months of the year 1992-93 (April-October) showed continued improvement compared with the situation in 1991-92. Industrial output has increased by 3.8 per cent over 1991-92 and the manufacturing sector has recorded a growth of 3.7 per cent. These positive growth rates are with reference to the depressed conditions of 1991-92 but it is important to note that when compared to the output levels during the first seven months of 1990-91, the overall industrial production and manufacturing production in the first seven months of 1992-93 show positive growth of 3.2 and 1.1 per cent respectively.

6.15 An analysis of the production data for April-September, 1992 in respect of 172 selected industries accounting for a weight of 88.1 per cent in the IIP shows that 86 industries with a combined weight of 54.7 per cent recorded positive rates of growth and 47 of them with a weight of 13.7 per cent showed a rise of over 10 per cent. Some of the important industries which recorded a growth of over 10 per cent include cement machinery, wrist watches, L.D. polythylene, shipbuilding and repairs, sugar, cloth (decentralised sector), polyester fibre and railway wagons.

6.16 An examination of 172 industries by use-based classification for the period April-September 1992 reveals that during this period intermediate goods, capital goods, consumer durables and basic industries recorded positive growth rates(Table 6.4). The only industry segment to record a negative growth rate was consumer non-durables where also the growth rate has declined only marginally. The slowdown in industrial and manufacturing sector growth rates during July and August 1992 had generated apprehensions of Indian industry being in the grip of strong recessionary conditions. These apprehensions have been somewhat allayed as a result of industrial growth having registered a substantial increase during September. Industrial growth as yet is far from robust but the higher growth rate during September could mark the beginning of an upturn which could be sustained during the remaining part of the year on account of better demand and supply conditions. The year 1992-93 may record a 4 per cent rate of growth in the manufacturing sector and a similar growth for the industry as a whole.

TABLE 6.4

Growth Rates of 172 Manufacturing Industries

(Use-based classification)

(per cent)

Industry groups	Weight in IIP	Change over previous year 1991-92	April - September 1991	April - September 1992
1	2	3	4	5
Basic industries	36.36	6.2	6.2	2.2
Consumer durables	2.30	-12.5	-10.6	2.4
Consumer non-durables	20.09	1.2	2.7	-1.5
Capital goods	12.02	-12.8	-16.9	8.8
Intermediate goods	17.34	-0.7	-0.6	7.2
All manufacturing industries	88.11	-0.5	-0.9	4.1

Note: The growth rate for 1991-92 (full year) relates to 155 industries with a total weight of 85.54 per cent in the IIP.

6.17 An analysis of weighted rates of growth for a more detailed classification of use based industries further reveals that the decline in manufacturing growth rates in the first half of 1992-93 was confined only to consumer non-durables, fertilizers and mining and quarrying sector. This decline had not affected capital goods, intermediate goods, heavy

chemicals and basic metals. The positive growth rate in these sectors reflects the strengthening of investment demand in the economy and points towards an impending recovery. They certainly do not reflect strong recessionary conditions. Moreover, these sectors have been exposed since July 1991 to greater import competition at lower import duties. A positive growth rate during the first half of 1992-93 is noteworthy because it signifies that these industries may have been able to withstand import competition and may now be internationally more competitive as a result of modernisation and upgradation of their capacities undertaken during the last two years. This represents a significant change from the past.

Performance of Selected Industries

Steel

6.18 Consequent to the removal of price and distribution contols on iron and steel on 16 January 1992, the integrated steel plants increased their prices by an average of 15 per cent on 18/19 May 1992 to offset the increase in input costs. After some increase in market prices following the price revision by integrated steel plants, the prices of various items of steel have stabilised throughout the country. The import of all items of steel is now freely allowed. Along with the deregulation of iron and steel, import duty on steel melting scrap was reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent, on pig iron from 55 per cent to 35 per cent and on billet and HR coils from 65 per cent to 45 per cent. This will also have a moderating effect on market prices.

6.19 Production of saleable steel by the integrated steel plants (main producers) in 1991-92 at 10.57 million tonnes recorded a growth of 13.3 per cent over 9.33 million tonnes in 1990-91 (Table 6.5). Output of finished steel in the secondary sector declined by 1.6 per cent in 1991-92 both because of the inadequate availability of imported melting steel scrap and a fall in demand. There was also a deceleration in the growth of production of saleable pig iron by the main plants from 12.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92 which reflected the slowdown in forging and casting industry.

6.20 Production of saleable steel in April-December 1992 has gone up by 8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1991. Production of finished steel has increased by 5.2 per cent and that of saleable pig iron by the main plants, by 13.9 per cent. Production of finished steel in 1992-93 is expected to be 16.1 million tonnes as against 14.2 million tonnes in 1991-92. This perhaps reflects the beginning of a recovery in capital goods and engineering industries. Further, it also demonstrates that the Indian iron and steel industry has stood up to the more liberalised import regime.

Fertilizers

6.21 The mounting burden of subsidy on fertilizers as a result of steep increases in input costs and non-adjustment of these cost escalations in the sale prices of fertilizers have been causing severe strain on the budgetary resources of the Government. These subsidies amounted to Rs.4800 crore in 1991-92 and would have gone up at unrevised rates to Rs.6577 crore in 1992-93. These issues were examined by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC). Based on its recommendations, the Government announced major changes in the fertilizer pricing policy in August 1992. All price and distribution controls on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were removed and the consumer price of urea was reduced by 10 per cent from Rs.3060/tonne to Rs.2760/tonne. Low-analysis nitrogenous fertilizers were brought back under the retention price scheme.

6.22 Prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers which were heavily subsidised earlier increased sharply after decontrol. A decline in the offtake of these fertilizers has also been reported. A number of measures were taken by the Government to mitigate the adverse effects of price rise on the production and consumption of phosphatic and complex fertilizers. These include: an outright special subsidy of Rs. 1000 per tonne on DAP and

Figure 6·3

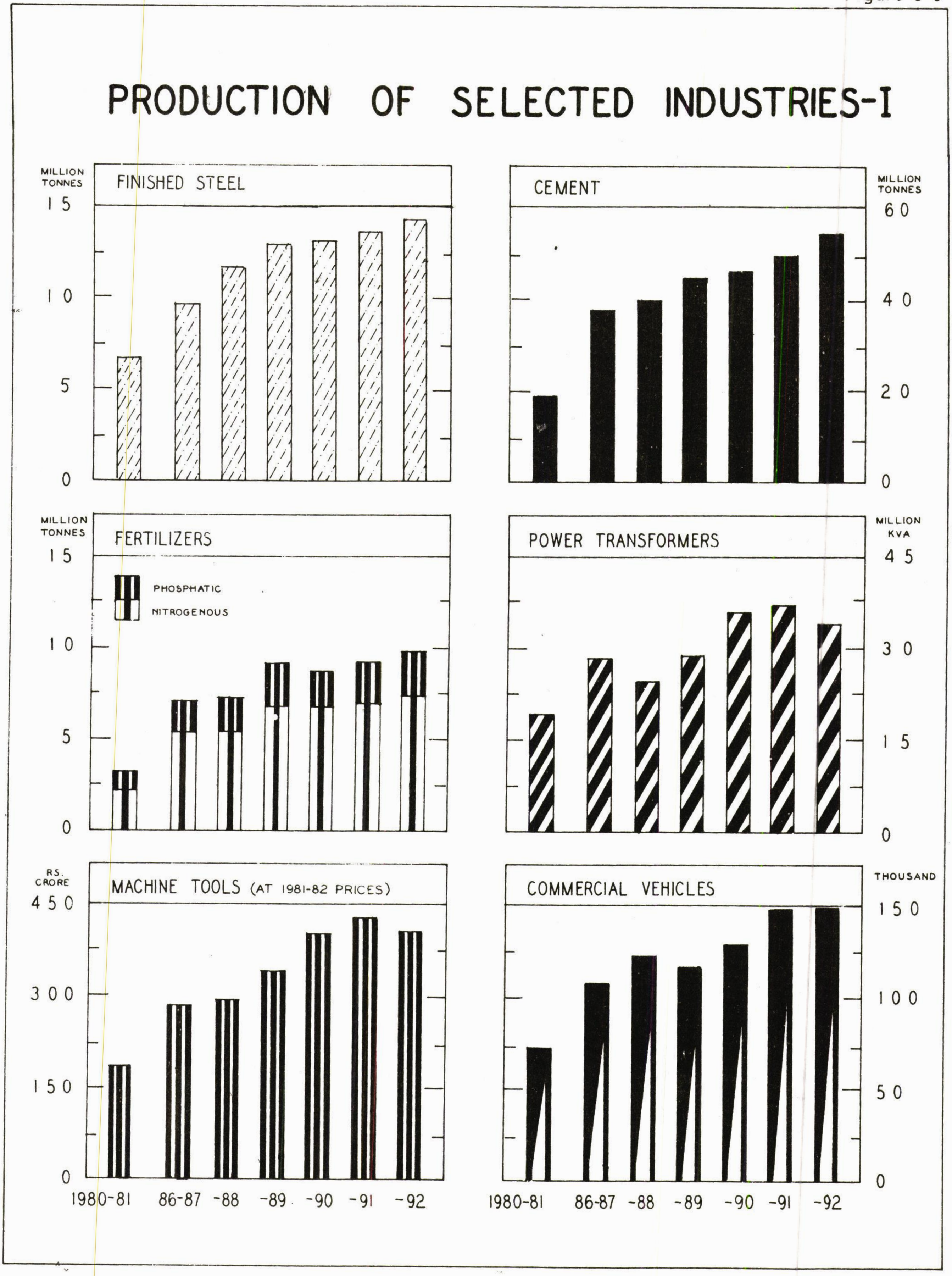

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES-I
FINISHED STEEL
MILLION TONNES
15
10
5
0
CEMENT
MILLION TONNES
60
40
20
0
FERTILIZERS
MILLION TONNES
15
10
5
0
PHOSPHATIC
NITROGENOUS
POWER TRANSFORMERS
MILLION KVA
45
30
15
0
MACHINE TOOLS (AT 1981-82 PRICES)
RS. CRORE
450
300
150
0
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
THOUSAND
150
100
50
0
1980-81 86-87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92
1980-81 86-87 -88 -89 -90 -91 -92

Figure 6.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES-II

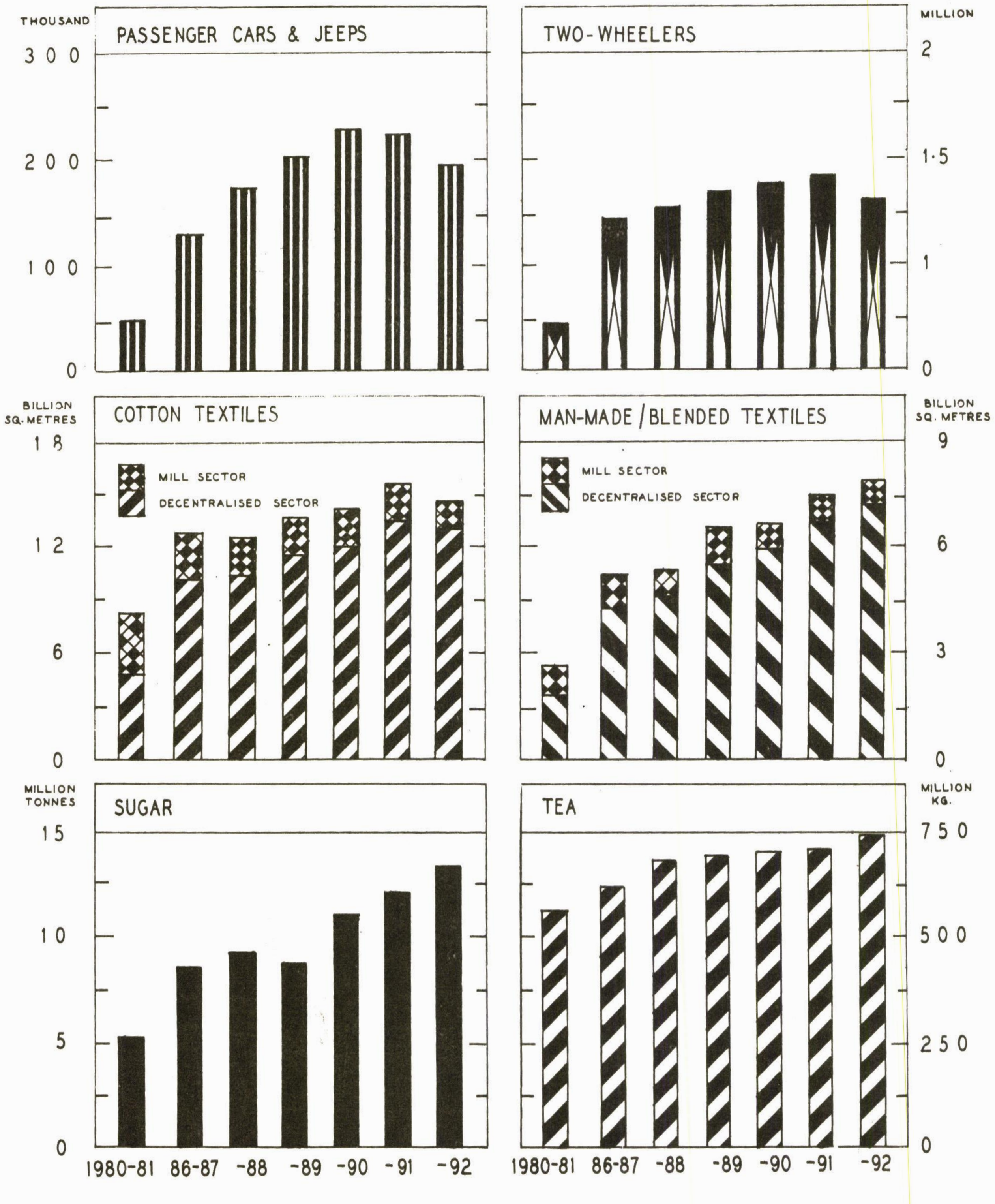


TABLE 6.5

Output of Iron and Steel

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-December		Change over previous year			
					1991-92	1992-93*	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Million tonnes						Per cent			
1 Production of saleable steel by main main producers										
(a) SAIL & VSP	7.26	7.06	7.39	8.53	6.11	6.64	-2.75	4.67	15.43	8.67
(b) TISCO	1.95	1.97	1.94	2.04	1.48	1.56	1.03	-1.52	5.15	5.41
Total	9.21	9.03	9.33	10.57	7.59	8.20	-1.95	3.32	13.29	8.04
2 Production of finished steel										
(a) Main producers	7.09	7.00	7.19	7.96	5.75	6.12	-1.27	2.71	10.71	6.43
(b) Secondary producers	5.75	6.00	6.34	6.37	4.70	4.87	4.35	5.67	0.47	3.62
Total	12.84	13.00	13.53	14.33	10.45	10.99	1.25	4.08	5.91	5.17
3 Production of saleable pig iron by main producers	1.01	1.24	1.39	1.48	1.08	1.23	22.77	12.10	6.47	13.89
4 Production of ingot/crude steel by electric arc furnaces	N A	3.43	3.83	3.24	N A	N A	N A	11.70	-15.40	N A
5 Production of sponge iron by secondary producers	0.19	0.32	0.84	1.28	N A	N A	68.40	162.50	52.40	N A

* Provisional

@ Relates to April-December

MOP and a corresponding subsidy on complex fertilizers purchased by the farmers during the rabi season of 1992-93; decanalisation of imports of DAP; abolition of import duty on phosphoric acid, a basic raw material for phosphatic fertilizers; allocation of foreign exchange at the official exchange rate for import of raw materials for the manufacture of DAP and complex fertilizers and lowering of railway freight for phosphatic and potassic fertilizers to the level applicable for essential commodities.

6.23 Production of fertilizers increased by 9.1 per cent in 1991-92. During April-December, 1992 fertilizer output showed a marginal growth of 0.3 per cent. Production of nitrogenous fertilizers increased by 2.4 per cent and that of phosphatic fertilizers declined by 7.6 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. (Table 6.6). The targets set for indigenous production of fertilizers for the current financial year are 7.7 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.75 million tonnes of phosphate. Production of fertilizers, particularly that of phosphates, is likely to fall short of the targets set for the year. Capacity utilisation which had improved from about 86 per cent to 88 per cent for N and from 75 per cent to 93 per cent for P2O5 during 1991-92 slipped back to around 86 per cent both for N and P2O5 during April-December 1992. Consumption of fertilizers in the current year has been projected at 14.3 million tonnes (including 1.5 million tonnes of potassic fertilizers). A shortfall in domestic production is, however, not likely to create any supply shortages in fertilizers in view of the liberalisation of imports. Recent policy changes in fertilizer pricing and distribution regime haave created an imbalance in the relative price structure. This may distort the consumption pattern over time and will, therefore, have to be rectified urgently.

Leather

6.24 The leather industry, with its substantial contribution to the employment and export growth, occupies a pre-eminent place in the Indian economy. Total employment in the industry is estimated to be about 1.4 million. Since the 1970s there has been a steady structural change taking place in leather industry. On the export front, there was a gradual switchover from semi-finished hides and skins to finished leather and leather manufactures which account for over 70 per cent of leather exports now.

6.25 A number of policy initiatives have been taken by the Government in recent years to encourage value-added exports of leather products. Export of raw hides and skins and semi- finsished leather has been banned. To discourage the export of finished leather, a 5 per cent export duty was levied on it in the Budget for 1992-93. Duty-free imports of raw hides and skins, chrome tanned, crust and finished bovine leather have been allowed without any import licences. The liberalised import policy now allows easy access to the machinery and raw materials needed by the leather industry. A comprehensive Leather Development Programme has been launched this year with UNDP assistance.

6.26 Small-scale units engaged in manufacture in all areas of leather industry still dominate the production base of leather industry. The cottage sector, with its traditional rural artisans, dominates in leather finishing. The Indian leather industry is characterised by several inherent advantages. A large raw material base of about 166 million pieces of hides and skins available annually is the main strength of the industry. This will go up to 185 million pieces in 1994-95 and 218 million pieces in 2000 A.D. Some of the goat/calf/sheep-skins of India are regarded as speciality products commanding a good market. Abundance of traditional skills in tanning, finishing and manufacturing downstream products and relatively low wage rates are the two other factors of comparative advantage for India. Yet, further skill and capacity upgradation is constrained to some extent by entry barriers against large-scale units in major segments of the industry. Another constraint is the excessive import dependence of the industry for many critical components, raw materials, chemicals and machinery. Lack of a steady growth in export market shares, absence of a good brand image and weakness in export marketing strategies are the other factors which have limited the growth of leather industry.

TABLE 6.6

Output of Fertilizers

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-December 1991-92	April-December 1992-93	Change over previous year 1989-90	Change over previous year 1990-91	Change over previous year 1991-92	Change over previous year 1992-93*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Million tonnes of nutrients						Per cent			
I Nitrogenous(N)	6.71	6.74	6.99	7.30	5.33	5.46	0.45	3.71	4.43	2.44
Public sector	3.08	2.88	2.87	3.02	2.16	2.22	-6.49	-0.35	5.23	2.78
Pvt. sector	2.04	2.21	2.40	2.55	1.88	1.96	8.33	8.60	6.25	4.26
Coop. sector	1.59	1.65	1.72	1.73	1.29	1.28	3.77	4.24	0.58	-0.78
II Phosphatic(P)	2.25	1.79	2.05	2.56	1.97	1.82	-20.44	14.53	24.88	-7.61
Public sector	0.67	0.44	0.51	0.73	0.56	0.51	-34.33	15.91	43.14	-8.93
Pvt. sector	1.28	1.13	1.31	1.48	1.15	1.06	-11.72	15.93	12.98	-7.83
Coop. sector	0.30	0.22	0.23	0.35	0.26	0.25	-26.67	4.55	52.17	-3.85
TOTAL (N+P)	8.96	8.53	9.04	9.86	7.30	7.28	-4.80	5.98	9.07	-0.27

* Relates to April-December

6.27 Exports of leather in value terms at current prices increased from Rs.2578 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.3076 crore in 1991-92 recording an increase of about 19 per cent. In dollar terms, there was a decline of 13 per cent. India is still a small player with a meagre 3 per cent share in the global exports of leather and leather products. Germany (32 per cent), USA (20 per cent), USSR (17 per cent), UK (17 per cent) and Italy (14 per cent) were the five leading buyers of our leather and leather goods in 1991-92. Leather industry has been identified as one of the thrust areas of export and an export target of Rs.4253 crore has been set for 1992-93.

Sugar

6.28 The sugar industry has maintained a high growth in the past three years. Production in the sugar year (October-September) 1991-92 is provisionally estimated at 13.28 million tonnes, 10.2 per cent more than the previous year's production of 12.05 million tonnes (Table 6.7). Average annual growth in sugarcane output during the past 3 years was 7.1 per cent; that of sugarcane crushed by sugar factories, 16.7 per cent; and that of sugar production, 15.1 per cent. The share of sugarcane going into sugar production has also been increasing. Domestic consumption has lagged behind the increase in production and thus leading to rising stocks of sugar. These stocks at the close of the sugar year 1991-92 was over 4.8 million tonnes.

6.29 The sugar economy continues to be a highly controlled one. Sugar factories are under compulsory licensing. There is a Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) for sugarcane fixed by the Central Government and State Advised Prices (SAP), over and above the SMP, fixed by the State Governments. The SMP fixed for sugarcane for the sugar season October-September 1991-92 was Rs. 26 per quintal linked to a sugar recovery of 8.5 per cent. The SAP varied from Rs. 27.50/qtl. to 48.00/qtl. in different States. A certain portion (normally 45 per cent with lower rates for new units) of sugar production is allotted to the State governments and Union Territories as levy, at prices below the open market prices, for distribution through the Public Distribution System. Prices of levy sugar are fixed zone-wise on the basis of the SMP of sugarcane plus conversion costs as recommended by the BICP. There is no price control on free sale sugar. Market supplies of free-sale sugar are regulated by the Government by fixing monthly release quotas so that market prices also get indirectly controlled or supported. Export quotas are determined by the Government and a nominated agency handles sugar exports. There are price and distribution controls on molasses, the major by-product of sugar factories. This policy regime in the industry needs review with the objective of making the industry globally competitive, and generating export surpluses while ensuring adequate domestic availability. The Government is actively considering a package of structural reforms in this sector.

Electronics

6.30 The electronics industry has maintained a high growth rate for almost three decades. Starting from a mere Rs. 15 crore in 1960,the production of this sector today stands at over Rs.10,000 crore (Table 6.8). In the 1960s, the annual growth rate averaged about 25 per cent, which dropped to 17 per cent in the 1970s,and then picked up to over 30 per cent in the 1980s.

6.31 The electronics industry stands substantially deregulated under the new industrial policy. No licence is now required for establishing production capacities except for consumer durables and defence equipment. There are no locational restrictions other than environmental clearance and local zoning and land-use regulations. Automatic approval up to 51 per cent foreign equity and 100 per cent NRI equity is given for a wide range of electronic products. Approval for foreign technology agreements is also automatic for all electronic products except aerospace and defence equipment.

TABLE 6.7

Profile of the Sugar Industry

	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Change over previous year 1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							(per cent)	
1.Production of sugarcane	Million tonnes	203.04	225.57	241.05	249.26	11.1	6.9	3.4
2.Cane crushed in sugar factories	"	85.67	111.12	122.29	134.89	29.7	10.1	10.3
3.Cane crushed/cane production	Per cent	42.20	49.30	50.70	54.12	16.8	2.8	6.7
4.Production of sugar	Million tonnes	8.75	10.99	12.05	13.28	25.6	9.6	10.2
5.Recovery of sugar	Per cent	10.23	9.90	9.86	9.86	-3.2	-0.4	0.0
6.Releases (total)	Million tonnes	10.20	11.13	11.29	11.42	9.1	1.4	1.2
i) Levy	"	4.08	4.14	4.09	4.31	1.5	-1.2	5.4
ii) Free-sale	"	6.12	6.99	7.20	7.11	14.2	3.0	-1.3
7.Internal consumption	"	9.92	10.28	10.72	11.16	3.6	4.3	4.1
8.Exports	"	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.58	33.3	425.0	176.2
9.Imports	"	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	-	-100.0	-
10.Stocks (year-end)	"	1.27	2.18	3.30	4.83	71.7	51.4	46.4
11.Per capita consumption	Kg./annum	12.10	12.30	12.50	12.90	1.7	1.6	3.2

Note: Data pertain to the sugar year ,i.e., October-September.

TABLE 6.8

Production of Electronics (Sectoral Breakup):1988-89 to 1991-92

(Rs. crore)

Item/sector	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1 Consumer electronics	2650	2850	3000	3100
2 Industrial electronics	1000	1360	1370	1500
3 Computer systems (including microprocessor systems)	560	835	820	870
4 Communication & broadcasting equipment	1010	1560	1710	2130
5 Strategic electronics	410	505	635	430
6 Components	1125	1520	1510	1900
7 Free trade zones (hardware)	160	215	275	275
8 Software for exports (including EPZ, 100% EOU)	115	165	220	385
TOTAL	7030	9010	9540	10590

6.32 The rate of growth during 1991-92 was 11 per cent in nominal and 6 per cent in real terms. This was low by past standards but higher than the all-industry average for 1991-92. The sub-sectors which performed relatively well were software, communication & broadcasting equipment and components. Consumer electronics and strategic electronics fared poorly.

6.33 Exports of the electronics sector have risen steadily over the past five years from 6.5 per cent of production in 1987-88 to 10.2 per cent in 1991-92. Aggregate exports have risen from Rs.910 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 1090 crore in 1991-92 (i.e. by 19.8 per cent). About 77 per cent of the electronics exports in 1991-92 went to the General Currency Areas as against 53 per cent in 1990-91.

6.34 The two sub-sectors which have performed particularly well in exports are software and consumer electronics. The spectacular performances of these two sub-sectors of the industry were driven by certain policy initiatives. In the case of software, two major steps were taken. First, the income tax exemption on export profits which had earlier been granted only to goods was extended to software. Second, the Department of Electronics announced the creation of the Software Technology Park (STP) scheme, whereby software exporters were allowed a considerably more flexible policy environment and were provided certain key infrastructural amenities, especially core computers and high speed data links, that were lacking earlier. In the case of consumer electronics, in 1990-91 the Government decided to allow exporters to import certain restricted items against the REP licences issued to them. List of restricted items was further curtailed and their imports were liberalised in 1992-93.

Textiles

6.35 The textile industry was one of the industries delicensed in August 1991 under the new industrial policy. The Textile Control Order, 1986 was repealed in December, 1992 and replaced by the Textile(Development and Regulation) Order, 1992. Under the new policy no prior approval of the Government is required to set up textile units, including powerlooms, except locational clearance as laid down in the Industries(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in the case of non-SSI units. New textile units have only to file an Information Memorandum with the Textile Commissioner, Government of India.

6.36 The textile industry is the largest industry in the country, accounting for about 20 per cent of the total industrial output, providing employment to about 15 million people and contributing nearly 25 per cent of the total value of exports. The structure of the industry is extremely complex with the hand-spinning and hand-weaving (handloom) sectors at the one end and the modern, sophisticated and highly mechanised mill sector at the other. In between falls the decentralised small-scale powerloom sector. The present policy regime will result in more rapid and harmonious growth of the three segments (mill, powerloom and handloom) and also give a thrust to exports.

6.37 India's textile industry continues to be predominantly cotton based, 73 per cent of fabric consumption in the country being accounted for by cotton. Total fabric production in 1991-92 at 22588 million square metres was marginally lower than the production in 1990-91. The shares of the mill, powerlooms and the handloom sectors in this output were 10.5, 71.2 and 18.3 per cent respectively in 1991-92 (Table 6.9). Production during April-December, 1992-93 has increased by 2.2 per cent over April-December 1991-92. The powerloom sector has increased its share marginally to 72.8 per cent at the expense of both the mill and the handloom sectors whose shares have declined.

6.38 The textile sector has been undergoing a major restructuring. The mills are modernising their plant and machinery and devoting greater attention to exports. A number of 100 per cent EOUs have also come up which is considered to be a healthy development. This trend is expected to be accelerated and the textile exports are poised for a substantial growth. The powerloom sector is likely to further increase its share. The number of registered powerlooms increased from 10.44 lakh in 1990 to 12.92 lakh as at the end of August, 1992. The handloom sector, which is being priced out by powerlooms in the production of cheap and ordinary cloth, may have to switch a greater share of its capacities to high-value and specialised products and cater increasingly to the sophisticated domestic niche and export markets.

6.39 Yarn production which is almost entirely in the organised sector, was steadily increasing until 1990-91. There was a marginal setback in yarn production during 1991-92 and there has been a slight improvement in the first nine months of 1992-93 (Table 6.10).

TABLE 6.9

Production of Fabrics

Sector	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-December 1991-92	April-December 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Million square metres			
Mills	2902	2667	2589	2376	1716	1541
Powerlooms*	13123	14007	16044	16089	11864	12359
Handlooms	3993	3924	4295	4123	3039	3079
TOTAL	20018	20598	22928	22588	16619	16979
			Share in output (per cent)			
Mills	14.50	12.95	11.29	10.52	10.33	9.08
Powerlooms*	65.56	68.00	69.98	71.23	71.39	72.79
Handlooms	19.95	19.05	18.73	18.25	18.29	18.13
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Including hosiery.

TABLE 6.10
Production of Spun Yarn

(Million kg.)

	Cotton yarn	Blended yarn	Non-cotton yarn	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1987-88	1321	152	82	1555
1988-89	1310	185	92	1587
1989-90	1372	173	107	1652
1990-91	1510	207	107	1824
1991-92	1450	234	122	1806
(April-December)				
1991-92	1072	175	89	1336
1992-93	1086	186	99	1371

6.40 Textile exports (yarn, fabrics, made-ups and ready made garments; excluding jute goods and handicrafts) accounted for about 23 per cent of India's total exports in 1991-92. It is also the largest net foreign exchange earner as the import content in textile goods is very low. During 1991-92 textile exports amounted to Rs. 10106 crore, an increase of 46 per cent over the previous year. In Dollar terms, the increase was 6.2 per cent. Exports of textiles in the first six months (April-September) of the current fiscal year are estimated at Rs. 5080 crore, an increase of 43 per cent (15.3 per cent in Dollar terms) over 1991-92. Most of the exports go to the General Currency Area. This sharp increase in export growth in textiles is one of the highlights of the industrial performance during 1992-93.

6.41 Under the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations on textiles and clothing, India's objective is to obtain an early phasing out of the restrictions under the Multi-fibre Arrangement (MFA) and full integration of the sector into GATT. India proposes to seek improvements which would result in greater access for our textile exports in the near future. This will provide a further boost to textile exports.

6.42 Output of textile machinery and spare parts has witnessed a substantial growth during the last 5 years. Total value of production of textile machinery and spares increased from Rs. 447 crore in 1987-88, to Rs. 1009 crore during 1991-92, recording a growth of about 126 per cent. During the same period, exports of textile machinery have gone up by about 280 per cent, from Rs. 41 crore during 1987-88 to Rs. 156 crore in 1991-92. The target of production of textile machinery, fixed at Rs. 1210 crore for the year 1992-93, is likely to be achieved.

6.43 Several policy measures have been adopted to improve the health of the textile industry. These include:

(i) The Textile Modernisation Fund set up in 1986 with a corpus of Rs. 750 crore has received an overwhelming response from the mills. Till the end of September 1992 financial institutions had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1368 crore for 357 cases while disbursements aggregated to Rs. 858 crore.

(ii) A turnaround strategy for the sick mills of NTC and BIC has been evolved by the Government. The package includes providing working capital finance to tide over the liquidity problems, capacity modernisation and shedding of surplus labour through a voluntary retirement scheme which will be handled through the recently established NRF.

(iii) In the jute sector, which has been in the grip of a recession since 1991-92, a new package of revitalisation programme is being implemented with the help of UNDP

to cater to the needs of the sector from production to export stage. Major thrust of the programme is on diversification of product range and involvement of entrepreneurs.

(iv) Other programmes relate to the technological upgradation of ginning and pressing operations and also of the handloom sector. Powerloom co-operative societies are being encouraged to upgrade capacities in this ector. It is expected that these policy measures will further encourage upgradation of capacities and a higher export orientation to the industry.

TABLE 6.11

Results of SSI Census and ASI

	Ratio/coefficient	SSI Census 1972	SSI Census 1987-88	ASI 1987-88 Manufacturing
	1	2	3	4
1	Fixed investment per unit(Rs.lakh)	0.76	1.60	44.80
2	Investment in plant and machinery per unit (original value) (Rs.lakh)	0.38	0.95	N.A.
3	Employment per unit (Number)	12.00	6.29	68.00
4	Value of output per unit (Rs.Lakhs)	1.86	7.38	139.97
5	Fixed investment per employee(Rs.000)	6.38	25.36	65.71
6	Value of output per employee(Rs.000)	15.74	117.22	205.28
7	Net value added per employee(Rs.000)	5.10	27.99	35.40
8	Wages paid per employee (Rs.000)	1.56	6.27	17.26
9	Value of output/investment in fixed assets	2.47	4.62	3.12
10	Net value added/investment in fixed assets	0.32	1.10	0.54

Small-Scale and Village Industries

6.44 The number of small-scale units is provisionally estimated to have gone up from 19.48 lakh in 1990-91 to 20.80 lakh in 1991-92 - 14.96 lakh registered units on the rolls of the State Industries Departments and 5.84 lakh unregistered units - registering an increase of about 6.8 per cent. However, if the results of the census of SSI units 1987-88 are any guide, about 30 to 40 per cent of these registered units might be non-functional. The value of output of the SSI sector in 1991-92 at current prices, is estimated at Rs.178700 crore, about 15 per cent higher than the output of Rs.155340 crore in 1990-91. Adjusted for inflation, the real growth of output of the sector in 1991-92 might be less than 2 per cent. Estimated employment in the sector has also increased from 125.3 lakh in 1990-91 to 128.8 lakh in 1991-92, an increase of about 3 per cent. The growth of the sector in 1991-92 was in spite of a number of constraints like import restrictions affecting the availability of requisite raw materials and credit squeeze and a rise in the interest rates leading to severe erosion of the liquidity position of the SSI units.

6.45 The second all-India census of registered small scale industrial units, was conducted by the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in 1987-88, and its results have been published. They show that out of 9.87 lakh registered SSI units as on 31.3.1988 included in the frame, 3.05 lakh units which constituted about 31 per cent of total registered units were closed and another 57000 units were not traceable. Out of 5.82 lakh working units for which data were tabulated, 96.2 per cent were SSI units, 3.2 per cent small service establishments and 0.5 per cent ancillary units. Some of the important structural ratios and coefficients derived from the results of the two SSI censuses of 1972 and 1987-88 are contrasted with the corresponding ratios and coefficients derived from the summary results of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 1987-88, in table 6.11. The ASI covers factory sector SSI units also and is therefore not strictly comparable.

6.46 The census results provide the much needed data base for the SSI sector. Findings of the census also give added empirical support to the generally accepted hypotheses about the distinct characteristics of the SSI sector compared with those of the large and medium sector, namely lower capital base, lower capital/labour ratio, lower productivity of labour and higher productivity of capital and lower wage rates.

6.47 Government have taken a number of steps for the promotion of small-scale industries pursuant to the policy measures announced on 6 August 1991.

(i) There were restrictions on registering new SSI units for the manufacture of certain products although the products are reserved for the small scale sector. The list of such restricted products was disbanded.

(ii) Industry-related service and business enterprises with investment up to Rs.5 lakh in fixed assets (excluding land & building) irrespective of their location are now treated on par with small-scale industries.

(iii) Steps have been taken to alleviate the credit bottlenecks of this sector. The eligibility limit of projects under the National Equity Fund Scheme has been doubled from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

(iv) The Single Window Scheme was extended to be oparated by scheduled banks also in addition to State Financial Institutions.

(v) An Ordinance was promulgated on 23 September 1992 making payment of interest obligatory on delayed payments to small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings. It has been re-promulgated in January 1993.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.48 The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) covers about 2.1 lakh villages throughout the country through 30 State KVI Boards, 2320 registered institutions, 29813 cooperatives and over 5 lakh individuals. Over the years, the main thrust of KVIC activities has been to provide a larger share of employment to SC/STs and women. At present SC/ST comprise nearly 30 per cent of workers and women nearly 46 per cent.

6.49 It is provisionally estimated that during 1991-92 the KVI sector produced goods worth Rs. 2458 crore and provided employment to 49.7 lakh persons. During 1992-93 the production level is expected to go up to Rs.2670 crore and employment to 51.05 lakh persons.

Industrial Sickness

6.50 As at the end of March 1991, there were 2.24 lakh sick or weak industrial units on the rolls of commercial banks. A little over 2.21 lakh (99 per cent) of them were in the small scale sector. Outstanding bank credit of Rs. 10768 crore, which constitiuted about 17.5 per cent of total industrial credit, was locked in these 2.24 lakh sick or weak industrial units (excluding 127575 non-existent and non-traceable SSI units with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 284 crore) (Table 6.12). A slight abatement in the increasing incidence of sickness due to early detection and preventive measures taken by the banking system is in evidence. Total outstanding bank credit locked in sick or weak industrial units which had increased by 23.2 per cent between December 1987 and December 1988 and by 21.4 per cent between December 1988 and March 1990 (17.1 per cent on an annualised basis) showed a much lower increase of 15.1 per cent during the year ended March 1991. Although small-scale industries accounted for 99 per cent of the total sick or weak units at

TABLE 6.12
Industrial Sickness

	Number of units			Amount outstanding		
	End-December 1988	End-March 1990*	End-March 1991*	End-December 1988	End-March 1990*	End-March 1991* (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 SSI sick units	240573	218828	221472	2141.00	2426.94	2792.04
2 Non-SSI sick units	1241	1455	1461	3387.30	4538.82	5105.57
3 Non-SSI weak units	770	814	876	2177.00	2386.77	2870.21
TOTAL	242534	221097	223809	7705.30	9352.53	10767.82
	Change over previous year - per cent					
1 SSI sick units	17.80	-9.04	1.21	19.10	13.36	15.04
2 Non-SSI sick units	10.90	17.24	0.41	20.90	34.00	12.49
3 Non-SSI weak units	3.90	5.71	7.62	31.40	9.64	20.25
TOTAL	17.70	-8.84	1.23	23.20	21.38	15.13

* The figures for 1990 and 1991 do not include sick SSI units which are not traceable or not in existence.

the end of March 1991, their share in the aggregate locked-in bank credit was only 25.9 per cent, same as at the end of March 1990. The bank credit outstanding in respect of sick SSI units at the end of March 1991, accounted for about 16.2 per cent of total credit to small scale industries. For sick or weak large and medium scale industrial units,the ratio was 17.9 per cent. Out of the 2337 non-SSI sick or weak units, 1896 (81.1 per cent) were in the private sector which accounted for 72.7 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit to the non-SSI sick or weak units. Industry-group-wise, the incidence of sickness and weakness in the non-SSI sector in terms of credit outstanding was the highest in textiles (25.0 per cent) followed by engineering (18.3 per cent), chemicals (7.0 per cent), iron & steel (6.2 per cent), electricals (5.5 per cent) and paper (4.5 per cent).

6.51 Table 6.13 gives the viability status of the identified sick and weak industrial units as at the end of March 1991. The viability of sick units was lower in the SSI sector (7.3 per cent) than in the non-SSI sector (40.3 per cent). However, the coverage of the nursing programme at about 82 per cent in the SSI sector was significantly higher than 61.4 per cent in the non-SSI sector.

6.52 The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was set up in January 1987 under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) to revive potentially viable sick industrial companies or recommend the closure of totally non-viable companies. The Board became operational from 15.5.1987. Public sector enterprises were brought within the purview of BIFR through an amendment of the SICA in December 1991. Since its inception, up to the end of December 1992, the BIFR has received 1772 references under Section 15 of SICA. 440 cases were rejected on scrutiny. Of the 1294 references registered, 234 cases were dismissed as not maintainable, revival

TABLE 6.13

Viability Status of Sick or Weak Units: End-March 1991

	SSI		Non-SSI		Total	
	Number	Outstanding bank credit (Rs. crore)	Number	Outstanding bank credit (Rs. crore)	Number	Outstanding bank credit (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Viable units	16140	693.10	941	3699.63	17081	4392.73
2 Non-viable units	202998	1997.13	974	2206.97	203972	4204.10
3 Viability not assessed	2334	101.81	422	2069.18	2756	2170.99
4 Total	221472	2792.04	2337	7975.78	223809	10767.82
5 (a) Units under nursing programme	13224	550.08	578	2336.07	13802	2886.15
			Per cent			
(b) As per cent of viable units	81.93	79.37	61.42	63.14	80.80	65.70
			Composition			
1 Viable units	7.29	24.82	40.27	46.39	7.60	40.79
2 Non-viable units	91.66	71.53	41.68	27.67	91.20	39.04
3 Viability not assessed	1.00	3.70	18.00	25.94	1.20	20.16
4 Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

schemes were sanctioned or approved in 394 cases and 191 cases were recommended to the concerned High Courts for winding up. Sale of one unit was also ordered. In addition, draft schemes were formulated and circulated in 39 cases and show cause notices were issued for winding up in respect of 68 cases. The proportion of cases effectively decided to those registered by the BIFR till the end of December 1992 was 71.4 per cent and the ratio of companies on the revival path to those on the road to liquidation works out to 2:1.

6.53 Based on the figures furnished by the companies in their references to the BIFR, the accumulated losses of 1018 companies (excluding cases not maintainable and a few cases where data are not complete) amounted to about Rs. 11629 crore. The extent of net worth erosion was over 10 times in 64 cases, 5 to 10 times in 63 cases, 2 to 5 times in 187 cases and less than 2 times in 704 cases. These losses were largely financed by non-payment of dues to financial institutions and banks or statutory dues.

Industrial Relations

6.54 The number of man-days lost due to strikes and lockouts over industrial disputes declined from 30.77 million in 1989-90 to 23.60 million in 1990-91. There was a sharp increase in man-days lost in 1991-92. According to the provisional data available, man-days lost in the last two quarters of 1991-92 was much higher than in the corresponding periods of 1989-90 and 1990-91. Full data on man-days lost due to industrial unrest during the current financial year are not yet available.There were quite a few bandhs and strikes both at national and State levels and widespread social unrest in the country towards the end of the year causing substantial losses in both man-days worked and production. However, industrial unrest in general has been confined to cotton and jute textiles and engineering industries in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 6.14

Man-days Lost on Account of Strikes and Lockouts

Quarter	1989-90*	1990-91*	1991-92*
1	2	3	4
I	11.31	5.84	5.11
II	7.72	5.98	5.56
III	6.50	7.02	11.00
IV	5.24	4.76	12.45
Total	**30.77**	**23.60**	**34.12**

* Provisional.

Investment Climate

6.55 With the abolition of industrial licensing for all but 18 industries in August 1991, the system of Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda (IEM) has replaced the system of registration in the case of delicensed industries. The trend of investment intentions is now indicated largely by the number of IEMs filed. The encouraging response to the New Industrial Policy noticed last year continued unabated. After delicensing 4489 IEMs were filed in 1991-92. In April-December 1992, 3472 IEMs have been filed as against 3077 in the corresponding period last year, registering an increase of 12.8 per cent. Even in the licensed category, despite fewer industries under licensing, 454 Letters of Intent have been issued as against 434 in the corresponding period of 1991-92 (Table 6.15).

6.56 Financial assistance sanctioned by All-India and State financial institutions during April-December 1992 at Rs. 22960 crore was 62.4 per cent higher than the amount sanctioned during the corresponding period last year (Table 6.15). Disbursements at Rs. 14688 crore were also higher by 45 per cent. There has been a quantum jump in foreign technology agreements and foreign collaborations involving foreign equity. Foreign investment approvals by the Government and RBI during April-December, 1992 were Rs.3044 crore compared with Rs.484 crore in the corresponding period last year. On the whole, the setback in the growth of industrial production in 1991-92 notwithstanding, the emerging up-trend in the overall investment, both domestic and foreign, in the industrial sector signifies the positive aspects of the ongoing liberalisation measures adopted by the Government.

Public Sector Enterprises

6.57 The Government of India announced a New Industrial Policy in July 1991 which contains the following four major decisions in respect of the Public sector

(i) Reduction in the list of industries reserved for the public sector from 17 to 8 and introducing selective competition in the reserved area.

(ii) Disinvestment of shares in PSEs to raise resources and encourage wider participation of general public and workers in the ownership of the PSEs.

(iii) Policy for sick public enterprises to be same as that for the private sector; and

TABLE 6.15

Selected Indicators on Industrial Approvals and Sanctions

Indicators				April-December	
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Approvals for setting up of new industrial capacities#					
(a) Letters of intent issued	1155	931	600	434	454
	(550)	(399)	(269)	(190)	(242)
(b) Registrations issued by SIA under the scheme of delicensing	1328	1345	1022	478	0
	(751)	(800)	(608)	(289)	(0)
(c) Registrations of industrial undertakings exempted from licensing	1008	1214	917	550	0
	(567)	(639)	(490)	(305)	(0)
(d) Carry-on business licences issued	67	51	22	17	6
	(16)	(9)	(3)	(2)	(0)
(e) DGTD registrations	543	404	92	92	0
	(252)	(188)	(44)	(44)	(0)
(f) Industrial entrepreneurs' memoranda filed (since 24.7.1991)	0	0	4489	3077	3472
(g) Industrial licences issued by way of conversion of letters of intent/direct licences	334	325	173	148	104
2 a) No of technology import agreements	595	638	1223	794	1092
i With equity investment	N A	169	422	253	531
ii Without investment	N A	469	801	541	561
b) Foreign investment approved (Rs. crore)	N A	136.2	1327.5	484.1	3043.7
3 Approvals of new capital issues by CCI/SEBI (Rs. crore)	12076	12633	19402	736*	9111*
4 Total financial assistance by All-India and State financial institutions @ (Rs. crore)					
(a) Sanctions	15144	19036	23805	14137	22960
(b) Disbursements	9604	11976	15989	10130	14688

Figures in parentheses relate to backward areas.

* Pertains to April-October.

@ IDBI,IFCI,ICICI,UTI,GIC,LIC,TDICI,SIDBI,TFCI,SCICI,IRBI,RCTC,SFCs,SIDCs.

(iv) Improving performance through the performance contract or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) system by which managements are to be granted greater autonomy and held accountable for results.

6.58 The policy was further elaborated in the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on 20 December 1991 in which he stated that while the mixed economy system will continue in the country no further nationalisation would be resorted to; that there will be reduced budgetary support to sick or potentially sick public enterprises with a view to eliminating it as early as possible; but that while dealing with sickness, human hardship would be avoided to the extent possible through the National Renewal Fund.

6.59 The Industrial Policy statement opened up nine of the 17 industries hitherto reserved for the public sector for private investment and participation. This step is expected to augment the flow of investible resoûrces to priority sectors and at the same time enhance competitiveness and efficiency in these sectors. While the mixed character of our economy will remain, public sector units will focus more on strategic areas in keeping with the original intention.

6.60 The Eighth Plan visualises an important role for an autonomous and efficient public sector in providing essential infrastructural and strategic support for achieving the targeted rate of economic growth during the plan period (1992-97).

6.61 The Plan Document enumerates the following policy initiatives in this regard:

(i) Restructuring involving modernisation, rationalisation of capacity, product-mix changes and selective exit and privatisation.

(ii) Increase in autonomy and performance accountability through an effective system of MOUs between administrative ministries and public enterprises launched since the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(iii) Changes in management in specific enterprises to promote leadership, resourcefulness and innovation.

(iv) A major effort by the State Governments to streamline the working of their public sector enterprises which are beset with interference and adhoc investment and employment decisions.

(v) Technological upgradation through an integrated R & D effort and import of technology.

(vi) Re-orientation of approach in Ministries and other Government agencies corresponding to liberalisation and dismantling of regulations (price, distribution, investment and import controls) to develop a new institutional capability to facilitate operation of market forces, orchestrisation of integrated R & D effort and evolution of consensus and partnership among various stake-holders.

6.62 Public enterprises constitute a major national capability in terms of their scale of operations, coverage of the national economy, technological capabilities and stock of human capital. There are over a thousand public enterprises, about 700 of which are owned by the States. The rest are in the Central Sector. These include departmental undertakings (e.g., railways, post and telecommunications), financial institutions (e.g., the State Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India), and non-departmental enterprises or Government companies or corporations which are either incorporated under the Company Law (e.g., the Steel Authority of India and the Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd) or statutorily created by Acts of Parliament (e.g., Coal India, Air India, Indian Airlines and the National Thermal Power Corporation). Non-departmental enterprises account for 75 per

cent of value addition, more than 50 per cent of gross investment and about a third of the total employment in PSEs. PSEs contribute the entire output in the case of petroleum, lignite, copper and primary lead; about 98 per cent of zinc; well over 90 per cent of coal; more than half of steel and aluminium and about one-third of fertilizers.

TABLE 6.16
Profitability Profile of Central PSEs

		1981-82	1990-91	1991-92
	1	2	3	4
1	Operating enterprises	188	236	237
	i Profitable enterprises	104	124	134
	ii Loss-making enterprises	83	109	102
			Rs. crore	
2	Capital employed	21935	102083	118492
3	Gross margin	4012	18312	22435
4	Gross profit	2654	11102	13857
5	Net profit	445	2272	2475
6	Profits of profit-making enterprises	1293	5432	6149
7	Losses of loss-making enterprises	848	3064	3674
			Per cent	
8	Ratio of gross margin to capital employed	18.29	17.94	18.93
9	Percentage of gross profit to capital employed	12.10	10.88	11.69
10	Ratio of net profit to capital employed	2.03	2.23	2.09

6.63 Non-departmental PSEs have thus been an important sector of our economy and have dominated infrastructure and basic industries. Over the decades their production activity has become perhaps over-diversified and extends from steel-making and oil refining to manufacture of bread and footwear. This has been the result of a number of circumstances and has diluted the original strategic and commanding heights objectives of PSE activity. Infrastructural or producer services are dominated by public sector corporations in transport, energy and communications. PSEs also operate in diverse service sectors such as international trade, consultancy, contract and construction services, hotels and tourist facilities, etc. Since the beginning of 1950s, a phenomenal growth in investment in such enterprises has taken place (Table 6.16).

6.64 As on 31 March 1992, there were 246 central public sector enterprises (excluding 8 companies with Central Government investment but without direct responsibility for management, 6 insurance companies and 3 financial institutions). Of these, 9 were in the construction sector, 72 in services and 165 were engaged in manufacture.

Performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises

6.65 The financial performance of the public enterprises has been a matter of wide interest and concern. As may be seen from Table 6.16, profits of profit-making enterprises went up from Rs.1293 crore in 1981-82 to Rs.6149 crore in 1991-92; but the losses of loss-making enterprises also increased from Rs.848 crore to Rs.3674 crore over the same period. Thus, PSEs earned a rate of return of 2.23 per cent on capital employed in 1990-91, which declined to 2.09 per cent in 1991-92. During 1991-92, nine PSEs have shown improvement in their performance over 1990-91. The gross margin (i.e. before depreciation, interest and taxes) of PSEs as per cent of capital employed improved from

10.88 in 1990-91 to 11.69 in 1991-92. The heavy capital investment in the past combined with a massive interest burden eats into the gross margins of PSEs and results in an unsatisfactory financial performance overall.

6.66 The profitability of PSEs in 1991-92 in terms of ratios of gross margins, gross profits and net profits to capital employed at 18.93 per cent, 11.69 per cent and 2.09 per cent, respectively, has not improved over the last ten years and was, indeed, depressed in 1990-91 and only slightly improved in 1991-92 as compared to past several years. They are observed to be, on the whole, lower than those for private enterprises. However, the performance of public enterprises varies widely and some of them have profitability ratios comparable to private enterprises.

6.67 In view of the overall resource constraints and in the face of very large revenue, budgetary and fiscal deficits being experienced since 1979-80, accumulation of substantial losses by a large number of public enterprises cannot be allowed to continue. Hence, the serious concern with the loss-making enterprises which numbered 102 in 1991-92 and incurred a total net loss of Rs. 3674 crore.

6.68 The loss-making public enterprises also represent a variety of product or industry groups and market structures. There are 15 large enterprises which are monopolies and operate in the core sector, while the remaining ones function in a competitive environment producing a variety of goods and services. As between these categories, the monopolies account for about three-fourths of the capital employed and one-fourth of the accumulated losses; the competitive enterprises employing a quarter of the capital, make three-quarters of the losses. The share of monopolies and competitive PSEs in employment is nearly equal.

6.69 The loss-making monopolies mentioned above include Food Corporation of India, Indian Airlines Corporation, Delhi Transport Corporation, Coal India Ltd., Vayudoot, Bharat Gold Mines, National Film Development Corporation and North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation. In view of their large size and significance of operations, a case-by-case approach may be needed to resolve their problems.

6.70 The remaining loss-making enterprises, of which about half constitute sick units taken over by the Government from the private sector, account for the bulk (about three-fourths) of the losses of public enterprises. The loss per employee in these enterprises exceeds the average wage rate. The Government has also been borrowing at a high cost from the market to support them. They, therefore, deserve special attention in economic restructuring.

6.71 A variety of factors have been identified for the unsatisfactory performance of a large number of public enterprises. While the project formulation has improved over the years, huge cost and time over-runs continue to take place in project implementation. This is on account of problems of land acquisition, procurement of equipment, civil works and other imponderables. Further, the locational and investment decisions in some sectors and projects are observed to have adversely affected performance. It has been noticed that inappropriate location (e.g., Nagaland Paper Project), inappropriate technology (e.g., Surgical Instruments Plant of IDPL), irrational product-mix (e.g., Salem Steel Plant) and imposed marketing arrangements (e.g., Kundremukh Iron Ore Project) have critically affected the performance of some projects. In the fertilizer sector, choice of technology having been tied to availability of foreign financing has adversely affected their operations.

6.72 On the other hand, in power sector, excessive investment in generation capacities with incommensurate attention to transmission networks had created serious imbalances. Uneconomical pricing/tariff rates signifying large cross-subsidies have reduced the internal resource generation in this sector. This has direct implications for reinvestment on the one hand, and raises demand for power, on the other. These have also contributed, among other things, to the heavy losses incurred by most (about 18) of the State Electricity Boards

(estimated at Rs. 4535 crore in 1991-92 or 14.1 per cent of the total anticipated annual plan outlay of all States and Union Territories) which have continuously failed to realise the three per cent statutory rate of return on assets.

6.73 A number of other problems including allocation of resources, delays in the filling up of top-level posts, tight regulations and procedures for investment and restrictions on functional autonomy of the enterprises (e.g., in respect of labour and wage policy), etc. have for long been noticed as serious constraints on PSE operational efficiency.

Reorientation in policy and current measures

6.74 Governments in the past have undertaken organizational improvements in PSEs based on the recommendations of expert committees such as, establishment of Holding Companies and the system of MOU, and reference of sick units to the BIFR. Though these have resulted in some improvement, a comprehensive reform of public enterprises was considered necessary to bring PSE operations in consonance with the overall structural changes and the macro-economic stabilization programme initiated by the present Government. The desirability of public sector reforms has been emphasised by the need to raise the productivity of capital resources employed and to reduce PSE losses so as to reduce the size of the fiscal deficit in successive budgets. As is evident from Table 6.17, the budgetary support as percentage of the total plan outlay of the public enterprises has significantly come down. While their plan investment has gone up by about 25 per cent in 1992-93 (BE) over 1991-92 (RE), the share of budgetary support in their plan investment has come down from 23.52 per cent to 18.62 per cent. This trend may get strengthened in the coming years following the restructuring of public enterprises leading to higher internal resource generation and mobilisation of larger volumes of extra-budgetary resources.

TABLE 6.17

Public Enterprises : Plan Investment and Budget Support

Year	Plan Investment	Equity	Loan	Budget Support Total	Budget Support Share of plan investment
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. crore			per cent
1991-92(BE)	30783.10	4539.84	2289.35	6829.19	22.18
1991-92(RE)	29421.22	4185.02	2735.24	6920.26	23.52
1992-93(BE)	36750.15	4367.33	2476.74	6844.07	18.62

6.75 The key elements of the strategy for the reform of public sector include: strengthening managerial autonomy; promotion of private sector competition in areas where social considerations are paramount; reduction in budgetary support to public enterprises in view of severe budgetary constraints, and increasing dividend payments to ensure adequate return on Government's equity; partial divestment of equity in selected enterprises to mobilise non-inflationary resources and to widen public and private sector participation in public sector in order to introduce a greater sense of accountability; restructuring or closure of unviable enterprises and creation of a safety net to protect the interests of workers.

6.76 Several initiatives in pursuance of the above strategy have been taken. Besides delimitation of areas for industry reserved for the public sector announced in the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1991 from 17 to 8, measures for encouraging private investment (both domestic and foreign) have been announced, in power generation; in the exploration, drilling and refining of oil and in utilisation of natural gas. These would also be facilitated by the comprehensive amendments in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and the signing by the Government of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) convention.

Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)

6.77 Strengthening of the existing system of monitoring public enterprises annually through MOUs is an important element of the present policy. The system of MOUs was introduced in 1988-89 on the recommendations of the Committee to Review the Policy for Public Enterprises (chaired by Arjun Sengupta) and was notified in 1989-90. The MOU is an effective interface between the Government and the public enterprise management for ensuring operational autonomy for the latter with corresponding accountability for results. It is designed to remove frequent interference by Government. The MOU spells out the mission, objectives and annual targets of an enterprise. Each target is assigned a weight corresponding to its priority : Target achievement is based on a five point scale ranging from `excellent' to `poor'. In addition, an MOU imposes certain obligations on both sides for progressive performance improvement financial, physical and qualitative. In order to impart fairness in evaluation, a High-Powered Committee was constituted in 1988 under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. An Ad hoc Task Force (ATF), comprising of experts with relevant experience, was also set up to help the Department of Public Enterprises in vetting MOUs at the commencement of the year and evaluating them at its close. Its assessment is placed before the High-Powered Committee.

6.78 During 1990-91, 23 public enterprises signed MOUs with their administrative ministries. Their performance evaluation categorised 14 of them as excellent, eight as very good and one as poor. In 1991-92, 71 enterprises (with 35 subsidiaries) signed MOUs; in 1992-93, 120 enterprises (with 44 subsidiaries) have been identified for this purpose. The weight of profit-related criteria for 1992-93 was raised to a minimum of 50 per cent. The performance budget and MOU targets are to be synchronised; MOU targets will have to reflect an improvement over the previous year's Plan or Budget targets in order to be rated as very good. The ATF has also been strengthened with the induction of two full-time members of the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). A review of the existing delegation of powers to the public enterprises with a view to granting them greater operational autonomy was also taken up.

Disinvestment of PSE Shares

6.79 Equity varying between 5 and 20 per cent in selected public enterprises was disinvested in two phases in December 1991 and February 1992 (Table 6.18). The 31 companies whose shares were selected for disinvestment were a mix of 8 very good, 12 good and 11 not so good companies with net asset value (NAV) of Rs.10 shares exceeding Rs.50, between Rs.20-50 and less than Rs.20, respectively. The shares were offered in bundles consisting of 9 PSEs as randomly structured portfolios each with a notional reserve price. The reserve price was an average of NAV and profit-earning capacity value (PECV). The shares were offered to selected financial institutions and mutual funds.

6.80 During the first phase of disinvestment in December 1991, bids were received from nine parties totalling Rs.1427 crore; 51.62 crore shares constituting 4.7 per cent of the equity were sold. The average realisation per share (with a face value of Rs. 10) was Rs.27.65. In the second phase in February 1992, bids were received from 19 parties for Rs.1611 crore; 35.59 crore shares constituting 3.3 per cent of the equity were sold. The average realisation per share was Rs. 45.25. The total shares disinvested during 1991-92 thus comprised 8 per cent of the total Government shareholding in the 31 PSEs, and the total amount realised was Rs.3038 crore.

TABLE 6.18
Disinvestment of PSE Shares

	No. of shares sold (crore)	Total realisaton (Rs. crore)	Average realisation (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1991-92			
1st tranche	51.62	1427	27.65
2nd tranche	35.59	1611	45.25
1992-93			
1st tranche	12.87	682	53.00
2nd tranche	31.06	1184	38.10

6.81 For the year 1992-93, a target of Rs.3500 crore of PSE disinvestment was set. In October 1992, tenders were invited for 39.29 crore shares of 8 PSEs. Valid bids were received for 56.41 crore shares, amounting to Rs.2100.82 crore. The reserve price was fixed as an average of the price recommended by three merchant bankers. The bids eligible for acceptance amounted to Rs.681.95 crore for 12.87 crore shares as shown in Table 6.19.

TABLE 6.19
Disinvestment in October 1992

Name of the Company	Shares sold (lakh)	Share of equity (per cent)	Realisation (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
Steel Authority of India	205.67	0.52	82.59
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	25.00	5.00	169.53
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	31.92	5.00	178.10
Hindustan Zinc	104.61	2.58	44.33
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	86.85	1.57	26.36
HMT	39.28	5.00	21.98
National Aluminium Company	644.31	5.00	124.13
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	149.69	1.04	35.03
TOTAL	1286.88		681.95

6.82 In the second phase of disinvestment in December 1992, Government offered 46.27 crore shares of 14 PSEs. In the auction 225 bids for Rs.1792 crore were received. Based on the reserve price fixed by the Government, 31.06 crore shares of 12 PSEs were sold for Rs. 1183.83 crore. No disinvestment was effected in the case of 2 PSEs as the bids received for their shares were below the reserve price (Table 6.20).

TABLE 6.20
Disinvestment in December, 1992

Name of the Company	Shares sold (lakh)	Share of equity (per cent)	Realisation (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	25	5.00	161.65
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals	100	5.00	42.18
Fertilizers & Chemicals,Travancore (FACT)	5	0.15	1.30
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	32	5.00	153.75
Hindustan Zinc	103	2.54	36.47
Indian Telephone Industries	10	1.14	10.78
National Aluminium Company	644	5.00	118.19
National Fertilizers	3	0.06	0.72
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	173	1.20	34.94
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	15	0.28	4.00
State Trading Corporation	3	0.10	2.25
Steel Authority of India	1993	5.00	617.60
TOTAL	3106		1183.83

6.83 In the initial phases in 1991-92, for the reason cited, it was not considered desirable to sell shares to the general public and only mutual funds and institutions were approached. During 1992-93, the shares were unbundled and the bidding was made open to the public and other institutions, as by now the public sector shares had been exposed to some extent to the market and people were better placed to assess their worth. Modalities for offering PSE shares to workers and for floating new scrip offerings on the stock market, are being worked out.

Reference of Sick Units to BIFR

6.84 In pursuance of the announcement made at the time of the presentation of the Union Government's Budget for 1991-92, the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 was amended in December 1991 to enable chronically sick public enterprises to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for rationalization. A detailed process of consultation with labour representatives at the national and state levels was also started so as to broaden and strengthen the consensus for rationalization of these enterprises..

6.85 The scheduled industries in the public sector which satisfy the conditions of sickness under the Act, namely, seven years of incorporation, complete erosion of net worth and two years of continuous cash losses, will be referred to the BIFR. As on 31 December 1992, 91 industrial companies in the public sector had been referered to BIFR. Out of these, 9 cases were rejected at the stage of registration and 11 were under scrutiny of the Board, leaving effective registration at 71. Of the registered companies, 38 belong to the Centre and 33 to the States.

6.86 An inter-ministerial committee has looked into various problems in the restructuring of the public sector and a programme of action is being drawn up in light of its report. This, inter alia, would envisage the desired legal changes to facilitate the process. The NRF will finance retraining and redeployment schemes and compensate the displaced workers. Sick public enterprises would be among the first users of this fund. In the Central Budget for 1991-92 a provision of Rs.200 crore was made for the NRF which will be supplemented by the sale of equity in public enterprises of up to Rs.1000 crore in 1992-

93. Additional funding of NRF with allocations from IDA to the tune of Rs. 500 crore in 1992-93 and a similar amount for 1993-94 has also been secured . Reforming of public sector along the above mentioned lines marks a major break in economic policy. The public sector, which in the past contributed vitally to the development of crucial infrastructure and basic industry, will continue to play a key role in our economy. But the problems of many of the loss-making enterprises, which absorb a very substantial amount of our resources, must be addressed too. The present approach imparts due selectivity in investment in the public sector in terms of economic and social desirability and promotion of competition and accountability to infuse efficiency in resource use by encouraging private sector to enter areas till recently reserved for the public sector. Closure of several chronically sick and loss-making enterprises is also essential. It would cause strains on some sections, but institutional mechanisms are being evolved to ensure that the social cost of such readjustment is minimised.

Outlook

6.87 The index of industrial production has registered a rate of growth of 3.8 per cent during the first seven months of 1992-93. Manufacturing output has increased by 3.6 per cent. Some of the major industrial sectors like capital goods, intermediates and heavy chemicals which had not performed well in 1991-92 have registered positive growth. This upturn in industrial growth during the first half of the current financial year marks a beginning of recovery in industrial output.

6.88 This recovery should be sustained by improvement in effective demand for manufacturing goods as a result of higher agricultural growth especially in the kharif harvest. The pick-up in export growth will also improve the demand prospects. The recent trade policy liberalisation will facilitate access to imports. Recent policy measures which have been undertaken to relax credit controls, reduce marginal rates of interest and grant complete freedom to capital issues will contribute to the strengthening of industrial recovery.

6.89 There has been a considerable spurt in investment proposals filed and cleared since the introduction of the new industrial policy in August 1991. The overall investment climate remains buoyant and there has been a sharp increase in the mobilisation of capital from the primary stock market. Flow of institutional credit to industry has improved . All these point towards an industrial recovery. While the rate of growth in industrial output may be somewhat modest in 1992-93 at a level of 4-4.5 per cent, it may be expected to rise during the next financial year as both demand and supply side factors will be in place to achieve a higher rate of growth.

7

AGRICULTURE

On account of the erratic behaviour of south-west monsoon, foodgrains production in 1991-92 fell by 5.3 per cent to 167.1 million tonnes from a record level of 176.4 million tonnes in 1990-91. Production of rice and wheat was 73.7 million tonnes and 55.1 million tonnes respectively. There was a substantial decline in the production of coarse cereals and pulses. Production of oilseeds at 18.3 million tonnes in 1991-92 was 1.6 per cent less than previous year's production of 18.6 million tonnes. Sugarcane attained a record production of 249.3 million tonnes. Production of cotton at 9.8 million bales was same as that of the previous year whereas jute and mesta recorded production of 10.2 million bales which was 10.9 per cent higher than that of 9.2 million bales of the previous year.

Production of foodgrains during 1992-93 is expected to be of the order of 176.7 million tonnes - 98.7 million tonnes of kharif and 78.0 million tonnes of rabi. Production of oilseeds is expected to be around 20 million tonnes. The acreage under sugarcane is reported to have gone down resulting in a decrease in cane production from 249.3 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 230 million tonnes in 1992-93. Production of cotton is expected to be of the order of 11.7 million bales and that of jute and mesta 7.6 million bales.

Monsoon during 1992 was 92 per cent of the long-term average. Though it was a little delayed and sluggish up to middle of July, its temporal and spatial spread was more even than in the previous year. The cumulative irrigation potential likely to be created and utilised by the end of 1992-93 would be 83.9 million hectares and 75.7 million hectares respectively.

Fertiliser consumption during 1992-93 is expected to be around 12.7 million tonnes of nutrients. In August 1992, prices of urea were reduced by 10 per cent, and control over price and movement of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers was withdrawn. Import of naptha and di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) has been decanalised.

Agricultural loans increased from Rs.8846 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.11199 crore in 1991-92 and are targeted to increase further to Rs. 17438 crore in 1992-93. The problem of huge overdues, is however adversely affecting the viability of the whole agricultural credit system.

Though the total resource flow to agriculture has increased substantially, agricultural investments have declined during the 1980s. The recurrent expenditure on the various input subsidies for fertiliser, electricity, irrigation, credit and other agricultural inputs have been mounting. There is need to gradually reduce the subsidies and allocate the resources so saved for investment in irrigation system which has a high potential to enhance yields.

Monsoon During 1992

During the south-west monsoon season from 1 June to 30 September 1992, country-wide rainfall was 92 per cent of the long-term average. Rainfall was sluggish up to the middle of July, but improved thereafter. By the end of the season, 30 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions accounting for 67 per cent of the districts received normal to excess rainfall. The comparative performance of the monsoon for different years may be seen in Table 7.1. Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and most parts of the north-eastern region received deficient rainfall.

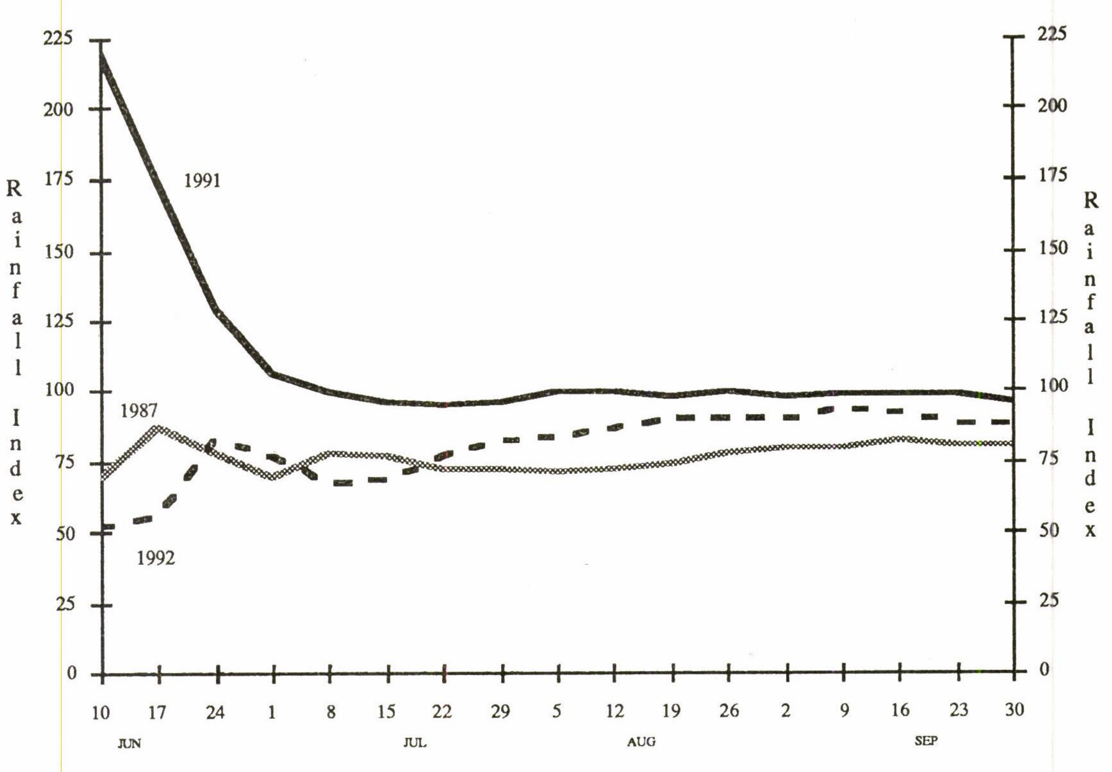
TABLE 7.1

Monsoon Performance
(June-September)

Year	Number of meteorological sub-divisions: Normal or higher	Below normal	Total	Proportion of districts with normal or excess rainfall	Ratio of actual to normal rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(per cent)	
1987	14	21	35	43	81
1988	32	3	35	88	119
1989	29	6	35	72	101
1990	32	3	35	84	106
1991	28	7	35	68	92
1992	30	5	35	67	92

7.2 In order to assess the impact of the total rainfall received during the south-west monsoon season on the production of kharif cereals, its spatial and temporal distribution has been analysed by constructing rainfall indices. The All-India and State-wise kharif cereals production-weighted cumulative rainfall index numbers for the entire season have been computed by assigning weights based on share in the production of kharif cereals for the triennium ending 1985-86. A comparative picture of the temporal distribution of rainfall during the south-west monsoon season of 1992 as compared to 1987 (drought year) and 1991 is showr in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1. Rainfall index weighted by kharif cereal production (10 June to 30 September, 1992)



7.3 The temporal distribution of rainfall during 1992 was more even and favourable to the kharif crops than that of the previous year. Though the total rainfall received during the south-west monsoon season in 1991 and 1992 was of the same order, the rainfall during the current year witnessed an improvement as the season progressed, which is in contrast to a sharp fall in rainfall activity during 1991. The distribution of rainfall over time and space after the middle of July 1992 was generally good. The cumulative rainfall during the post south-west monsoon season i.e. 1 October to 31 December 1992, was excess or normal in 16 meteorological subdivisions against 11 during the corresponding period of last year. The main States or divisions which received deficient or scanty rainfall during the post-monsoon period are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Assam, Maghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, east Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Goa. The spatial distribution of the rainfall during 1987, 1991 and 1992 is given in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

Rainfall Indices Weighted by Cumulative Kharif Cereals Production - State-wise

(Per cent)

States	Production weights	Rice area under irrigation*	As on 15 July 1987	1991	1992	As on 30 September 1987	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	8.70	95.50	90.93	171.16	84.10	73.63	117.30	88.16
Assam	3.34	33.80	75.44	90.64	77.18	104.89	98.45	77.25
Bihar	7.94	36.20	99.47	56.81	54.44	132.74	94.45	61.37
Gujarat	3.30	43.10	52.26	48.88	55.93	47.02	78.38	111.84
Haryana	2.49	98.80	52.71	76.91	42.63	30.07	68.77	87.93
Himachal Pradesh	0.85	51.60	43.37	50.86	51.44	50.23	72.07	91.34
Jammu & Kashmir	1.23	92.40	93.70	N.A.	N.A.	68.49	N.A.	N.A.
Karnataka	5.80	66.10	87.65	140.97	103.07	81.52	100.01	108.78
Kerala	1.31	43.10	79.15	129.23	99.46	70.60	115.56	115.57
Madhya Pradesh	9.42	20.00	60.37	64.92	46.58	73.21	86.93	87.54
Maharashtra	7.51	21.40	89.89	134.43	64.03	75.41	97.49	95.72
Orissa	6.13	36.30	71.86	79.47	69.51	68.45	99.69	92.98
Punjab	6.91	98.70	43.36	86.74	57.28	37.56	79.74	79.22
Rajasthan	4.02	37.40	65.95	44.35	24.49	47.75	73.11	106.53
Tamil Nadu	8.06	91.30	93.56	186.03	105.55	90.48	106.37	94.74
Uttar Pradesh	12.87	38.60	54.65	54.12	52.57	66.47	88.15	81.91
West Bengal	8.40	24.60	95.09	107.86	81.08	128.35	110.79	91.99
All India	100.00	44.90	76.93	95.87	68.39	80.94	96.10	88.76

N.A. Not Available.

* Indicates percentage of irrigated area under rice in 1988-89.

Production Performance during 1991-92 and Prospects during 1992-93

Reservoir Situation

7.4 The total live storage in 58 important reservoirs monitored by the Central Water Commission at the end of September 1992 was about seven per cent lower than the level of last year; it came down from 99 TMC to 92 TMC.

7.5 Performance of agricultural production during the last four years and the prospects during 1992-93 are shown in Table 7.3.

Rice

7.6 The area under rice was 42.3 million hectares in 1991-92, about one per cent less than the previous year. With only 45 per cent of the total area under irrigation, there is heavy dependence on rains during the south-west monsoon. The total production of rice in 1991-92 was 73.7 million tonnes, against previous year's record production level of 74.3 million tonnes. The decrease in production can mainly be attributed to a decline in area since yield remained almost at the same level (1741 kg per hectare) as in the previous year. Decreases in production of kharif rice were reported by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra due to a decline in area, a result of unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing. Orissa, West Bengal and Karnataka have, however, reported increases in production of rice.

Figure 7·2

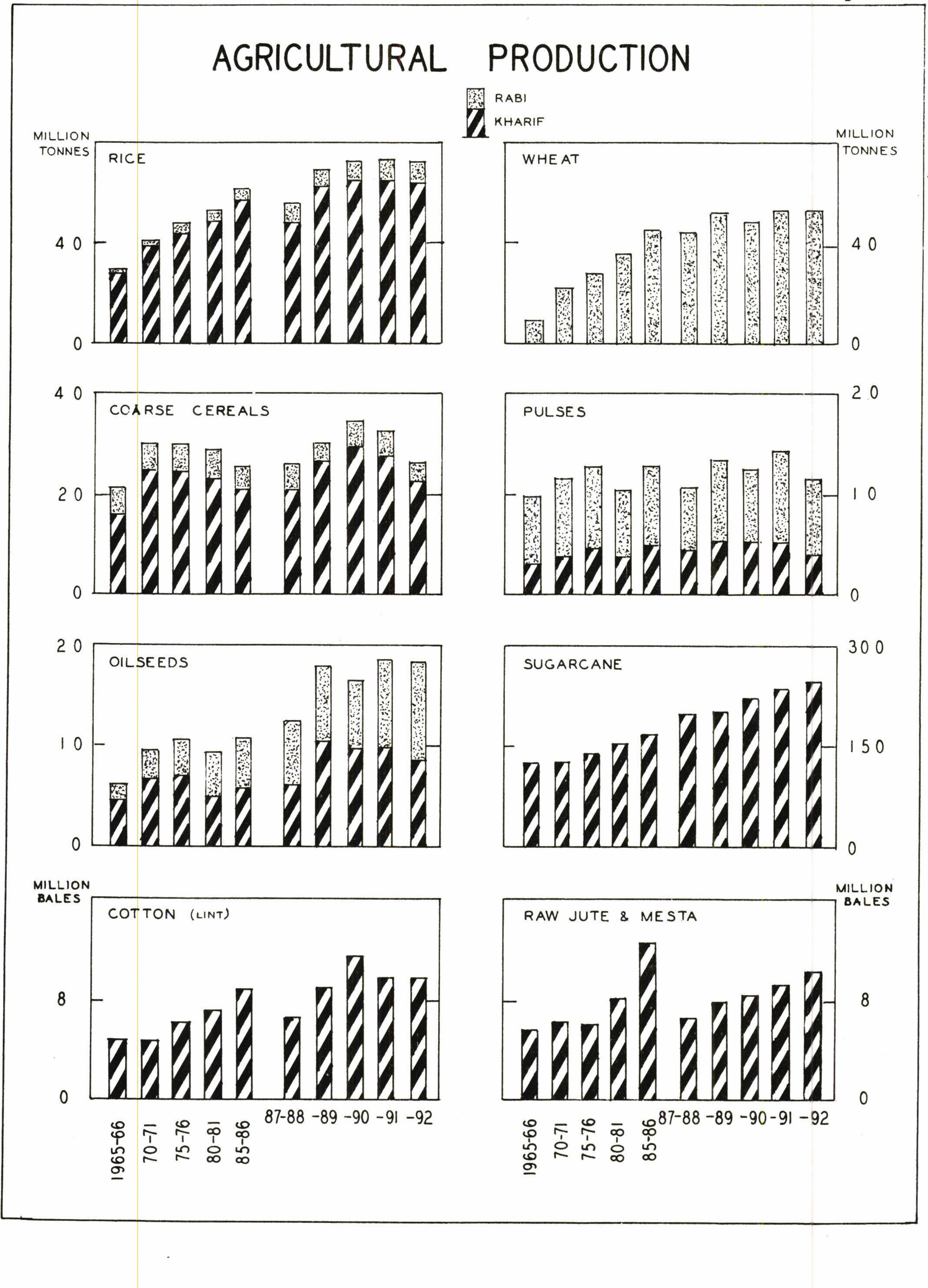

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
RABI
KHARIF
MILLION TONNES
RICE
WHEAT
COARSE CEREALS
PULSES
OILSEEDS
SUGARCANE
MILLION BALES
COTTON (LINT)
RAW JUTE & MESTA
40
20
10
0
2.0
1.0
300
150
8
1965-66
70-71
75-76
80-81
85-86
87-88
-89
-90
-91
-92

Figure 7·3

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BASE: TRIENNIUM ENDING 1969-70=100

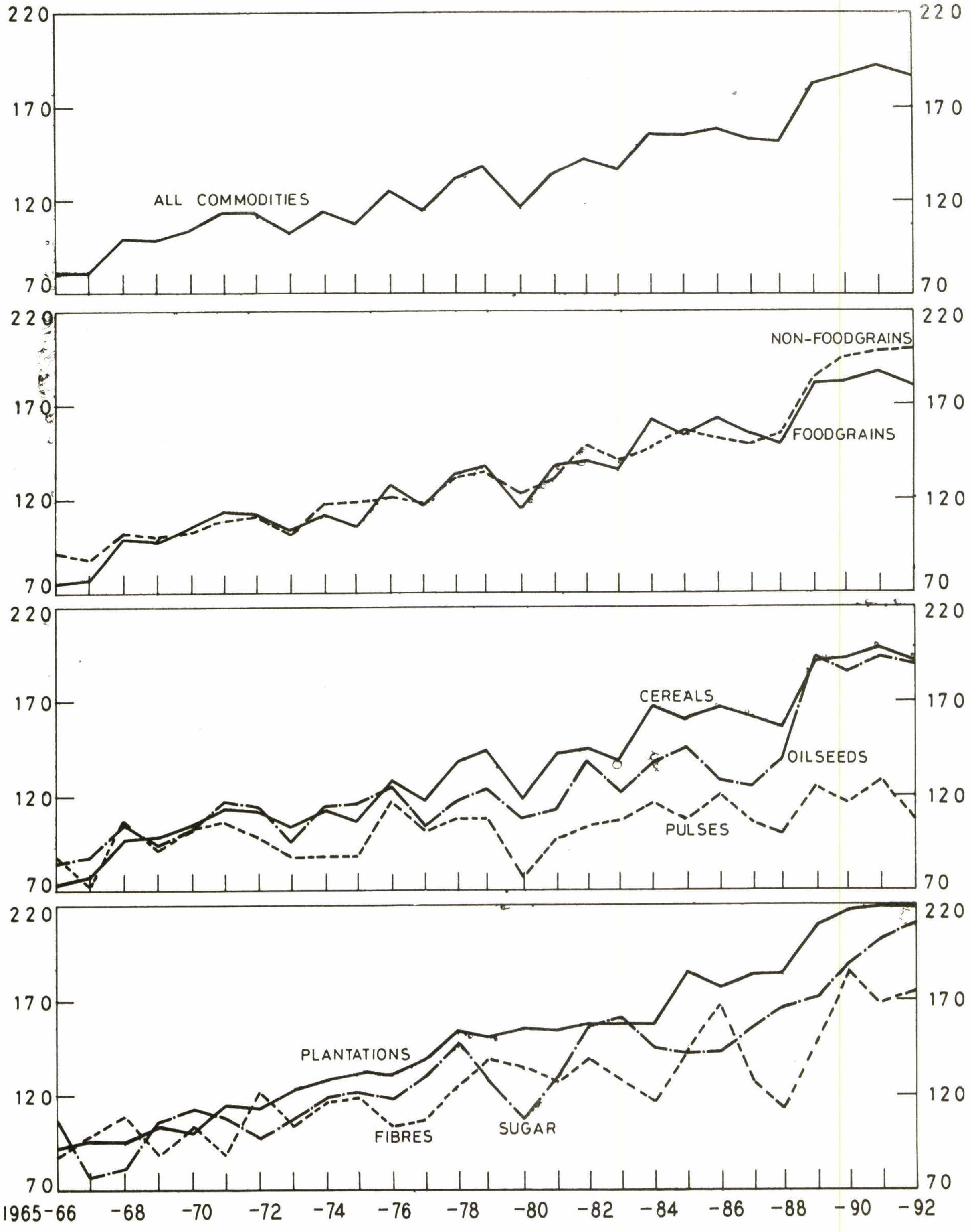


TABLE 7.3

Performance of Agricultural Production

1	1988-89 2	1989-90 3	1990-91 Revised 4	1991-92 Target 5	1991-92 Final 6	1992-93 Target 7	1992-93 Likely 8
			(Million tonnes)				
Rice	70.5	73.6	74.3	76.5	73.7	77.3	71.5
Wheat	54.1	49.8	55.1	56.5	55.1	57.0	56.0
Coarse cereals	31.5	34.8	32.7	34.0	26.3	34.2	34.7
Pulses	13.8	12.8	14.3	15.5	12.0	14.5	14.5
Total foodgrains	169.9	171.0	176.4	182.5	167.1	183.0	176.7
Kharif	95.6	101.0	99.4	103.2	91.4	103.3	98.7
Rabi	74.3	70.0	77.0	79.3	75.7	79.7	78.0
Oilseeds	18.0	16.9	18.6	18.5	18.3	19.0	20.0
Sugarcane	203.0	225.6	241.0	230.0	249.3	243.0	230.0
Cotton @	8.7	11.4	9.8	12.0	9.8	12.0	11.7
Jute & mesta $	7.9	8.3	9.2	9.1	10.2	9.2	7.6
	(Percentage variation in production over the previous year)						
Rice	24.1	4.4	1.0		-0.8		-3.0
Wheat	17.1	-7.9	10.6		Negligible		1.6
Coarse cereals	19.3	10.5	-6.0		-19.6		31.9
Pulses	25.5	-7.2	11.7		-16.1		20.8
Total foodgrains	21.0	0.6	3.2		-5.3		5.7
Kharif	28.2	5.6	-1.6		-8.0		8.0
Rabi	12.9	-5.8	10.0		-1.7		3.0
Oilseeds	41.7	-6.1	10.1		-1.6		9.3
Sugarcane	3.2	11.1	6.8		3.4		-7.7
Cotton	35.9	31.0	-14.0		0.0		19.4
Jute & mesta	16.2	5.1	10.8		10.9		-25.5

@ Bales of 170 kg each
$ Bales of 180 kg each

7.7 During kharif 1992 the area under rice is expected to have gone down because of late arrival of monsoon. The yield may also have been adversely affected in Bihar, east Uttar Pradesh, parts of east Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh because of deficient rains. The net result would be lower production during kharif 1992 as compared to the previous year. The total production of rice (kharif and rabi) during 1992-93 is expected to be about 71.5 million tonnes.

Wheat

7.8 During 1992, the production of wheat was 55.1 million tonnes, roughly at the same level as in the previous year. The area under wheat declined by 4.9 per cent from 24.2 million hectares in 1991 to 23.0 million hectares in 1992. The decline in the area under wheat was offset by an improvement in yield, which reached a record level of 2397 kgs per hectare.Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana reported increased production

whereas Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra reported lower production during 1992 over 1991.

7.9 The moisture content in the soil at the time of the sowings of rabi crops for 1993 was quite good. Wheat production during 1993 is anticipated to be around 56 million tonnes.

Coarse Cereals

7.10 Jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley constitute coarse cereals. The area under total coarse cereals was 33.75 million hectares in 1991-92, 7.1 per cent less than in the previous year. This can partly be attributed to inadequate rains during the south-west monsoon of 1991 in the major producing states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. As a result of decline both in area and yield, the production of coarse cereals during 1991-92 was 26.3 million tonnes, registering a fall of 19.6 per cent over the previous year.

7.11 Because of fairly good rainfall in the major producing states, the production of coarse cereals is expected to be around 34.7 million tonnes during 1992-93, 31.9 per cent more than in 1991-92.

Pulses

7.12 The production of pulses also suffered a setback during 1991-92 as these are grown mainly under rainfed conditions and the weather was not very conducive for their cultivation. It was 12.0 million tonnes in 1991-92, 16.1 per cent less than in the previous year. All the pulses i.e. tur, gram and other pulses showed a decline in production. Production of gram, the major pulse crop, declined substantially.

7.13 With fairly good rainfall in the major pulses growing States, production of pulses during 1992-93 is expected to be about 14.5 million tonnes.

Oilseeds

7.14 The production of nine oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, castorseed, nigerseed, linseed and safflower) was estimated at 18.3 million tonnes during 1991-92 against previous year's production of 18.6 million tonnes. Kharif oilseeds, particularly groundnut in Gujarat, part of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, suffered a setback during 1991-92 because of adverse weather conditions prevailing at the critical stage of crop growth. However, production of sunflower and rapeseed & mustard recorded impressive increases during 1991-92, owing to higher acreage in the major producing States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Production prospects during 1992-93 of groundnut (kharif), soyabean and rapeseed & mustard are reported to be excellent. The total production of oilseeds during 1992-93 is expected to reach a record level of 20 million tonnes. Production of oilseeds from 1985-86 to 1991-92 and likely production during 1992-93 are shown in Table 7.4.

Sugarcane

7.15 Production of sugarcane touched 249.3 million tonnes in 1991-92, registering an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. There has been a rising trend in the production of sugarcane during the last few years. Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan have reported increases both in area and production during 1991-92. Maharashtra, Bihar and Gujarat have, however, reported a decrease in cane production.

Figure 7.4. Foodgrains production

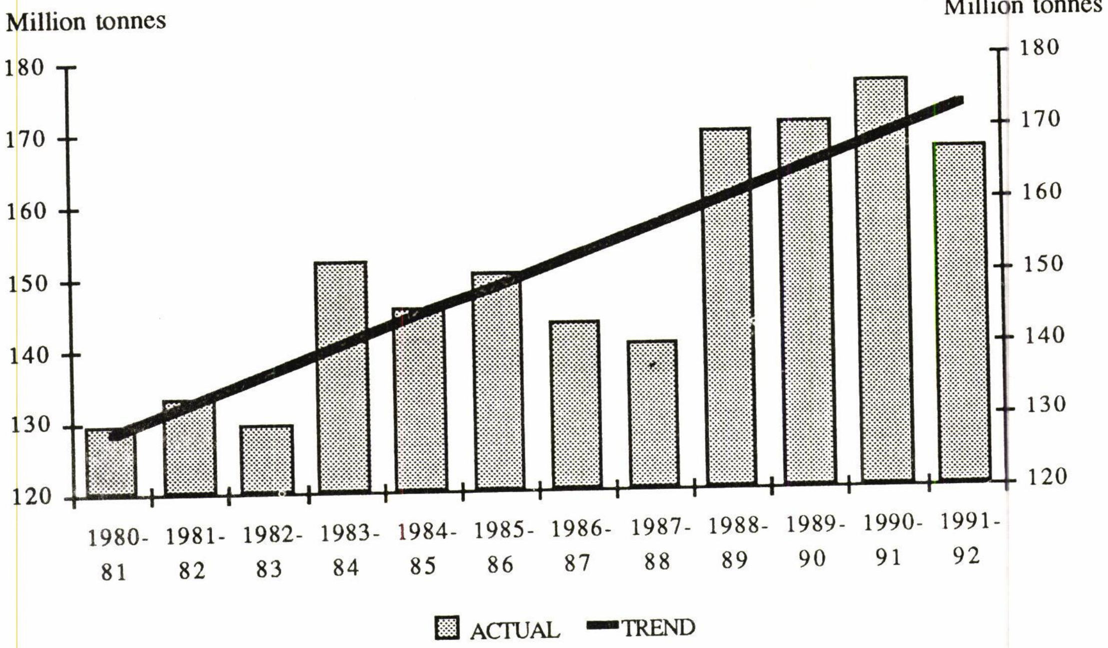


TABLE 7.4
Production of Oilseeds

(Million tonnes)

Oilseeds	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Groundnut	5.12	5.88	5.85	9.66	8.10	7.51	7.07	7.80
Kharif	3.76	4.43	4.18	7.49	6.10	5.12	4.85	5.60
Rabi	1.36	1.45	1.67	2.17	2.00	2.39	2.22	2.20
Castorseed	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.41	0.52	0.72	0.58	0.69
Sesamum	0.50	0.45	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.84	0.67	0.69
Rapeseed & mustard	2.68	2.60	3.46	4.38	4.12	5.23	5.84	5.80
Linseed	0.38	0.32	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.30
Nigerseed	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.19
Safflower	0.35	0.35	0.46	0.44	0 49	0.32	0.20	0.40
Sunflower	0.28	0.42	0.63	0.37	0.63	0.87	1.18	1.18
Kharif	0.17	0.25	0.38	0.22	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.38
Rabi	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.36	0.54	0.80	0.80
Soyabean	1.02	0.89	0.90	1.55	1.80	2.60	2.28	2.95
TOTAL	10.83	11.27	12.65	18.03	16.92	18.61	18.28	20.00
Kharif	5.95	6.38	6.42	10.53	9.62	9.80	8.92	10.50
Rabi	4.88	4.89	6.23	7.50	7.30	8.81	9.36	9.50

7.16 During 1992-93, the acreage under sugarcane is expected to decline owing to heavy cane overdues and the inability of the sugar mills to accept cane from farmers during the previous year specially in the northern States. The production of sugarcane during 1992-93 is expected to be lower at about 230 million tonnes.

Cotton

7.17 Cotton, basically a rainfed crop (irrigated area being only 33.6 per cent), is grown over an area of 7.7 million hectares. During 1991-92, the production of cotton was estimated at 9.8 million bales (of 170 kg.), almost the same as in the previous year. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported a decrease both in production and yield, primarily owing to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing during the south-west monsoon of 1991. This was, however, offset by higher production in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and Tamilnadu.

7.18 The production prospects of cotton during 1992-93 are excellent. It may reach a record level of 11.7 million bales during 1992-93.

Jute & Mesta

7.19 The production of jute & mesta was 10.2 million bales (of 180 kg.) in 1991-92, showing a substantial increase of 10.9 per cent over the previous year's production of 9.2 million bales.

7.20 The acreage under jute is expected to have declined in 1992 due to scanty pre-monsoon (March to May 1992) rains in the eastern States, particularly in West Bengal. The production of jute and mesta together may be around 7.6 million bales during 1992-93.

Plantation Crops

Tea

7.21 Tea production during 1991-92 reached 727 million kg compared to 719 million kg in 1990-91. The increase in production was mainly through increase in yield which rose from 1707 kg. per hectare in 1990-91 to 1761 kg per hectare in 1991-92. Domestic demand constitutes about two-thirds of the tea output. Exports during 1991-92 has been estimated to be 210.4 million kg. valued at Rs.1157.14 crore. An export target of 210 million kg. valued at Rs.1200 crore has been fixed for 1992-93.

Coffee

7.22 Coffee production varied from about 195000 tonnes in 1984-85 to 170000 tonnes in 1990-91. In 1991-92, the production is estimated to be around 180000 tonnes. Most of the coffee produced in the country is exported; domestic consumption is stable around 55000 tonnes.

Rubber

7.23 Natural rubber is grown in about 466 thousand hectares. Production of natural rubber is anticipated to be 392000 tonnes in 1992-93 registering an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year. The increase in production was due to an increase both in area and yield. Consumption of rubber is expected to increase from 390000 tonnes in 1991-92 to around 410000 tonnes in 1992-93. The gap between domestic demand and supply is normally met through canalised imports. No imports of natural rubber were made in 1991-92.

TABLE 7.5
Development of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation

(Million hectares)

		Seventh Plan end	1990-91	At the end of 1990-91	1991-92 (Likely)	1992-93 (Target)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Major and medium irrigation					
	Potential	29.9	0.4	30.3	0.6	0.7
	Utilisation	25.5	0.5	26.0	0.6	0.7
2	Minor irrigation					
	Potential	46.6	1.8	48.4	1.9	2.0
	Utilisation	43.1	1.7	44.8	1.7	1.9
3	Total					
	Potential	76.5	2.2	78.7	2.5	2.7
	Utilisation	68.6	2.2	70.8	2.3	2.6

Note :- Irrigation projects with a Cumulative Command Area (CCA) of more than 10000 hectares are classified as major projects and projects with CCA of more than 2000 hectares and up to 10000 hectares as medium projects.

Irrigation

7.24 By the end of 1991-92, the cumulative irrigation potential created was 81.2 million hectares comprising of 30.9 m.ha. under major & medium and 50.3 m.ha. under minor irrigation projects . The target for the year 1992-93 is an additional 2.7 m.ha. (0.7 m.ha. under major & medium projects and 2.0 m.ha. under minor irrigation projects). Thus the total potential likely to be created by the end of the year 1992-93 would be 83.9 m.ha. The development of irrigation potential and their utilisation are given in Table 7.5.

7.25 There has been a lag in utilisation of created potential, particularly in major and medium irrigation projects. At the end of 1991-92, utilisation was 73.1 m.ha. against a created potential of 81.2 m.ha. This leaves a gap of 8.1 m.ha. (4.3 m.ha. in major & medium and 3.8 m.ha in minor irrigation). The main reasons for the gap are delays involved in the development of on-farm works like construction of field channels, land levelling and adoption of the warabandi system and finally the time taken by farmers in switching over to the new cropping patterns, i.e. from dry farming to irrigated farming.

7.26 A Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Scheme was initiated in 1974-75 with the basic objective of bridging the gap between potential created and potential utilised and increasing agricultural production from the irrigated commands. The programme inter alia envisaged execution of on-farm development works like construction of field channels, land levelling and shaping, implementation of warabandi (network of distributories and minors over the command area) for rotational supply of water and construction of field drains. In addition, the programme also encompasses adaptive trials, demonstration and training of farmers and introduction of suitable cropping patterns. Up to March 1992, Rs.3214 crore was spent on the programme, of which the Central assistance amounted to Rs.1081 crore.

7.27 Minor irrigation schemes include ground water and surface water projects. While ground water schemes include dugwells, shallow tubewells and pumpsets, the surface water includes tanks and reservoirs diversion schemes, lift irrigation from rivers and streams etc. These schemes have been accorded special attention under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme. For 1992-93, the targets for irrigation potential created and utilisation are 2.0 m.ha. and 1.9 m.ha. respectively. Emphasis is being laid on

creation of minor irrigation schemes to cover both surface and ground water. Because of advantageous water table levels, the eastern sector will receive special attention for exploration of minor irrigation during the Eighth Plan.

7.28 Strengthening the infrastructure for irrigation is one of the major objectives of the Eighth Plan. The major elements of the strategy envisaged for meeting this objective include giving priority attention to the completion of on-going projects, ensuring speedy transit to irrigated agriculture and optimum use of water through Command Area Development(CAD) programme, installation of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems in water scarce and drought-prone areas and encouragement to minor surface water and lift irrigation schemes.

7.29 Irrigation charges should be such as to convey the scarcity value of the resource to the users and to foster economy in the use of water. The charges should be adequate to cover the annual maintenance and operational expenses and a part of the fixed costs. The water rates for surface water and ground water should be rationalised with due regard to the interests of small and marginal farmers.

Seeds

7.30 The distribution of certified quality seeds was 5.75 million quintals in 1991-92, roughly the same level as that of the previous year. Expansion of area under location specific High Yielding Varieties (HYV) is a major component of the strategy to increase foodgrains production in the country. The HYV programme is supported by minikits demonstration programme for rice, wheat and coarse cereals for popularising newly identified/released varieties suitable for different agro-climatic zones. Though there has been a considerable increase both in the quantum of quality certified seeds and the area under HYV over the last few years, there has not been a commensurate increase in productivity. To augment the infrastructural facilities for seeds development, a project has been launched with World Bank assistance for varietal development, strengthening of seeds certification agencies and seeds testing laboratories, training and consultancy services and investment credit facility to seed companies. The area under HYV seeds under different crops and their share in the total area are given in Table 7.6.

Fertilisers

7.31 Consumption of fertilisers has gone up marginally to 12.7 million tonnes in 1991-92. The unsatisfactory off-take of fertilisers during 1991-92 was due to erratic monsoon during 1991 and to some extent an increase in fertiliser prices. Trend in fertiliser consumption from 1985-86 onwards is given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.6
Area Under High-Yielding Varieties of Seeds

Crop	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				(Million hectares)				
Paddy	23.5	24.0	22.1	25.4	26.2	28.1	27.2	30.5
Wheat	19.1	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.3	20.4	21.4	22.2
Jowar	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.7	8.0	8.3
Bajra	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.0	6.3
Maize	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2
Ragi	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total	55.4	56.2	54.1	60.1	61.2	63.9	66.6	71.6
			(Percentage of HYV area to Total Area under the crop)					
Paddy	57.2	58.4	57.0	60.9	62.1	65.8	64.3	
Wheat	83.0	83.1	85.3	83.8	86.4	84.3	93.0	
Jowar	37.9	34.6	38.1	41.8	46.6	46.5	63.5	
Bajra	46.7	46.9	46.0	49.2	51.4	48.6	60.0	
Maize	31.0	37.3	39.3	42.4	39.0	44.1	51.7	
Ragi	-	-	-	-	-	45.5	45.5	

* Provisional

TABLE 7.7
Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers

(Million tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total NPK
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	5.7	2.0	0.8	8.5
1986-87	5.7	2.1	0.9	8.7
1987-88	5.7	2.2	0.9	8.8
1988-89	7.3	2.7	1.1	11.1
1989-90	7.4	3.0	1.2	11.6
1990-91	8.0	3.2	1.3	12.5
1991-92	8.0	3.3	1.4	12.7
1992-93 *	8.4	3.2	1.1	12.7

* Anticipated.

7.32 Production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fetilizers during 1991-92 stood at about 9.9 million tonnes registering about ten per cent increase over the previous year. The gap in domestic demand was met through imports. Details of fertilizer production, imports and subsidies are given in Table 7.8.

7.33 On the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertiliser Pricing, the Government announced a package of measures in August and September 1992 relating to pricing and production of fertilizers. With effect from 25 August 1992 the prices of urea have been reduced by ten per cent. Simultaneously, price and movement control in respect of all phosphatic and potassic fertilisers were withdrawn. To maintain relative price parity among all the nitrogenous fertilisers, low-analysis nitrogenous fertilisers, namely calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride and ammonium sulphate were brought back under price and movement control. In order to enable the indigenous manufacturers of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertiliser to compete with the imported DAP, the import duty on phosphoric acid has been abolished.

TABLE 7.8
Fertilisers: Production, Imports and Subsidies

Year	Production (N+P)	Imports (N+P+K)	Subsidies: On imported fertilisers	Subsidies: On domestic fertilisers	Subsidies: Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(Thousand tonnes)			(Rs.crore)	
1985-86	5756	3399	324	1600	1924
1986-87	7070	2310	197	1700	1897
1987-88	7131	984	114	2050	2164
1988-89	8964	1608	201	3000	3201
1989-90	8543	3114	771	3771	4542
1990-91	9045	2758	659	3730	4389
1991-92	9863	2769	1300	3500	4800
1992-93 *	10000	2915	1009	5568	6577

* Likely.

7.34 Further, the import of DAP has been decanalised and foreign exchange for import of raw materials and intermediates for manufacture of DAP and complex fertilisers is now being made available at the official exchange rate. The railway freight for phosphatic and potassic fertilisers has also been brought down. These measures are expected to make production and marketing of phosphatic and complex fertilisers more competitive vis-a-vis imports.

7.35 In order to cushion the impact of increase in the prices of decontrolled fertilisers on farmers during rabi 1993 season, the Government has announced a special subsidy of Rs.1000 per tonne for DAP and muriate of potash (MOP) and corresponding relief in the case of complex fertilisers. This scheme will be administered by the State Goverments. However, in spite of decontrol of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, the subsidy liability is expected to be of the order of about Rs.6577 crore during the current year.

Pesticides

7.36 The concept of Integrated Pest Management(IPM) has been adopted through need-based and judicious application of pesticides. It aims at better cost-effective plant protection measures by adopting environmentally safe practices. Indiscriminate use of pesticides is discouraged. This technology harmonises with other segments of crop husbandry for achieving greater productivity. During 1991-92, 26 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres have been set up by the Central Directorate of Plant Protection in 22 states and one union territory. Major activities of these centres include crop pest monitoring, promoting

biological control, organising demonstrations and training on IPM both for extension workers and farmers.

7.37 The consumption of pesticides in 1991-92 is estimated to be 78400 tonnes. Most of the requirements of pesticides were met through indigenous production. A limited quantity of pesticides is imported.

TABLE 7.9

Disbursement of Agricultural Credit

(Rs.crore)

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cooperatives								
Short term	2787	3007	3120	3594	3689	2306	3843	5096
Medium term	505	585	567	602	709	317	387	441
Long term	582	615	733	655	684	785	1008	1133
Total	3874	4207	4420	4851	5082	3408	5238	6670
Commercial and Regional Rural Banks	3131	3809	4009	4233	4719	5438	5961	10768
Grand Total	7005	8016	8429	9084	9801	8846	11199	17438

* Target

Agricultural Credit

7.38 Co-operatives, commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are providing both long-term and short-term credit to farmers to help them adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices so as to increase crop productivity and production. The total quantum of agricultural loans has increased from Rs.7005 crore in 1985-86 to Rs.11199 crore in 1991-92. The target for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs.17438 crore. Agency-wise disbursement of agricultural credit from 1985-86 to 1991-92 and the target for 1992-93 are given in Table 7.9.

7.39 Despite phenomenal increase in overall agricultural credit, there is a serious problem of overdues which has been inhibiting credit expansion on the one hand and economic viability of the lending institutions, specially the cooperatives and the RRBs, on the other. The waiver of agricultural loans in 1990 has further accentuated the problem of recovery. For strengthening the cooperative credit structure, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is contemplating an institutional strengthening programme. The Government has also initiated certain measures to revitalise the cooperatives on the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Review Committee. These measures include amendment to State Cooperative Laws, augmenting the reserve base of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies(PACS), holding elections of cooperative bodies, revitalising PACS by business development planning and formulating Deposit Insurance Guarantee Schemes for PACS.

7.40 Considering the increase in prices of agricultural inputs and with a view to enabling the NABARD to extend adequate credit support for the rabi crop operations, Reserve Bank of India has announced additional lines of credit for short-term agricultural operations in January 1993.

TABLE 7.10

Progress of Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS)

(Kharif 1985 to rabi 1992)

Year	Season	States/ UTs	Farmers covered (Lakh)	Area covered (Lakh ha.)	Sum Insured	Premium collected	Claims paid/ payable
						(Rs. crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	Kharif	13	26.4	53.7	542.7	9.4	84.1
	Rabi	16	12.1	23.2	238.4	4.5	3.1
1986-87	Kharif	18	39.6	77.4	856.2	15.0	169.4
	Rabi	17	11.3	21.0	242.4	4.5	4.6
1987-88	Kharif	21	46.3	84.1	1140.7	19.1	277.4
	Rabi	19	21.3	32.4	475.4	8.8	12.1
1988-89	Kharif	13	29.6	52.4	547.9	8.8	29.2
	Rabi	9	8.7	10.1	164.1	3.1	3.9
1989-90	Kharif	17	42.3	66.4	873.9	14.5	34.3
	Rabi	17	6.6	9.6	151.6	2.8	2.9
1990-91	Kharif	17	19.4	34.1	515.1	7.7	99.3
	Rabi	16	7.9	10.7	196.3	3.5	4.0
1991-92	Kharif	17	37.6	68.6	931.4	14.4	218.0
	Rabi	15	7.6	10.5	195.2	3.5	8.8

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

7.41 The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was introduced in April, 1985 and at present covers wheat, paddy, millets, oilseeds and pulses. Half of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers is subsidised equally by the Central and State Governments. Indemnity claims are shared between the Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 2:1.

7.42 Under the scheme 317 lakh farmers have been covered by the end of rabi 1992, insuring a sum of Rs.7071.3 crore. The total amount of claims paid and payable up to rabi 1992 was Rs.951.1 crore. The season-wise progress of the scheme from kharif 1985 to rabi 1992 is shown in Table 7.10.

7.43 With a view to broadbasing the CCIS and implementing it on a self-supporting basis, it has been decided that while the existing CCIS would continue, a pilot scheme would be implemented in one district of every State covering all farmers and all crops against all risks, preferably at lower unit areas and charging actuarial rates of premia. Suitable changes would be made to the existing system depending on the results of the pilot scheme.

Investment

7.44 There has been a deceleration in agricultural investment during the 1980s. Gross investment in real terms (at 1980-81 prices) has declined from Rs.4636 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.4357 crore in 1990-91. There was a perceptible decline in public sector investment whereas the private sector investment remained more or less stagnant.

7.45 The general impression that the decline in public investment in agriculture during the 1980s was largely due to the overall resource constraints in the economy does not hold good, especially if the total resource flows from Government budget to the agriculture sector is considered. Although public investment in agriculture declined during the 1980s, current resource flows from the revenue account of the Central and State Governments in the form of subsidies for fertiliser, irrigation, electricity, credit and other agricultural inputs have risen to enormous levels. A large proportion of the total resource flows to the agricultural sector during the last decade went into current expenditure rather than investment. The problem of investment in agriculture is not a problem of total availability of resources but one of their distribution between current expenditure and capital formation. This calls for a gradual reduction in the level of various input subsidies and ploughing back of the resources so released for investment in agriculture sector, specially in irrigation which has high potential to enhance yields.

Agricultural Research and Extension

7.46 Now that there is little scope to bring additional area under cultivation, the increase in agricultural production in future has to come mainly from increase in productivity. This in turn would depend upon a judicious use of various agricultural inputs such as irrigation, fertiliser, seed and plant protection on the one hand and technological advancement in crop sciences on the other. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research(ICAR) has initiated research projects on almost all the fronts, viz; crops, soil sciences, horticulture, and agricultural extension, with a view to developing high-yielding varieties of seeds which are pest-resistant and are suitable for rainfed conditions and in different agro-climatic zones.

7.47 The Department of Agriculture has taken up a scheme to strengthen the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Extension Education Institutes and Advanced Training Centres with World Bank assistance. A sub-project is being implemented in north-eastern States to strengthen the agricultural extension network. To improve farmer-scientist interaction, a new scheme is being organised in which non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) and women would be associated.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

7.48 The gross value of output at current prices from this sector is estimated at Rs.44500 crore which accounted for 25.5 per cent of the total output of agriculture and livestock sectors during 1990-91. The provisional estimate of production of milk is 56.4 million tonnes in 1991-92, registering an increase of five per cent over the previous year.

7.49 Operation Flood Project, the world's largest integrated dairy development programme, was started in 1970 by the National Dairy Development Board. This programme is designed to link rural milk producers with urban consumers and is currently in its third phase of implementation with financial assistance from the World Bank and commodity assistance in the form of skimmed milk powder and butter oil from European Economic Community (EEC). Over 64700 Dairy Cooperative Societies have been organised in 170 Milk Sheds involving about 8.1 million farmer members. A Technology Mission for Dairy Development has been launched in order to systematise and co-ordinate dairy development with various field level developmental programmes. The Government has issued the Milk and Milk Product Order in June 1992 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which seeks to regulate the production, supply and distribution of milk and milk products throughout the country.

Poultry

7.50 Poultry farming is becoming an important activity of the rural economy as it provides additional income and job opportunities to a large segment of the population particularly the weaker sections of the society. New strains of both eggs and meat type of birds have been developed in the country. As a result, dependence on import and grand-

parent stock from outside the country has, by and large, been eliminated. The provisional estimate of production of eggs during 1991-92 is 22 billion, about 4.5 per cent higher than the previous year's production.

Fisheries

7.51 Production of fish has recorded an all-time high of 4.2 million tonnes during 1991-92, an increase of 10.5 per cent over previous year. This comprised 2.5 million tonnes of marine fish and 1.7 million tonnes of inland fish. Special efforts have been made to promote extensive and intensive fish farming activity in the inland sector through modernisation of coastal fisheries, encouragement to deep sea fishing through joint ventures etc.. The share of inland fish production in total fish production increased from 36 per cent in 1980-81 to 41 per cent in 1991-92. In the case of marine fish a quantum jump in production in recent years was possible through measures like banning of bulk trawler by chartered foreign fishing vessels, speedy motorisation of traditional fishing craft and incentives provided for reimbursement of central excise duty on high speed diesel oil used by the modernised boats. Production of fish is expected to be 4.3 million tonnes during 1992-93. Exports of marine products have registered a substantial increase to the level of Rs.1375 crore in 1991-92 from Rs.893 crore in the previous year. Export earnings are anticipated to be Rs.1675 crore during 1992-93.

7.52 The Eighth Plan aims at increasing the average productivity of fish from the present 1900 kg. to 2500 kg. per hectare per annum and the area under fish culture from the existing three lakh hectares to four lakh hectares. The measures in this regard are envisaged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Fish Farmers Development Agencies and selective introduction of motorised fishing craft for offshore pelagic fishing for exploitation of the underexploited fish resources in the coastal waters. In order to promote export-oriented shrimp production, a World Bank-assisted shrimp culture project estimated to cost about Rs.285 crore is taken up on the east Coast in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Prawn farmers are also assisted by giving a subsidy of Rs.30000 per hectare for construction of ponds all along the coastal States.

Agricultural Marketing

7.53 Agricultural trade is mainly carried out by the private enterprises. The Government intervention is limited to protecting the interests of producers and consumers and also promoting organised marketing of agricultural commodities in the country. Most of the Governments of the States and Union Territories have enacted necessary legislation with a view to safeguarding the interest of both the producer-seller and the consumer. The number of regulated markets in the country by March 1992 was 6738. The Central Government is providing assistance for the creation of infrastructural facilities in the markets and also for setting up of rural godowns. These schemes have been transferred to the States and Union Territories with effect from April 1992. To facilitate grading, standards have been laid down for 143 agricultural and allied commodities under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act,1937. To promote the setting up of cold storages under cooperative sector, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has provided a sum of Rs.70 crore for installation of 241 cold storages having an installed capacity of 7 lakh tonnes till the end of March 1992.

7.54 A number of organisations, namely the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, the Food Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India, the Jute Corporation of India etc., have been established in order to help the Government in the implementation of the various developmental programmes. Agricultural marketing is also being attended to by a network of cooperatives at primary level, state level and at the national level. This network comprises both general marketing societies as well as commodity marketing societies. The marketing of agricultural produce through cooperatives has registered a remarkable growth from Rs.1950 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.6274 crore in 1990-91. The cooperatives are also playing an important role in the procurement operations

of both essential consumer commodities like rice and wheat and commercial crops like cotton and jute. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) as the apex body of marketing cooperatives in the country, besides providing effective support to the farmers for marketing their produce also undertakes price support and market intervention operations.

Agricultural Policy Resolution

7.55 A Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution was placed in Parliament in December 1992. The draft Resolution seeks to dovetail the agricultural development and research programmes to the challenges in Indian agriculture and addresses itself to the problems of under-employment, unemployment and malnutrition by generating activities through diversification of agriculture and promotion of agro-based industry. Augmenting facilities for processing, marketing and storage, development of rainfed and irrigated horticulture, augmentation of biomass production and increased utilisation of irrigation potential and promotion of water conservation are some of the major objectives of the Draft Agricultural Policy Resolution. It also aims at reviving and strengthening the cooperatives and local communities and increasing the involvement of non-Governmental organisations in agricultural development.

Outlook

7.56 Foodgrains production reached 169.9 million tonnes in 1988-89 and 176.4 million tonnes in 1990-91. Both were good monsoon years. Though the overall rainfall during 1991 was normal, its temporal and spatial spread was erratic. As a consequence foodgrains production fell to 167.1 million tonnes in 1991-92. This reflects our agriculture sector's continuing dependence upon weather and calls for a fresh look at the irrigation system and increased attention to dry land farming. In view of severe resource constraints, the focus in irrigation should be on timely completion of on-going projects. Further, despite a substantial resource flow to agricultural sector, the real capital formation in this sector has declined. This is largely on account of higher budgetary allocations for current expenditure on various input subsidies such as fertiliser, irrigation, power and credit.

7.57 The prevailing fiscal constraints call for a gradual withdrawal of various subsidies and using the resources so saved for stepping up investment in the agricultural sector. Power and water charges for agriculture should be so fixed as to cover at least the working expenses. This would not only ensure economy in water/power use, but also help in keeping the system viable.

7.58 The loan waivers and poor recovery of agricultural advances have adversely affected the agricultural credit system. Timely repayment of loans is absolutely necessary for a smooth functioning of the credit system.

8

INFRASTRUCTURE

Performance of the infrastructure sector during April-December, 1992 has been uneven. Shipping, railways and telecommunication have been able to meet targets. The performance of coal and power has been below target. Domestic production of crude oil has continued to decline since 1989-90.

Productivity levels in coal need to be improved. Washing capacity is inadequate to meet demand. The private sector has been invited to put up captive coal washing capacity. Government has also decided to allow the private power-generating companies to develop captive coal mines.

The average plant load factor of the State Electricity Boards has been below expected levels. Transmission and distribution (T & D) losses continue to be high. The government has increased investment outlays in the power sector during the Eighth Plan and permitted private sector investment with the view to improve the demand-supply balance in the medium term.

There has been a decline in the production of crude oil despite rising domestic demand. To help the oil companies generate internal resources, the prices of petroleum products were increased by an average 18 per cent in September, 1992.

The decline in the relative share of railways in transport continues. Investment on a large scale is required for the acquisition of rolling stock capacity, gauge conversion and electrification of tracks. Port productivity in terms of ship turnaround time and average ship-berth-day output has improved; but labour and equipment productivity at ports are still low. Significant progress has been made in building an efficient fleet through acquisition of modern vessels and specialised fleet. The national and state highways network needs considerable investment for repair, reconstruction and expansion. The Government has drawn up a plan to involve the private sector in construction, maintenance and operation of fee-based facilities on national highways. In the civil aviation, Air India can further improve its performance by increasing its load factor. Domestic carriers, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot, need structural reforms in their organisations and operations to improve their financial performance. An open sky policy for cargo has been introduced to facilitate exports. The air taxi services have now become fully operational.

There has been an impressive growth in telephone connections. However, demand continues to outstrip the increase in direct exchange lines and expansion in switching capacity. Production of switching equipment has been opened to the private sector. A National Telecom Policy is expected to be announced shortly by the government to provide directions for future expansion and structural reforms in the sector.

Overall economic growth, especially growth of exports, is crucially dependent on improved performance of and adequate investment in key infrastructural sectors. Given the reduced access to budgetary support, this can be achieved through recourse to larger private sector investment and participation.

International competitiveness of Indian industry and the future success of India's export expansion strategy are critically dependent on adequate growth and efficient performance of the infrastructural sectors. Seen in this perspective, the performance of these sectors, which produce predominantly non-tradable goods and services in the economy, will determine the success of on-going structural reforms. Hence, policy attention is now increasingly focussed on performance of these core sectors and on measures required to improve their performance. Such a shift of focus to structural reforms in the energy, transport and communications sectors also represents a sequential follow-up to the measures undertaken so far to restore macro-economic balance in the economy and removing the distortions in trade, industrial and financial policies.

TABLE 8.1

Trends in the Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	April-December* 1991	April-December* 1992	Change over previous year 1990-91	Change over previous year 1991-92	Change over previous year 1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							(per cent)		
Energy									
1 Coal									
(a) Production	Mn.tonnes	200.89	211.73	229.28	153.8	158.22	5.40	8.29	2.87
(b) Pit-head stocks(year-end)	,,	37.43	42.56	48.73	34.49	37.72	13.71	14.50	9.37
(c) Despatches	,,	191.93	201.07	218.85	158.34	166.36	4.76	8.84	5.07
2 Electricity generated (Utilities only)	Bn. kwh	245.4	264.3	286.7	211.47	221.28	7.70	8.48	4.64
(a) Hydel	,,	62.1	71.53	72.55	56.83	54.24	15.19	1.43	-4.56
(b) Thermal (incl.nuclear)	,,	183.3	192.7	214.15	154.64	167.04	5.13	11.13	8.02
3 Petroleum									
(a) Crude oil production	Mn.tonnes	34.09	33.02	30.34	22.92	20.44	-3.14	-8.12	-10.82
(b) Refinery throughput	,,	51.94	51.77	51.42	37.54	40.36	-0.33	-0.68	7.51
Transport and communications									
1 Railway revenue-earning goods traffic	,,	309.97	318.4	337.98	244.91	254.45	2.72	6.15	3.90
2 Cargo handled at major ports	,,	148.38	152.86	157.86	114.18	121.78	3.02	3.27	6.66
3 Telecommunications-new telephone connections provided (DELs)	'000Nos.	416.22	485.76	735.41	277.62	378.3	16.71	51.39	36.27

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

8.2 All these sectors are characterised by the dominant presence of public sector enterprises (PSEs). Many of these sectors have been the exclusive preserve of PSE activity. A number of these infrastructural sectors are in the nature of natural monopolies,for instance, railways, ports and airports, where the role of Government

regulation and direct intervention has traditionally been higher than in other sectors and has been justified on grounds of technical and allocative efficiency. Policy measures taken so far to restore fiscal balance have sought to impose a hard budget constraint on the operation of these PSEs and reduce their dependence on budgetary support. Even for future capacity expansion, sectors such as telecom are now expected to mobilise the required investment funds through internal resource generation or from the capital markets. The Eighth Plan also postulates a larger role of private sector investment for further capacity expansion in these sectors. Any discussion of the performance of and prospects for these sectors, will therefore need to pay special attention to the two issues of efficiency in operation of PSEs and modalities for private sector participation in these sectors.

Coal

8.3 Coal production increased by 2.9 per cent during April-December 1992 over the corresponding period in 1991. The output of 158.22 million tonnes reached by December 1992 was, however, three per cent below target. The shortfall was due almost entirely to a 12.7 per cent slippage in output of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) owing to disturbed law-and-order condition (Table 8.2).

TABLE 8.2

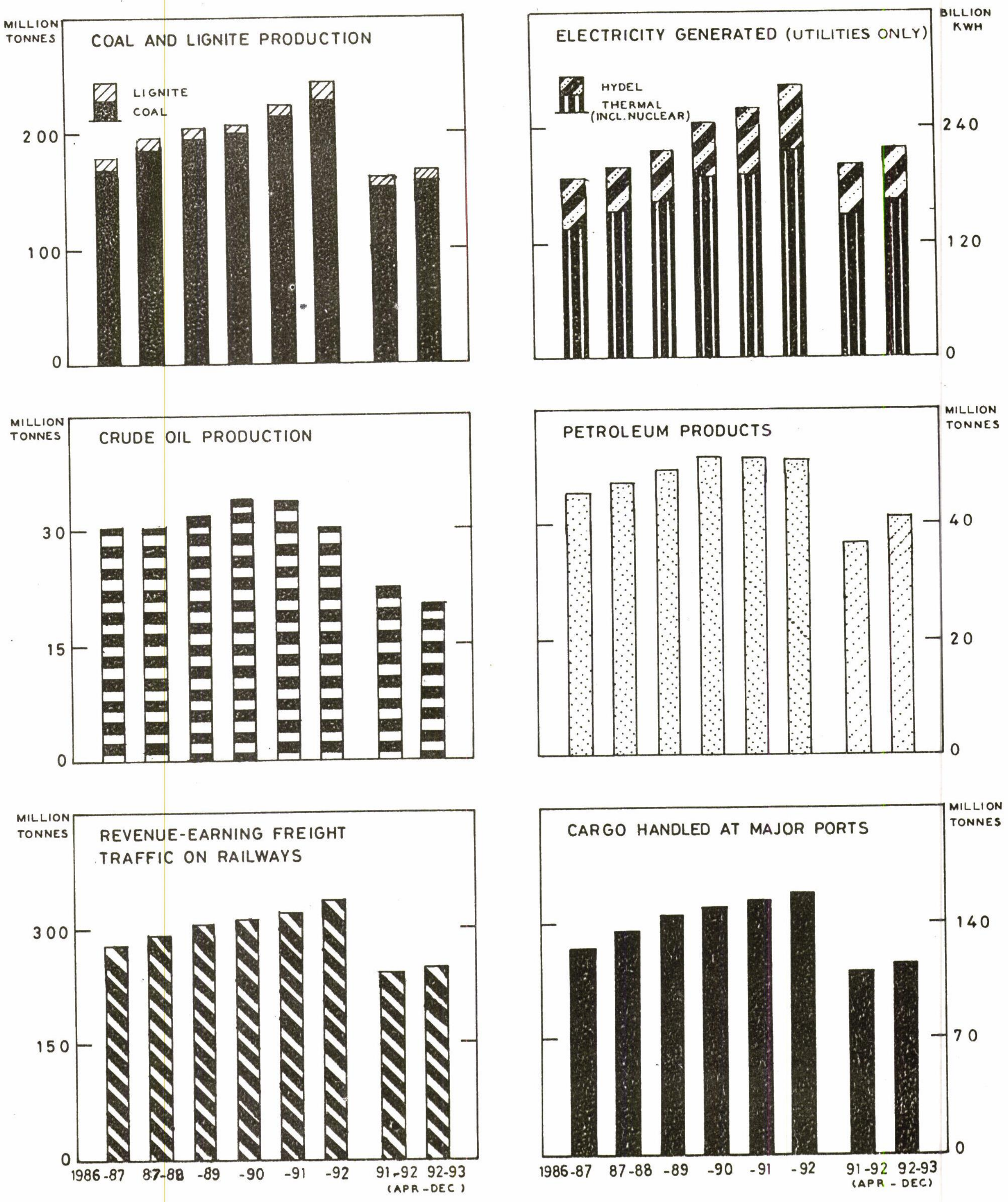
Trends in the Coal Sector

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991	1992	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Million tonnes)					(per cent)	
1 Production								
(i) CIL								
(a) Opencast	119.92	133.80	147.52	95.78	99.49	11.57	10.25	3.87
(b) Underground	58.70	55.84	56.62	40.28	40.44	-4.87	1.40	0.40
(ii) SCCL								
(a) Opencast	5.77	6.59	8.28	5.10	5.34	14.21	25.64	4.71
(b) Underground	12.03	11.12	12.30	9.24	9.54	-7.56	10.61	3.25
(iii) Others								
(a) Opencast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Underground	4.47	4.38	4.56	3.40	3.41	-2.01	4.11	0.29
Total	200.89	211.73	229.28	153.80	158.22	5.40	8.29	2.87
2 Production (By coal grades)								
(a) Coking coal	44.43	45.30	46.28	30.07	29.87	1.96	2.16	-0.67
(b) Non-coking coal	156.46	166.43	183.00	123.73	128.35	6.37	9.96	3.73
(c) Washed coal	11.12	11.19	12.88	8.67	8.78	0.63	15.10	1.27
(d) Middlings	4.61	4.40	4.94	3.44	3.66	-4.56	12.27	6.40
3 Pithead stocks (year-end)	37.43	42.56	48.73	34.49	37.72	13.71	14.50	9.37
4 Despatches	191.93	201.07	218.85	158.34	166.36	4.76	8.84	5.07
5 Lignite production $	12.60	11.76	12.50	9.01	9.28	-6.67	6.29	3.00
6 Output per man-shift (OMS)								
(i) CIL	1.21	1.31	1.40	1.26	1.33	8.26	6.87	5.56
(ii) SCCL	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.91	0.94	-3.03	2.08	3.30

* Provisional.
@ April-December.
$ By NLC only.

Figure 8·1

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



8.4 Raw coking coal production during April-December 1992 at 29.87 million tonnes was marginally less than the output over the previous year. Output of washed coal which was 12.9 million tonnes in 1991-92 reached 8.78 million tonnes in April-December 1992, a 1.3 per cent increase over the previous year. Given the high ash content of Indian coking coal, a more rapid increase in coal beneficiation capacity is required to meet domestic demand and to keep imports in check. Coking coal imports reached a level of 6.08 million tonnes in 1991-92. Investment in modernisation of existing washing capacity and in overall capacity expansion will therefore represent efficient import substitution for the iron and steel sector. Some measures have already been initiated. These include modernisation of existing washeries, augmentation of power supply through direct feeders from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), and installation of captive power generating units in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

TABLE 8.3

Productivity in the Coal Sector (in terms of OMS)

Company	1990-91			1991-92*			April-December 1992*		
	Under-ground	Open-cast	Total	Under-ground	Open-cast	Total	Under-ground	Open-cast	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				(Million tonnes)					
1 Eastern coalfields Ltd.	0.42	1.57	0.61	0.44	1.56	0.62	0.42	1.21	0.52
2 Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	0.46	1.91	0.79	0.43	2.14	0.78	0.43	2.04	0.76
3 Central Coalfields Ltd.	0.44	1.97	1.31	0.47	2.27	1.47	0.45	2.16	1.36
4 Northern Coalfields Ltd.	-	8.8	8.8	-	8.03	8.03	-	6.88	6.88
5 Western Coalfields Ltd.	0.67	3.31	1.24	0.63	3.43	1.30	0.64	3.17	1.23
6 South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.79	7.58	2.24	0.79	7.94	2.45	0.79	6.83	2.01
7 North Eastern Collieries	0.4	1.78	0.65	0.44	3.12	0.92	0.45	2.87	0.89
8 Coal India limited	0.54	3.33	1.31	0.53	3.70	1.40	0.52	3.56	1.33
9 Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	0.65	4.76	0.96	0.67	4.46	0.98	0.66	4.10	0.94
Percentage change over the corresponding period of the previous year									
1 Eastern coalfields Ltd.	-2.33	3.29	0.00	4.76	-0.64	1.64	0.00	12.04	0.00
2 Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-4.17	0.00	3.95	-6.52	12.04	-1.27	2.38	7.37	10.14
3 Central Coalfields Ltd.	-2.22	8.84	9.17	6.82	15.23	12.21	4.65	113.86	6.25
4 Northern Coalfields Ltd.	-	0.80	0.80	-	8.75	-8.75	-	-10.88	-10.88
5 Western Coalfields Ltd.	-4.29	-13.80	-5.34	-5.97	3.63	4.84	6.67	13.62	4.24
6 South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	19.94	12.56	0.00	4.75	9.38	3.95	-8.20	-12.23
7 North Eastern Collieries	-2.44	-25.52	-17.72	10.00	75.28	41.54	4.65	15.73	12.66
8 Coal India limited	-1.82	8.12	8.26	-1.85	11.11	6.87	1.96	6.27	5.56
9 Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	-8.45	-12.82	-3.03	3.08	-6.30	2.08	1.54	0.00	3.30

* Provisional.

8.5 Non-coking coal output in 1991-92 was 183 million tonnes. The pressure to raise output levels at a rapid rate as also the relatively simpler production methods in open cast (OC) mines have contributed to a marked shift in favour of open cast mining, Coal production from OC mines is generally of poorer grades and fit only for thermal power generation. Expansion in OC output thus also reflects the increasing importance of the power sector as a coal user.

8.6 In spite of increasing mechanisation both in OC mines and Under Ground (UG) operations, the coal industry employs a massive work force of nearly 700000 employees. OC mines which today produce 70 per cent of the total output in CIL, employ only 20 per

cent of its total manpower. The remaining 80 per cent are deployed in UG mines which contribute about 30 per cent of CIL's output. Overall output per man shift (OMS) of the CIL was 0.77 tonnes in 1981-82 and increased to 1.40 tonnes in 1991-92 (Table 8.3). Planning Commission has fixed an OMS target of 0.66 tonnes for the UG mines of CIL and 4.32 tonnes for the OC mines, to be achieved by 1996-97. Improvement in productivity levels which can be achieved through better utilisation of existing stock of machines and equipment both in OC and UG mines, will contribute greatly to minimising cost increases in the sector. A degree of flexibility in manpower deployment and in rationalising the work force may also be necessary for the industry to be able to achieve its productivity targets.

8.7 Total despatches of coal during April-December 1992 stood at 166.36 million tonnes, 5.1 per cent higher than output in the same period of last year. Despite higher despatches, total pit-head stocks of coal increased to 37.72 million tonnes at the end of December 1992 from 34.49 million tonnes a year earlier. These levels are far above the optimal stock levels which would be equal to one month's production (about 20 million tonnes). Pithead stocks not only add to the cost of production but also pose a serious danger of fire as Indian coal is prone to auto-combustion when exposed. Faster loading and wagon movement can eliminate excess pit-head stocks. However, during 1991-92, 15568 wagons per day (wpd) were loaded and dispatched as against a target of 16487 wpd.

8.8 Production of lignite in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) was 12.5 million tonnes in 1991-92 and 9.28 million tonnes during April-December 1992 against the target of 9.55 million tonnes. NLC has extended its activities to Rajasthan where it is implementing a Rs.828 crore mine-cum-power project in Barsingsar of Bikaner district.

8.9 Sector-wise offtake of raw coal in 1990-91, 1991-92 and the first half of 1992-93 is given in Table 8.4. The anomalous position of rising pit-head stocks on the one hand and supply shortages of superior grades of non-coking coal in some parts of the country on the other has to be rectified. Quality improvement in non-coking coal supplies through manual or mechanical deshaling as well as washing is part of the solution to this problem. This will, however, require investment in washing capacity and price revision. A more efficiently working market for non-coking coal can help take care of these distributional problems. Such a market could be established by permitting private companies to stock coal and eliminating the present system of Government- sponsored permits for different categories of coal consumers. This has created a complex system of paper trading and prevented a rationalisation of coal distribution system.

8.10 Public sector coal producing companies have received declining budgetary support in the last two years. They have had to rely increasingly on internally generated resources for financing their investment. CIL has also suffered from heavy outstanding dues which had touched the level of Rs.2145 crore as on 1 August 1991. Consequently, it came out with the cash-and-carry scheme from 1 October 1991. Coal is now supplied to State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and other power utilities only against advance payments to CIL. The scheme is expected to improve the financial position of CIL and reduce the number of disputes between coal companies and power utilities.

8.11 The Government has allowed private power-generating companies to own and develop captive coal mines. This will augment capacity and ensure reliability both on account of quality and delivery schedules. The necessary amendment to the Coal (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is expected to be enacted by Parliament. It was pointed out earlier that both non-coking and coking coal reserves in India are characterised by high ash content. This necessitates their beneficiation at the pit-head so as to reduce the load on transport and improve boiler and blast furnace efficiency. Washing capacity, both for coking and non-coking coal, has therefore to be expanded at a rapid rate. Given the constraint on Government investment outlays, the private sector has been invited to put up washing capacity for captive needs.

TABLE 8.4

Sectorwise Offtake of Raw Coal

Sector	1990-91	1991-92*	April-December* 1991	April-December* 1992	Change over previous year 1991-92	Change over previous year 1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Million tonnes)			(per cent)	
1 Power(including midlings)	118.79	136.90	98.84	106.47	15.25	7.72
2 Steel	30.05	31.65	18.81	18.59	5.32	-1.17
3 Cement	9.74	9.97	7.39	8.05	2.36	8.93
4 Others	53.56	50.41	38.36	37.79	-5.88	-1.49
Total	212.14	228.93	163.40	170.90	7.91	4.59

* Provisional
@ April-December

8.12 Emphasis in the coal sector has now to shift from simply meeting physical production targets to producing consistently higher quality coal and minimising the buildup of pit-head stocks. The need to generate larger investment funds will also put a premium on achieving higher productivity and profits. The public-sector coal companies are taking the required steps in this direction.

Power

8.13 In 1991-92, total power generation at 286.7 billion kWh increased by 8.5 per cent over 1990-91 (Table 8.5). While thermal and hydro generation went up by 11.8 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively; nuclear generation declined by 9.7 per cent.

TABLE 8.5

Trends in the Power Sector (utilities only)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	April-December* 1991-92	April-December* 1992-93	Change over previous year 1990-91	Change over previous year 1991-92	Change over previous year 1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Billion KWH)					(per cent)	
1 Power generation	245.10	264.20	286.70	211.47	221.28	7.79	8.52	4.64
(i) Hydro-electric	62.00	71.50	72.50	56.83	54.25	15.32	1.40	-4.55
(ii) Thermal	178.50	186.50	208.60	150.67	162.26	4.48	11.85	7.69
(iii) Nuclear	4.60	6.20	5.60	3.98	4.78	34.78	-9.68	20.15
			(per cent)					
2 Plant load factor of thermal plants	56.50	53.80	55.30	53.40	54.80	-	-	-

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

8.14 Total generation of power in April-December, 1992 was 221.28 billion kWh compared to 211.47 billion kWh during the same period last year, showing a growth of 4.6

per cent. Thermal generation went up by 7.7 per cent and nuclear power by 20.2 per cent. However, hydel generation at 54.25 billion kwh was lower by 4.5 per cent. This shortfall may be made up during the remaining months as the monsoon has been bountiful in the southern region where the shortfall was concentrated.

8.15 The PLF provides a powerful indicator of operational efficiency in conditions of excess demand. As Table 8.6 reveals, the PLF in 1991-92 in central sector was appreciably higher than achieved by the SEBs. The overall PLF of 55.3 per cent in thermal plants achieved in 1991-92 can be substantially improved because, under the same conditions, the central sector and private thermal plants achieved PLF of 64.7 per cent and 56.7 per cent respectively. Every one per cent improvement in PLF makes available an additional 500 MW of power. Improvement in the PLF will increase power availability as well as generate greater financial resources for the SEBs.

TABLE 8.6

Plant Load Factors : Achievements during 1990-91, 1991-92 and April-December, 1992

(per cent)

Board/Undertaking/ Sector	Plant load factor			
	1990-91 Actual	1991-92 Actual	April-December 1992 Target	April-December 1992 Actual
1	2	3	4	5
PLF above 50%				
1 West Bengal Power Development Corporation	57.30	61.40	61.50	58.70
2 Rajasthan State Electricity Board	42.80	52.60	67.00	72.80
3 Maharashtra State Electricity Board	58.20	61.30	56.20	58.30
4 Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	65.80	62.10	64.00	60.30
5 Gujarat State Electricity Board	57.70	57.00	58.10	59.60
6 Punjab State Electricity Board	53.00	52.80	60.60	58.20
7 Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	50.90	57.20	53.40	53.80
8 Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	58.30	55.70	58.80	62.20
PLF 40% to 50%				
1 Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	52.70	49.20	53.70	48.80
2 Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	52.10	44.30	47.00	48.60
3 Haryana State Electricity Board	34.60	45.80	48.20	48.90
4 Karnataka Power Corporation	76.30	59.10	59.90	45.40
PLF below 40%				
1 West Bengal State Electricity Board	30.90	30.80	35.80	28.70
2 Orissa State Electricity Board	34.00	30.00	31.80	31.70
3 Assam State Electricity Board	27.70	24.60	33.70	23.50
4 Durgapur Projects Ltd.	24.50	17.80	25.80	25.30
5 Bihar State Electricity Board	24.00	21.30	33.20	24.00
PLF of Central Sector (Total)	58.10	64.70	61.60	59.50
PLF of individual units:				
1 Neyveli Lignite Corporation	69.60	66.30	57.30	54.60
2 National Thermal Power Corporation	60.90	69.20	66.20	65.20
3 Damodar Valley Corporation	33.30	33.60	38.00	30.10
PLF of private utilities	58.40	56.70	53.00	60.10

8.16 During April-December 1992, the gap between requirement and availability of power was 8.5 per cent compared to 7.7 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. Majority of the deficit States have a PLF of less than 50 per cent. Thus, better utilisation of existing capacity can greatly mitigate the prevailing shortage conditions. The country is facing a peaking shortage of about 20 per cent which is likely to persist in the medium term. In a regime of shortages, proper grid management becomes vital. There is an urgent need for agreement among the constituent members of each region for observing grid discipline while managing the load in their respective systems to facilitate integrated operation of the regional power systems. This can be achieved through financial incentives including a two-part or a time-of-day tariff system. Appropriate price policy can also play an important role in levelling off peak demand.

8.17 During 1991-92, total capacity of 3027 MW was installed as against a target of 3811 MW (Table 8.7). Thermal capacity has increased in 1980-81 to 1990-91 by 10.7 per cent per annum whereas hydroelectric capacity has shown a trend growth rate of 5.3 per cent per annum. The decline in the share of hydel capacity has to be reversed so that an optimal capacity mix of 40 per cent hydel in total power generation may be achieved. During April-December 1992, 1500 MW of additional thermal and 228 MW of hydel capacity was commissioned. This was much below target.

TABLE 8.7

Addition to Generating Capacity

(MW)

Sector	1990-91		1991-92		April-December 1992	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermal	2971	2331	2587	2371	2103	1500
Hydro	1007	446	754	436	252	228
Nuclear	235	nil	470	220	220	220
Total	4212	2777	3811	3027	2575	1948

8.18 If the existing rate of capacity utilization in the power sector is maintained, the installed capacity requirement in 1996-97 to achieve Central Electricity Authority's (CEA) projected supply availability of 81.6 per cent for peak demand works out to nearly 104235 MW. This implies that additional capacity of 35153 MW would need to be added during the Eighth Plan unless PLF and capacity utilization levels are improved.

8.19 The Eighth Plan document envisages a total addition of 30538 MW of additional capacity. The Central sector is expected to add 12859 MW of new capacity which will bring its share to 32 per cent in the total installed capacity by 1996-97. In the State sector an addition of 17680 MW is planned. This includes a capacity addition of 2810 MW in private projects. The Eighth Plan document indicates that another 3000 MW of additional capacity in the private sector may materialise over and above the 2810 MW already approved in the private sector.

8.20 The State sector will need to generate large volumes of internal resources so as to meet its capacity expansion targets. The present experience of internal resource generation by SEBs is dismal; they made losses of Rs.1724 crore in 1990-91, and Rs.1683 crore in 1991-92 and are expected to lose Rs.2230 crore in 1992-93. In 1991-92, only Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards generated surpluses. The SEBs, which are expected to earn a rate of return of a minimum of three per cent on net fixed assets, actually made losses of 14.2 per cent on net fixed assets during 1991-92. Only three out of 18 SEBs achieved the stipulated rate of return. On 31 October 1992, the SEBs owed Rs.2693 crore to the Central power corporations.

8.21 The poor financial performance of the SEBs has led to reduced access to market borrowings and inability to utilize multilateral and bilateral assistance. Only 26 per cent of the total commitments by the World Bank for State sector power projects have been utilized. The problem can be resolved with some effort at better project management and an improvement in the tariff structure for power supplied by SEBs.

8.22 The average price of power charged by various SEBs in 1992 was 86 paise per unit, about 50 per cent of the long-run marginal cost. The agricultural sector alone accounted for a loss of about Rs.5181 crore in 1991-92 and Rs.5889 crore in 1992-93; the average tariff realisation from agriculture was only 17 paise per unit. The domestic consumer sector is also highly subsidised; the supply of power to this sector resulted in an estimated loss of Rs.1223 crore in 1991-92 and Rs.1565 crore in 1992-93 (Table 8.8). Apart from the extensive cross-subsidies involved in the prevailing power tariff structures, the SEBs have continued to suffer from high transmission and distribution (T&D) losses. These T & D losses have remained above 20 per cent while the international average is less than 10 per cent. Underinvestment in transmission systems and inability to replace these systems is the major cause for such high T&D losses, but inadequate billing and pilferage of power are not insignificant.

TABLE 8.8

Cross-subsidies in the State Power Sector

(Rs.crore)

Year	Agriculture	Domestic	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	-2801	-1056	2133	-1724
1991-92	-5181	-1223	4721	-1683
1992-93*	-5889	-1565	5224	-2230

* Anticipated.

8.23 Restoration of the financial health of SEBs and improvement in their operational performance are the most critical issues today in the power sector. A minimum three per cent return on net fixed assets with a minimum agricultural tariff of 50 paise per unit may provide a working framework for fixing tariffs and achieving the necessary improvement in financial performance. This will involve an overhaul of the existing tariff structure and substantial reduction in cross-subsidies. This step will generate internal resources of Rs.5000 crore and encourage consumers to conserve energy. On the operational side, SEBs need to improve their PLF and bring down T&D losses.

8.24 It is important to attract domestic and foreign private investment to overcome the resource constraint in this sector. Such investment in the power sector will substantially improve the overall risk perception of the Indian economy in the investing community in India and abroad. The Government has already revised the electricity statutes to permit private generating companies to be established. A package of incentives for private investors, both Indian and overseas, has also been announced. This includes a guaranteed rate of return of 16 per cent and the permission for private generating companies to own captive coal mines. An additional capacity of more than 2800 MW is expected to be put up in the private sector. So far, new proposals for capacity addition by private enterprises of 14082 MW with a total investment of more than Rs.35000 crore have been received. However, no proposal has so far fructified. Given the normal gestation period for power projects, additional capacity in the private sector may not come on line within the Eighth Plan period unless urgent action is taken now. Absence of legally enforceable fuel linkages, lack of access to the final market for electricity, the poor finances of the SEBs, their poor record in settling debts and hence poor credibility as buyers of power - these are

the major obstacles to the attraction of private investment into power sector. The mechanism of escrow accounts into which SEB earnings would flow and on which private power suppliers would have the first claim may reduce the disincentive; but nothing would work better than the restructuring of tariffs to make the SEBs financially viable.

8.25 It is crucial that the power supply position is improved substantially if the economy has to grow at the rate of 5.6 per cent per annum as envisaged in the Eighth Plan. The 14th Electric Power Survey predicts that peak demand will grow at 8-9 per cent per annum and that energy demand will more than double during the Plan period. Urgent initiatives are therefore required to address the structural issues in this sector.

Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants

8.26 Crude oil production during 1991-92 was 30.34 million tonnes, 4.6 per cent below target and 12.4 per cent lower than the peak of 34.09 million tonnes achieved in 1989-90. Oil and Natural Gas Commission's (ONGC) off-shore structures contributed 62 per cent of the total. Oil India Limited's (OIL) on-shore output accounted for eight per cent.

8.27 Targetted crude production during 1992-93 is 28.46 million tonnes, 6.6 per cent lower than 1991-92 output. This decline is evident in the output of April-December 1992 which at 20.44 million tonnes was 10.8 per cent below the previous year's level (Table 8.9). Consequently, domestic production, which accounted for 70 per cent of total consumption in 1984-85, saw its share decline to 56 per cent in 1990-91 and further to 50 per cent in 1991-92. It will go down further during 1992-93 and put pressure on the balance of payments.

TABLE 8.9

Trends in the Petroleum Sector

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Million tonnes)					(per cent)	
1 Crude oil production	34.09	33.02	30.34	22.92	20.44	-3.14	-8.12	-10.82
(i) Onshore	12.37	11.83	11.38	8.57	8.44	-4.37	-3.80	-1.52
(a) ONGC	9.67	9.18	8.85	6.63	6.55	-5.07	-3.59	-1.21
(b) OIL	2.7	2.65	2.53	1.94	1.89	-1.85	-4.53	-2.58
(ii) Offshore	21.72	21.19	18.96	14.35	12	-2.44	-10.52	-16.38
2 Refinery through put	51.94	51.77	51.42	37.54	40.36	-0.33	-0.68	7.51
3 Production of petroleum products	48.69	48.56	48.35	35.17	37.71	-0.27	-0.43	7.22
		(Billion cubic meters)						
4 Naural gas production	16.98	18.00	18.65	13.87	13.61	6.01	3.61	-1.87

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

8.28 The decline in crude oil production is not due to inadequacy of reserves. The reserve base is comfortable at a reserve/production ratio (R/P ratio) of 26:1. The onshore

and offshore R/P ratios for the country are 26.2:1 and 25.9:1 respectively. This compares favourably with R/P ratios of 18.3:1 for Asia and Australia; 10.1:1 for the USA; 9.0:1 for Western Europe, and 24.5:1 for Africa. The immediate reasons for the decline in output are major technical constraints such as a high gas-to-oil ratio (GOR) in the wells of Bombay High; high water cut in North Gujarat fields; and inadequate water injection in the Gandhar fields of South Gujarat. There are also structural causes for the declining trend in crude oil production, namely: (i) over-exploitation of some major offshore structures, specially in the Bombay High fields; (ii) underinvestment in exploration and slowdown of drilling operations on account of resource constraints faced by the public sector oil-producing companies; (iii) non-generation of investible surpluses by oil-producing companies and (iv) continuation of disturbed conditions in oil-producing areas in the North-East, which also hampered refinery production. While some of the more contingent and technical constraints may be overcome through efficient corporate management, the structural issues have to be addressed through policy measures. By opening this sector to domestic and foreign private investment and relaxing the administrative controls on petroleum prices, the first set of policy measures which address these issues has been taken during the current year.

8.29 An important step in this respect was taken on 16 September 1992 when an average price increase of 18 per cent on petroleum products was announced. The price of kerosene used in households was left unchanged. It has enabled the Government to pay more remunerative prices to oil-producing companies, ONGC and OIL. The base price for indigenous crude was revised simultaneously from Rs.968/M.T. to Rs.1506/M.T. This will help the oil companies to generate internal resources for investment. The price increase would be adequate to cover the deficit in the Oil Pool Account.

8.30 The total refinery crude throughput of 51.42 million tonnes during 1991-92 was a little below the level of last year. The shortfall was a result of lower domestic crude availability and import compression. The target set for 1992-93 is 52.23 million tonnes. The refinery throughput of 40.36 million tonnes in April-December 1992 is 2.4 per cent higher than target. Capacity utilization of the refineries during the current year so far has been 103.3 per cent. The capacity of refinery crude throughput has been more or less unchanged since 1989-90.

8.31 Refinery production of petroleum products during 1991-92 was 48.35 million tonnes, a little less than the level reached during the previous two years. During April-December 1992, a production level of 37.71 million tonnes was achieved, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the previous year.

8.32 Under the liberalised industrial policy framework, setting up of new refineries is now allowed in both the private and the joint sectors. Joint sector refineries with a capacity of six million tonnes each are planned to be set up in the eastern, central and western regions of the country. Letters of Intent have been issued to the leading companies in the country to establish refineries in collaboration with renowned foreign companies. These ventures envisage creation of additional refinery capacity of over 40 million tonnes in the country, which may come on stream after 3-4 years. The projections for petroleum product output therefore envisage significant increases only after 1994-95.

8.33 The decline in the production of crude oil in the face of rising domestic demand has necessitated increasing dependence on imports of crude oil. Imports of crude oil and petroleum products increased from 21.88 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 33.44 million tonnes in 1991-92, an annual average compound growth rate of 11.2 per cent. During April-December 1992, imports reached 29.75 million tonnes as against 23.35 million tonnes during the same period last year. During 1991-92, the value of imports of crude and petroleum products was Rs.13038 crore as against Rs.10779 crore during 1990-91. During April-December 1992, Rs.11963 crore of imports were made as against Rs.9259 crore during the same period last year. The downward adjustment in the external value of the Rupee has increased the cost of oil imports. US $ 5.1 billion was allocated in the

current year for oil imports at the official exchange rate. This allocation has been exhausted, and an estimated US $ 1 billion's worth of oil and POL is likely to imported at the market rate, adding further to their cost. The pressure on country's BOP position exerted by POL imports has to be lowered. This can be done by taking steps to raise domestic crude production, expand refinery capacity and pay greater attention to energy conservation.

8.34 The consumption of petroleum products grew at an annual average compound rate of around 6.5 per cent in the 1980s. During 1991-92, the consumption of petroleum products stood at 56.84 million tonnes, indicating an increase of 3.3 per cent over 1990-91. The growth in the consumption of middle distillates comprising mostly of kerosene and High Speed Diesel (HSD) in the 1980s was around eight per cent and that of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the light distillate category was 21 per cent. The growth of consumption of these commodities in the last two years was subdued.

8.35 After a relatively low rise in 1991-92, consumption of petroleum products during April-December 1992 rose by 4.3 per cent over the same period last year. The rate of growth was highest in the case of LPG (9.9 per cent) and HSD (9.7 per cent) (Table 8.10). Thus this year is likely to witness a significant acceleration in the growth of demand.

TABLE 8.10

Consumption of Petroleum Products**

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Million tonnes)					(per cent)	
1 Light distillates	9.41	9.8	10.13	7.47	7.65	4.14	3.37	2.41
(a) Naphtha	3.35	3.45	3.43	2.53	2.48	2.99	-0.58	-1.98
(b) LPG	2.27	2.42	2.65	1.91	2.1	6.61	9.50	9.95
(c) Petrol	3.49	3.55	3.57	2.69	2.7	1.72	0.56	0.37
2 Middle distillates	32.48	33.11	34.35	25.17	26.74	1.94	3.75	6.24
(a) Kerosene	8.24	8.42	8.35	6.19	6.29	2.18	-0.83	1.62
(b) Diesel oil	20.71	21.14	22.68	16.49	18.09	2.08	7.28	9.70
3 Heavy ends	12.2	12.13	12.36	9.08	9.13	-0.57	1.90	0.55
(a) Fuel oil	8.82	8.99	9.13	6.82	6.86	1.93	1.56	0.59
Total	54.09	55.04	56.84	41.72	43.52	1.76	3.27	4.31

* Provisional.
@ April-December.
** Excluding Refinery Boiler Fuel (RBF).

8.36 While the household sector consumes around 80 per cent of LPG, the transport sector consumes around 90 per cent of HSD. The other products are, by and large, consumed by industry. Since the household and infrastructure sectors are still deficient in energy consumption and per capita energy consumption levels are low, there is every likelihood that demand for these petroleum products would continue to increase rapidly. Unless domestic production of crude and petroleum products increases faster, an increasing amount of imports of these commodities will be required to meet the demand.

Natural Gas

8.37 The output of natural gas grew at 24 per cent a year in the 1980s. However, it was 18.7 billion cubic metres in 1991-92, only 3.6 per cent higher than in the previous year. It was 13.61 billion cubic metres in April-December 1992, a shortfall of 1.9 per cent over the same period last year. This indicates a considerable slowdown in the production of natural gas in the face of the excess demand for gas as a source of energy and chemical feedstock. The utilisation of natural gas during April-December 1992 was 89 per cent of total production during the period.

8.38 Flaring of natural gas has come down from 11 million cubic metres per day in 1991-92 to about seven million cubic metres per day currently. For an energy-deficit economy, this still represents an unacceptable waste of nation's natural resources. The flaring takes place mostly in Bombay High fields and results from inability to maintain the required reservoir pressures. It is expected that ONGC's Gas Flaring Reduction Project will be brought back on schedule and will effectively minimise the flaring in the coming years. A Gas Linkages Committee has been constituted to monitor the gas linkages between upstream and downstream projects. The private sector has been invited to participate in the bids for exploration of oil and gas and to develop discovered small and medium fields.

Conservation

8.39 Conservation of POL products is important to improve energy supply conditions and minimise the undue strain on balance of payments position of country. Conservation of hydrocarbon fuels is economical in terms of investment, shorter in term of gestation periods, quicker in terms of flow of results, and environmentally more desirable than production. Energy conservation is perhaps one of the most important components in any strategy for sustainable development.

8.40 The major planks of oil conservation strategy are: (i) increase in the oil use efficiency of the equipment, vehicles and appliances through improvisation, retrofitting and switch-over to more energy-efficient technologies: (ii) increase in the efficiency of use of petroleum products through better house-keeping, maintainance practices and improved operational arrangements; and (iii) promotion of optimal and viable inter-fuel substitution, particularly by renewable forms of energy.

8.41 An optimal consumption pattern for energy and promotion of conservation require optimisation of relative fuel prices to reflect actual costs. This essential condition for conservation can be further supplemented by consumer education .pa and awareness programmes. These are promoted by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA).

8.42 An improvement in energy balances in a number of industries such as refining, steel making, cement manufacture and aluminium smelting can contribute significantly to energy conservation. Refineries are reported to have achieved fuel savings of Rs.700 crore in the Seventh Plan and Rs.130 crore in 1991-92. A regular system of energy audits of different industries and implementing their recommendations in a time bound manner can contribute significantly in this regard.

Renewable Sources of Energy

8.43 Major programmes launched for the development and utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy include programmes for development of biogas, solar photovoltaic, wind power and micro-hydel. Over 15.75 lakh biogas plants had been set up in the country till end of March 1992 under the National Project on Biogas Development. An estimated biogas generation capacity equivalent to over 49.1 lakh tonnes of fuelwood per year valued at Rs.245.5 crore and 236.3 lakh tonnes of manure a year has been created.

The target for 1992-93 is fixed at 1.35 lakh plants of which 82800 were installed during April-December 1992. There is a need to reduce the overall cost of biogas plants and improve their efficiency through R & D.

8.44 Under the Eighth Plan, R & D would be intensified to improve the efficiency of woodstoves. So far 125.26 lakh fuel-efficient and smokeless chullahs have been set up. There is a need to diversify the feedstock to include non-woody biomass and crop residues in place of firewood. The aggregate capacity of solar photovoltaic systems installed in the country for various applications is about four MW. Over 8360 villages and hamlets have been provided with solar photovoltaic lighting systems till March 1992 and over 63 village-level solar photovoltaic power plants have been installed. A programme for the development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has been taken up and a pilot plant in Haryana was inaugurated in September 1992. The programme for solar thermal extension and solar cookers has also made substantial progress.

8.45 Till the end of March 1992, over 142 million units of electricity have been fed to the respective State grids since the commencement of the Wind Farm Programme in 1986. A capacity of 3.3 MW has been developed. A programme for installing 100 Stirling engines with 7.8 MW capacity is undergoing. The programme faces operation and maintenance problems primarily because the equipment is almost completely imported. Under the Mini-Micro/Small Hydro programme, 125 projects of up to three MW capacity of an aggregate capacity of 86 MW have been installed by end-March, 1992. Under the demonstration programme of Alternative Fuels for Surface Transportation, 25 buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation have been run with ethanol induction for over 20 lakh kilometres till the end of March 1992. They achieved approximately 14 per cent diesel replacement and 33 per cent visible smoke reduction. Battery-operated mini-buses for group transportation have also been successfully demostrated at Delhi. These programmes are being extended to other cities. The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd.(IREDA) set up in March, 1987 is a nodal agency in this area. By the end of August 1992, it had sanctioned 201 projects for about Rs.74.79 crore for installation of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) systems and for manufacturing the required equipment and devices. IREDA provides soft-term loans and fiscal incentives to users and manufacturers of NRSE systems.

8.46 Efforts are being made to involve the private sector participation in non-conventional power generation. Some of the State governments have taken a policy decision to allow generation of power from renewable sources and its distribution to nearby utilities by private promoters. Some governments are actively considering purchase of power generated from such sources by private promoters. Given the high fixed costs of these projects, which have negligible recurring costs, initial financial assistance would required. IREDA has this as one of its major objectives and is thus helping to commercialise these technologies.

8.47 One of the important means to encourage the growth and expansion of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy is to eliminate the existing subsidies in the use of conventionally generated energy. Unless the fuel costs of consuming hydrocarbon or fossil-fuel-based energy are recovered from the users, the financial motivation to shift to NRSE systems will be weak. Thus eliminating subsidies in energy consumption is justified on more than one count.

Railways

8.48 The length of the railway network during 1991-92 was 62571 route kilometers. The electrified network increased at an average annual rate six per cent in the 1980s, and by eight per cent in 1991-92. The electrified network in 1991-92 was 10809 route kilometers.

TABLE 8.11

Performance of the Railways

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	April-December* 1991-92	April-December* 1992-93	Change over previous year 1990-91	Change over previous year 1991-92	Change over previous year 1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							(per cent)	
1 Total revenue-earning freight traffic (million tonnes)	309.97	318.40	337.98	244.91	254.45	2.72	6.15	3.90
(i) Coal	130.15	135.16	146.43	106.56	113.82	3.85	8.34	6.80
(ii) Raw materials for steel plants (excl.coal)	27.43	25.90	29.56	20.93	24.44	-5.58	14.13	16.77
(iii) Pig iron & finished steel from steel-plants	10.15	10.01	11.44	7.96	8.80	-1.38	14.29	10.55
(iv) Iron ore for export	14.76	13.14	12.76	9.52	7.99	-10.98	-2.89	-16.07
(v) Cement	27.45	28.78	30.51	21.51	21.66	4.85	6.01	0.70
(vi) Foodgrains	23.66	25.35	27.38	19.39	19.16	7.14	8.01	-1.19
(vii) Fertilizers	16.97	18.36	18.59	14.08	14.51	8.19	1.25	3.05
(viii) POL	24.31	25.06	25.63	18.89	19.77	3.09	2.27	4.66
(ix) Balance (other goods)	35.09	36.64	35.68	26.07	24.30	4.42	-2.62	-6.79
2 Net tonne-kilometers (million)	229.60	235.78	250.24	181.30	184.82	2.69	6.13	1.94
3 Net tonne-kilometers per wagon per day (broad gauge)	1428.00	1455.00	1473.00	1380.00**	1439.00**	1.89	1.24	4.30**
4 Passenger traffic originating (million)	3653.00	3858.00	4048.00	2292.00**	2162.00**	5.61	4.92	-5.70**
5 Passenger-kilometers (billion)	280.80	295.70	314.56	186.10**	181.85**	5.31	6.38	-2.30**

* Provisional.
@ April-December.
** April-October.

8.49 Energy constitutes a little over 20 per cent of the Railways' working expenses. Therefore, priority is being given to energy-conserving measures like the accelerated phasing out of energy-inefficient steam locomotives, retrofitting fuel-efficient kits on diesel locomotives, fitting choppers and thyristors on electric locomotives, and introducing lightweight coaches and wagons.

8.50 Originating freight traffic increased by six per cent to 337.43 million tonnes in 1991-92 (Table 8.11). During the 1980s, it increased at an average annual rate of 4.8 per cent. Shortfalls from the target for moving traffic reflected the slowdown in industrial growth, specially in steel and engineering. The freight traffic carried was 254.45 million tonnes in April-December, 3.9 per cent higher than during the same period of previous year. 6000 kms of gauge conversion from metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge has been targetted.

8.51 There has been a progressive decline in the share of freight carried by the Railways Since rail transport is more energy-efficient and environment-friendly, the decline in its share of freight needs to be reversed by means of higher efficiency, lower costs and a competitive management of the Railways. The importance of road transport for shorter haulages of high-value and perishable products is well established. An optimum mix of both forms of transport needs to be developed.

8.52 In order to augment the coverage and efficiency of the Railways, several areas of improvement have been indicated in the Eighth Plan, particularly acquisition of rolling stock, gauge conversion, electrification of tracks and technological upgradation.

8.53 Improvement in railways can be achieved by increasing the productivity of the existing activities as well as augmenting investment. The Railways employ 16 lakh workers, the largest number for any undertaking in the country. Labour productivity has been quite low. A comprehensive human resource development programme is required to upgrade skills, retrain workers and achieve higher productivity. While staff productivity in terms of the number of traffic units per employee, asset productivity in terms of net tonnes per km per wagon-day, wagon turnaround time, loco utilisation etc. have improved over the years, there is still scope for further improvement.

8.54 Budgetary support for the Railways has declined. The prospects of extra-budgetary support by way of market borrowings are receding, resulting in further pressure on internal resource generation. Railways being a basic infrastructural facility, the scope for raising fares and freight rates is limited. Hence, they have to meet the challenge by eliminating non-essential expenditure, increasing operational efficiency, conserving energy and raising manpower productivity.

Ports

8.55 During the second half of the 1980s, the cargo-handling capacity at major ports increased at an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent to reach the level of 162.77 million tonnes in 1989-90. During 1991-92, this capacity rose to 169.3 million tonnes, four per cent over the preceding year. Cargo handled at major ports during 1991-92 was 157.9 million tonnes against 152.9 million tonnes in the preceding year and a target of 155 million tonnes.

TABLE 8.12

Trends in Traffic at Major Ports

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(Million tonnes)					(per cent)	
1 POL	63.6	65.88	69.62	50.14	54.93	3.58	5.68	9.55
2 Iron ore	33.21	31.9	32.09	22.48	20.24	-3.94	0.60	-9.96
3 Fertiliser & raw materials	6.74	7.26	7.08	5.83	6.28	7.72	-2.48	7.72
4 Foodgrains	1.16	0.88	1.2	0.93	1.18	-24.14	36.36	26.88
5 Coal	17.6	19.65	22.5	16.82	18.1	11.65	14.50	7.61
6 Vegetable oil	0.49	0.88	0.36	0.25	0.19	79.59	-59.09	-24.00
7 Other liquids	2.26	2.75	4.43	3.28	3.25	21.68	61.09	-0.91
8 Containerised cargo	7.29	8.04	7.59	5.44	6.19	10.29	-5.60	13.79
9 Others	16.03	15.62	12.99	9.01	11.42	-2.56	-16.84	26.75
Total	148.38	152.86	157.86	114.18	121.78	3.02	3.27	6.66

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

8.56 During April-December 1992, the major ports handled 121.8 million tonnes of cargo against the target of 120.4 million tonnes, 6.7 per cent more than in the period last year (Table 8.12). Major increases in traffic were in respect of POL (4.79 million tonnes), coal (1.28 million tonnes) and general cargo, mostly foodgrains (3.32 million tonnes). However, iron ore traffic declined.

8.57 The composition of traffic has undergone significant changes in recent years, making the item-wise capacities available at major ports unrealistic (Table 8.13).

TABLE 8.13

Commodity-wise Capacity and Actual Traffic Handled at Major Ports

	984-85		1991-92	
Commodity	Capacity	Traffic	Capacity	Traffic
1	2	3	4	5
		(Million tonnes)		
POL	55.25	49.73	78.00	69.42
Iron ore	41.50	26.00	41.50	32.09
Coal	6.25	4.50	7.0	22.50
Fertilisers	3.90	6.00	7.95	7.08
Containers	3.48	3.23	6.83	7.59
General cargo	22.35	17.28	27.95	18.98
Total	132.73	106.74	169.23	157.86
		(Per cent share in the total)		
POL	41.6	46.6	46.1	44.1
Iron ore	31.3	24.4	24.5	20.3
Coal	4.7	4.2	4.1	14.3
Fertilisers	2.9	5.6	4.7	4.5
Containers	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.8
General cargo	16.8	16.2	16.6	12.0

Note: Foodgrains are included in general cargo.

8.58 The traffic in containers is expected to increase substantially in the Eighth Plan. This would require expansion and modernisation of port capacities to prevent the emergence of a major bottleneck on the growth of exports and industrial output in the coming years. Acute budgetary constraints in public sector outlay have led to the move to invite private investment in this sector. A number of ports have been asked to explore possibilities of inviting private investment for construction of new facilities. A new berth reservation scheme has been approved making major ports independent to decide and negotiate requests for berth reservations from various shipping lines. This would enable the shipping lines to call on a particular port according to a fixed schedule and have a berth available without delay. Private parties have been approved to lease berths in Haldia Docks for their exclusive use. Leasing of dry docks has also been permitted.

8.59 Port productivity has improved in recent years. The average ship turnaround time declined from 8.1 days in 1990-91 to 6.7 in 1991-92. The average ship-berth-day output increased from 3372 tonnes in 1990-91 to 3905 tonnes in 1991-92.

8.60 In contrast to port productivity, labour and equipment productivity are still low. Low labour productivity is mainly due to surplus labour in ports and outdated manning scales. These have to be renegotiated and made more flexible and raised in line with investment in equipment and machinery. Low equipment productivity is due to operational constraints such as equipment breakdown, time spent on surveys and deballasting, power failures etc.

8.61 In order to give a boost to container traffic and cut down transit time, the cabotage restrictions have been removed. Foreign shipping lines are now allowed to bring containers from the hinterland to a port and carry them from such a hub centre to destinations abroad without transhipment en route. Some foreign shipping lines have taken advantage of this scheme. The Coastal trade restrictions have also been further relaxed to give foreign ships access to minor ports for break-bulk, support and import cargo.

8.62 Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR) provides and organises the multimodal logistics infrastructure for containerised cargo traffic for international as well as internal trade and commerce. CONCOR has now significantly diversified into domestic cargo transport. During 1991-92 CONCOR handled 1.1 lakh twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), 64 per cent more than in the previous year.

Shipping

8.63 Indian vessels carried about 38 per cent of the total sea borne cargo in 1991-92 against 37.8 per cent during 1990-91. The share of Indian vessels in POL was 61 per cent in 1991-92, in bulk carriers 28 per cent (long-term target: 50 per cent) and in liner traffic 17 per cent (long-term target: 40 per cent).

8.64 The fleet strength at the end of December 1992 was 430 vessels of 6.28 million Gross Registered Tonnes (GRT) against 414 vessels of 5.917 Million GRT in November, 1991. Overseas trade during 1991-92 was 113.77 million tonnes against 111.03 million tonnes during 1990-91.

8.65 During 1985-86 to 1989-90 the gross addition was less than gross tonnage scrapped as the fleet was modernized and diversified. The acquisition of a modern, diversified fleet will continue during the Eighth Plan also.

8.66 Acquisition of vessels by ship-owning companies is now granted automatic approval except in respect of crude tankers from September 1992. There are no restrictions on the sale of vessels by shipping companies. Foreign shipping companies are free to charter Indian vessels.

8.67 Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), a public-sector unit, which accounted for 6.36 million GRT (52.6 per cent of the fleet) in 1985-86, brought it down to 3.01 million GRT (47.9 per cent of the fleet) by November 1992. It increased its gross internal resources to Rs.257 crore in 1991-92 from Rs.198 crore in 1990-91. Net profit after tax was Rs.54.46 crore in 1990-91 and Rs.114.52 crore in 1991-92. During April-September 1992 the net profit after tax was 47.06 crore, compared to 56.18 crore in the same period of the previous year.

Road and Road Transport

8.68 The total road network in the country increased 20.7 per cent from 16.9 lakh km in 1985 to 20.4 lakh km at the end of 1990-91. The National Highways constitute hardly two per cent of the total road network but carry nearly 40 per cent of the total road traffic.

8.69 The National Highway network is in need of considerable improvement. About 12 per cent of the total National Highway needs widening from single to double lanes. About 56 per cent of the total length of two-lane roads have to be strengthened; 44 per cent of the

National Highway network is expected to have traffic of more than 15000 passenger car units by 1995 and thus will have to be widened to four lanes. Selected corridors, traffic of more than 40,000 passenger car units in 1995 - about 3 per cent fo the National Highway network - needs conversion into expressways. The estimated expenditure on the above items as worked out by the Ministry of Surface Transport will be Rs.41390 crore at 1991 prices. An outlay of Rs.2600 crore has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Eighth Plan.

8.70 In the face of reduced budgetary allocation, the Government has drawn up a plan to involve the private sector in construction, maintenance and operation of fee-based facilities on national highways on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. The idea is to allow the private sector to collect fees from users for an agreed period in order to recoup their investment.

8.71 All-weather accessibility of villages has improved significantly over the years. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 93,000 villages was connected with all-weather roads.

8.72 The present share of road traffic is about 80 per cent in passenger traffic and about 50 per cent in freight traffic.

8.73 The sixty-six State Road Transport Corporations operate a fleet of nearly 1.12 lakh buses with an investment of over Rs.3910 crore. They employ over 7.53 lakh workers and carry about 6.8 crore passengers a day.

8.74 Fleet utilisation has declined from 89 per cent in 1989-90 to 87 per cent in 1991-92. Vehicle productivity at 283 kms/bus/day in 1991-92 has increased at 5 per cent per annum since 1989-90. The performance of most State transport undertakings is below the desired level. Most incur heavy losses. Their losses declined from Rs.167.30 crore in 1987-88 to Rs.118.90 crore in 1991-92 as a number of them revised fares. Financial performance should be a criterion in allocating capital grants and financial support from the Government to the SRTUs.

8.75 The number of goods vehicles registered at the end of March 1992 was 15.28 lakh. Credit scarcity and rising input costs have adversely affected the performance of private transport operators. In line with the liberalised provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, many State Governments have granted an increasing number of permits to private operators, and certain States have de-nationalised routes. The Government is considering changes in the Motor Vehicles Act to remove the ceilings on the number of stage carriage permits that can be held by an individual or company.

Civil Aviation

8.76 The civil aviation sector has two functional divisions: operational and infrastructural. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and private air taxis provide domestic air services, and Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans provides helicopter services to ONGC in its offshore operations and to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains. Infrastructural facilities are provided by the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) and the National Airports Authority (NAA).

Air India

8.77 The net profit of Air India has increased to Rs.279.03 crore in April-December 1992 compared to Rs.77.15 crore in the same period of the previous year (Table 8.14). The load factor in April-December 1992 was 58.2 per cent compared to 58.5 per cent in the same period of the previous year.

TABLE 8.14

Performance of Air India

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						(per cent)		
1 Revenue (Rs. crore)	1428.38	1747.96	2128.84	1486.28	1996.32	22.37	21.79	34.32
2 Expenses (Rs. crore)	1357.49	1666.73	2012.13	1409.13	1717.29	22.78	20.72	21.87
3 Net Surplus after tax (Rs. crore)	70.89	81.23	116.71	77.15	279.03	14.59	43.68	261.67
4 Capacity available (million tonne-km)	2292	2260	2249	1462	1513	-1.40	-0.49	3.50
5 Capacity utilised (million tonne-km)	1441	1381	1493	849	874	-4.16	8.11	2.88
6 Load factor (per cent)	62.87	61.11	66.39	58.50	58.20	-2.81	8.64	-0.51

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

8.78 Air India's load factor is still low compared to other international airlines. Its share of international traffic originating from India has come down from 42 per cent in 1981 to 35 per cent in 1990-91. Air India intends to augment its aircraft capacity and reduce the average life of its fleet by a fleet renewal and expansion plan.

TABLE 8.15

Performance of Indian Airlines

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						(per cent)		
1 Revenue (Rs. crore)	1125.15	1169	1457.85	1288.79	1189.06	3.90	24.71	-7.74
2 Expenses (Rs. crore)	1140.19	1234	1685.97	1341.76	1296.17	8.23	36.63	-3.40
3 Net surplus after tax (Rs. crore)	15.24	-64.59	-198.65	-52.97	-107.11	-523.82	207.56	102.21
4 Capacity available (million tonne-km)	1134	926.7	1089.77	904.33	779.64	-18.28	17.60	-13.79
5 Capacity utilised (million tonne-km)	826	699.2	761.08	639.53	553.96	-15.35	8.85	-13.38
6 Load factor (per cent)	72.84	75.45	69.84	70.72	71.05	3.58	-7.44	0.47

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

Indian Airlines

8.79 The total revenue of Indian Airlines increased by 3.9 per cent in 1990-91 and 24.7 per cent in 1991-92, but the expenses increased by 8.2 per cent in 1990-91 and 36.6 per centin 1991-92. The net loss tripled from Rs.64.6 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.198.65 crore in 1991-92 (Table 8.15).

8.80 The net loss at the end of April-December 1992 was Rs.107.11 crore. Revenue was 7.74 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year and the expenses incurred was lesser by 3.4 per cent. The load factor had improved to 75.5 per cent in 1990-91 but it again declined to 69.8 per cent in 1991-92.

8.81 During the current year the Indian Airlines has also suffered from the deterioration in industrial relations. The Commercial Pilots Association, had resorted to industrial action in pursuance of its demand for higher salaries and perks. The management on its part wanted to implement a productivity-linked scheme. The Airlines needs urgent remedial steps to improve its operational and financial performance. This is specially required at this stage because the Airlines is beginning to face a degree of competition in the domestic sector.

Vayudoot

8.82 The loss incurred by Vayudoot was Rs.37.07 crore in 1990-91 and Rs.30.59 crore in 1991-92, was more than the revenue earned in the respective years. The loss incurred until April-December, 1992 is Rs.15.8 crore compared to 25.1 crore in the same period of the previous year.

Pawan Hans Limited (PHL)

8.83 The induction of three Mi-8 helicopters on wet lease from Russia augmented the efforts of PHL in providing total helicopter support services to the oil sector. The revenue of the corporation is expected to increase by 27 per cent in 1992-93. Projected expenditure shows an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year. Net operating profit is projected to increase by about 46 per cent in 1992-93.

Air Taxi Services

8.84 The scheme for the operation of air taxi service by private sector has become operational since 1990. All citizens of India or groups of Indians including Non-resident Indians or public-sector undertakings can apply for an air taxi operator's permit. Air taxis are permitted to operate to all authorised airports and can decide their fares and flight schedules. Air taxi services can be operated both on a charter and on a non-charter basis. The number of passengers carried by these air tax operators has increased from 582 in 1990 to 35018 during April-November 1992.

8.85 Certain important policy initiatives have been taken recently to accelerate the development of civil aviation in the country. The tourist charter policy has been considerably liberalised so that foreign nationals can now visit the country by specially chartered aircraft, automatic clearance for which is given by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

8.86 An open sky policy for cargo has been introduced to facilitate exports. Under this policy, any foreign or domestic airline or association of exporters or private operators can bring freighters to the country for lifting of cargo from any Customs airport.

International Airports Authority of India (IAAI)

8.87 During 1990-91 and 1991-92, IAAI fell short of performance level of 1989-90 in terms of passenger and cargo handled (Table 8.16). To some extent, this represents a slowdown in tourist arrivals and foreign trade compression of 1991-92. But it also emphasises the need for better capacity utilisation and improving the quality of facilities and services at the international airports.

TABLE 8.16

Performance of the International Airports Authority of India

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							(per cent)	
1 Revenue (Rs. crore)	227.83	230.89	259.92	192.82	220.22	1.34	12.57	14.21
2 Expenses (Rs. crore)	119.89	131.84	171.34	95.01	112.08	9.97	29.96	17.97
3 Net Surplus after tax (Rs. crore)	60.94	54.05	46.08	48.59	54.27	-11.31	-14.75	11.69
4 Passengers (lakh)	199.64	177.23	188.2	140.33	146.07	-11.23	6.19	4.09
5 Cargo (Thousand tonnes)	414.99	376.9	370.3	268.9	295.12	-9.18	-1.75	9.75

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

National Airport Authority

8.88 Airport Surveillance Radars (ASR) and Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars (MSSR) were installed at Guwahati, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The total capital outlay for a set of ASR and MSSR is estimated at Rs.28.15 crore including a foreign exchange content of Rs.20.66 crore.

8.89 For the civil aviation sector, an outlay of 3998 crore has been made in the Eighth Plan. About 97 per cent of the outlay would be met from internal and extra-budgetary resources. International Air Port Authority of India (IAAI), National Air ports Authority, Pawan Hans and Air India may be able to generate internal resources. Given the present trends in financial performance, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot may not be able to generate the required quantum of internal resources.

The Post

8.90 Indian postal services have grown rapidly over the years. The country has the largest network of post offices in the world. By the end of March, 1992 the national postal network had 150346 post offices in the country. A post office covered on an average an area of 21.9 sq.km. and a population of 5827. The long-term objective is to locate a post office within three km. of every village. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), the Postal Department will open 500 Departmental sub-offices and 3000 extra-departmental branch offices.

8.91 The main thrust areas in the Eighth Plan are computerisation and associated networks for electronic mail, money transfer, mechanical sorting, quality stamps and seals.

8.92 The major projects initiated for introduction of computers for customer services have started functioning in the areas of Savings Bank, Postal Life Insurance, Counter Computerisation through Front Post Office Machines, and development of integrated Managemant Information System (MIS).

8.93 To speed up money order transmission to remote, hilly, tribal and rural areas, a proposal has been drawn up for utilising satellite network through micro-earth stations, also known as Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs), at selected locations in the country, which will reduce the transmission time and bring new customers to Postal Department for fund transfer. This network will also facilitate provision of other value-added services in future.

8.94 To expedite the sorting of mail, especially in the metro cities where a large quantities of mail have to be handled within limited hours, technology is proposed to be introduced in the form of automatic mail processing units. It is proposed to instal a unit at Bombay this year consisting of two letter sorting machines and 30 coding desks. This will be followed up by six other metro centres during the Eighth Plan period.

8.95 The number of speed post centres under the National Network has increased from six at inception in 1 August 1986 to 62 on 31 October 1992. In addition, point-to-point speed post service has been extended to 666 pairs of stations. Contractual Speed Post service is now available for any place in the country. Speed Post carried 1.2 million packets and earned Rs.3.17 crore in 1987-88; in 1991-92 it carried 5.2 million packets and earned Rs.22 crore. During April-September 1992 the traffic and revenue figures were 3.55 million and Rs.13.5 crore respectively. A manual track-and-trace system has been introduced in speed post to answer the various questions raised by the customers and to intimate to them the status of their articles whenever desired.

8.96 The Post Office Savings Bank operates through a network of 146251 Post Offices out of which about 88.7 per cent are located in rural areas. The gross collections during 1991-92 through Post Office Savings Bank were Rs.17365 crore; net collections were Rs.574 crore. The outstanding deposit balances as on 31 March 1992 were Rs.56064 crore.

8.97 The Post Office Savings Bank has been identified as an important area for computerisation. Computers have been commissioned in seven Head Post Offices in Delhi. During the current financial year, it is planned to extend them to the other three metro cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

8.98 The maximum limit of insurance for which an individual can take Postal Life Insurance (PLI) or policies was raised from Rs. one lakh to Rs. two lakh. The minimum condition of three years' service for certain categories of employees of local bodies has been removed and brought at par with other categories of employees. Extra-Departmental Agents' Group Insurance Scheme 1992 has been introduced from 1 April, 1992 at a low cost and on a wholly contributory basis. Three lakh Extra-Department employees of the Department of Posts will be covered. An almost threefold increase in the sum assured under postal life insurances and twofold increase in the number of policies has been registered as compared to 1983-84.

8.99 The gross receipts of the Department of Posts increased from Rs.841 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.948 crore in 1991-92. There was a revision of rates of foreign traffic on 1 November 1990. With working expenses of Rs.1162 crore, there was a net deficit of Rs.214 crore, Rs.41 crore less than in 1991-92(RE). The mounting deficit in the postal system has to be addressed to. Since 80 per cent of the total expenditure is accounted by establishment expenses, measures to improve staff productivity and further rationalisation of the rate structure are called for to eliminate this deficit.

Telecommunications

8.100 India has a network comprising of over 15000 exchanges with a capacity of 70 lakh lines and 60 lakh working telephones. The network is growing at the rate of 15 per cent per annum. Additional switching capacity of 9.58 lakh lines was commissioned

TABLE 8.17

Performance of the Telecommunications Sector

				April-December*		Change over previous year		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (per cent)	9
I Net additional switching capacity (lakh lines)	4.78	5.57	9.58	3.26	3.84	16.53	71.99	17.79
(i) Metro districts	1.45	1.44	2.41	1.25	0.7	-0.69	67.36	-44.00
(ii) Others	3.33	4.13	7.17	2.01	3.14	24.02	73.61	56.22
II Net telephone connections provided (DELs) (thousand)	416.22	485.76	735.41	277.62	378.3	16.71	51.39	36.27
(i) Metro districts	122.45	133.09	204.56	91.52	92.85	8.69	53.70	1.45
(ii) Others	293.77	352.67	530.85	186.1	285.45	20.05	50.52	53.39
III Telex service:								
(i) Telex capacity (lines)	1020	2051	2206	1744	2589	101.08	7.56	48.45
(ii) Telex connections	3080	2156	1795	1167	232	-30.00	-16.74	-80.12
IV Production of switching equipment (Thousand lines)	974.4	944	1095.7	573.1	796.9	-3.12	16.07	39.05
(i) Strowger	175.8	85.8	39.2	39.2	0.0	-51.19	-54.31	0.0
(ii) Crossbar	63.5	57.9	55.2	37.3	23.3	-8.82	-4.66	-37.53
(iii) Electronic	735.1	800.3	1001.3	496.6	773.6	8.87	25.12	55.78
V Laying of telephone cables (lakh conductor-km)	64.7	70.85	91.29	55.9	64.1	9.51	28.85	14.67
(i) Metro districts	22.37	19.48	23.25	13.6	16.25	-12.92	19.35	19.49
(ii) Others	42.33	51.37	68.04	42.3	47.85	21.36	32.45	13.12
VI Rural communications:								
(i) New exchanges	484	2727	4779	1122	1891	463.43	75.25	68.54
(II) New long distance public telephones (LDPTs)	1633	1742	21752	7663	13309	6.67	1148.68	73.68

* Provisional.
@ April-December.

during 1991-92 - 72 per cent more than in 1990-91. About 25 per cent of this capacity expansion was in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

8.101 Between 1979 and 1989 the number of telephone connections grew at 8.4 per cent annually. The number of new telephone connections provided in 1991-92 was 7.35 lakh direct exchange lines (DELs), 51.4 per cent more than in 1990-91 (Table 8.17). The four metros accounted for around 27.8 per cent. The number of people waiting for new connections on 31 March 1992 was 22.87 lakh, 16.6 per cent higher than a year earlier. The demand for telecommunication services has far outstripped the availability.The Eighth Plan endeavours at reducing the waiting period by installing additional switching capacity of 93 lakh lines in order to provide 75 lakh new telephone connections.

8.102 An excess capacity has been built up in tele-instruments production, which is roughly three times the actual demand. There is an urgent need to augment the production of the switching equipment so as to eliminate the mismatch. Total production of switching equipment (strowger, crossbar and electronic switches) by the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) during 1991-92 was 10.96 lakh lines, 16.1 per cent higher than in 1990-91. The Government has opened these sectors to private investment. Companies which are joint ventures of leading foreign companies and domestic companies have been permitted to manufacture electronic switches. With this initiative, it may be possible to meet the Eighth Plan demand for additional switching capacity through domestic production.

8.103 The increase in telex switching capacity during 1991-92 was 2206 lines, 7.6 per cent higher than in 1990-91; 1795 telex connections were added, 16.7 per cent less than in 1990-91. Demand for Telex connections has declined because of increased use of FAX.

8.104 The old strowger and crossbar exchanges will be phased out of production and replaced by digital switching equipment. During the Eighth plan the ITI will expand into the manufacture of cordless telephones and transmission equipment including fibre optic systems. Production in switching capacity so far has been an ITI monopoly, but is now being opened to the private sector. During 1991-92 and 1992-93 (April-December), licences were issued for switching capacity of over 1.5 million lines.

8.105 During 1991-92, 91.29 lakh conductor kilometres (lckms) of cables were laid, 28.8 per cent more than in the 1990-91. Cables laid in four metro cities accounted for 25.5 per cent of the total. In the manufacture of telecom cables, private sector investment has been allowed.

8.106 The Telecom Department has embarked upon a programme of providing public telephones in village panchayats. During 1991-92, 21800 thousand villages were provided with telephone facilities as compared to 1700 villages during 1990-91.

8.107 While retaining the objective of providing telephones against registered demand, the expansion of value-added services in the urban areas and increasing access to the telephone network in the rural areas are the two other objectives in the telecommunication sector. It has been decided to expand the supply of value-added services (telematics) with a participation of the private sector. Accordingly, these services are being given to the private sector on a franchise or licence basis, consisting of cellular mobile services, voice and electronic mail services, audio and video conferencing services, radio paging and videotex. This will relieve the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) of the financial costs of providing these services, and will give it additional revenue from licence fees and additional tariffs. Network operations may also be opened to the private sector participation. The Government will shortly come out with a National Telecom policy which will provide directions for the future expansion of the system and for structural reforms required to achieve it.

8.108 The outlay for the telecommunication sector in the Eighth Plan is Rs.25,137 crore. During 1991-92, Plan expenditure was Rs.3547 crore, 71.5 per cent was financed through internal resources. For 1992-93, the plan outlay is Rs.4500 crore, 65.3 per cent of which will be financed through internal resources. With restricted budgetary support and limited options of market borrowings, there is a need to draw up a plan for allowing private sector funding in basic telecommunication operations and services. The options may include leasing, joint ventures with a majority share for the Government, etc. They would require structural and institutional reforms in the telecommunication sector.

8.109 In the information age, the quality of services rendered by the telecommunication sector has to be of an extremely high order. The thrust has, therefore, to be on improving the operational efficiency of telecommunications and introducing measures that ensure customer satisfaction.

Outlook

8.110 Capacities in the infrastructural sectors need to expand at more than 8 per cent per annum if the target for 5-6 per cent growth in national output are to be achieved. In the absence of such expansion, inadequate supply of infrastructural facilities and services may impose a binding constraint on growth in the economy. Given the high capital-intensity of these sectors, a massive infusion of investible resources will be required to achieve these growth rates. In the context of a tight budgetary position, such resources will need to be generated from within the sector and supplemented by market borrowings and private investment from domestic as well as from foreign investors. This, therefore, calls for a radical change in the sources of capital formation within the sector. While some steps have been taken in this regard, more urgent changes will be required in the remaining years of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

8.111 These sectors are also dominated by the presence of public sector enterprises. Some of these are in the nature of public sector monopolies which were created to ensure capacity expansion in these sectors at a time when private investment was shy of entering these sectors. Conditions have now changed in many ways. Technological advances have converted a number of these industries from being natural monopolies to ones where competitive market structures can viably exist. The Indian private sector has also now matured enough to participate actively in infrastructural industries. At the same time, for reasons discussed elsewhere in this Survey, public sector enterprises have not been able to undertake adequate capacity expansion over the years. These issues will now need to be faced and resolved urgently so as to ensure that the supply, costs and quality of infrastructural facilities and services in the economy permit the user industries to become internationally competitive.

9

SOCIAL SECTORS

The process of development has, over the years, resulted in a significant reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty. The percentage of population below the poverty line decreased from 51.5 per cent in 1972-73 to 29.9 per cent in 1987-88. The per capita net national product at factor cost (at 1980-81 prices) has increased from Rs.1630 in 1980-81 to Rs.2174 in 1991-92.

Family welfare and health care measures have given positive results. The birth rate declined from 33.7 per thousand in 1980 to 29.3 per thousand in 1991. Over the same period, the death rate declined from 12.6 per thousand to 9.8 per thousand and infant mortality rate from 114 per thousand to 80 per thousand. The population problem, however, continues to be critical since the decline in birth rate has not been good enough to be an effective check on the population growth. Efforts for containment of population growth would need to be particularly intensified in the northern States.

There has been a significant improvement in the literacy rate which increased from 43.6 per cent in 1981 to 52.2 per cent in 1991. The number of primary and upper primary schools has increased from 6.1 lakh in 1981 to 7.1 lakh in 1991. Over the same period, the number of secondary educational institutions has gone up from about 52000 to 79000 and that of degree colleges for general education from 3421 to 4862 respectively. The number of universities has witnessed a considerable increase from 110 to 146 between 1981 and 1991.

A number of programmes are under implementation for the welfare of weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs),women and children. The Special Component Plan (SCP) for scheduled castes is under implementation in 21 States and 3 Union Territories (UTs). The Tribal Sub-Plan has been adopted for promotion of developmental activities and protection of interests of scheduled tribes in 18 States and 2 UTs. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) cover 2761 blocks benefitting about 150 lakh children and 30 lakh pregnant and nursing mothers in 2.7 lakh villages and urban slums. Under the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), 81000 women have benefitted up to December 1992. In addition, 51.1 per cent of the families assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and 56.2 per cent of those who were employed under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 1991-92 were SC/ST categories.

Housing continues to be a critical problem. The total backlog of housing in 1991 was of the order of 31 million comprising 20.6 million in rural areas and 10.4 million in urban areas. National Housing Bank (NHB) has provided assistance to about one million dwelling units of which 60 per cent were located in rural areas. The re-finance assistance provided by NHB up to November 1992 amounted to Rs.1367.5 crore.

About 78.4 per cent of rural population and 84.9 per cent of urban population was provided with drinking water supply as at the end of March 1992. Sanitation facility was available to 47.9 per cent of population in urban areas and to a mere 2.7 per cent in rural areas during the same period.

The various special employment programmes are mainly to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment. Under IRDP, 2.5 million families were assisted during 1991-92 and 0.8 million families during the current year (up to end of October 1992). Employment generated under JRY during 1991-92 was 808 million man-days and 320 million man-days during the current year (up to November 1992). Under the scheme of Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), 93000 persons were assisted during 1991-92 and the target set for the current year is one lakh. In the context of the on-going process of structural adjustment and economic reforms, these programmes would need to be further strengthened and implemented in a more cost-efficient manner.

Alleviation of poverty continues to be a major concern of development planning. Keeping in view the goal of near-full employment by the turn of the century, in the interim period, the provision of short-term employment for the unemployed and under-employed, particularly among the poor and the vulnerable, is considered necessary. The strategy adopted is to focus not only on the creation of new jobs but also on the augmentation of the existing employment in terms of productivity and incomes through suitable technology, market and institutional interventions. As a result of the development witnessed in the various sectors of the economy during the past years, through planning and related measures,the per capita net national product (NNP) at factor cost (at 1980-81 prices) has increased from Rs.1630 in 1980-81 to Rs.2174 in 1991-92. The extent of incidence of absolute poverty has significantly declined over the years. The decline in the incidence of poverty in urban areas is greater than in rural areas (Table 9.1.)

TABLE 9.1

Estimates of Incidence of Poverty

(Per cent)

Areas	1972-73	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	54.1	51.2	40.1	33.4
Urban	41.2	38.2	28.1	20.1
All India	51.5	48.3	37.4	29.9

Source: Planning Commission.

9.2 The Government has taken several measures for improving the quality of life of the population. The major areas/sectors which contribute to the development of the human resources are family welfare, education, health, development of women and children, welfare of weaker sections of society, housing, water supply and sanitation, labour and labour welfare, special programmes for alleviation of poverty etc. Over the years, there has been a steady improvement in important indicators of development (Table 9.2).

TABLE 9.2
Selected Indicators of Development

	Life expectancy at birth (years)@			Literacy rate (Per cent)@@			Income Per capita NNP(Rs)*
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	32.4	31.7	32.1	27.2	8.9	18.3	1127
1960-61	41.9	40.6	41.3	40.4	15.3	28.3	1350
1970-71	46.4	44.7	45.6	46.0	22.0	34.5	1520
1980-81	54.1	54.7	54.4	56.4	29.8	43.6	1630
1990-91	55.9	55.9	55.9	64.1	39.3	52.2	2174**

@ Data for 1950-51,1960-61,1970-71,1980-81 relate to periods 1941-51,1951-61,1961-71 and 1980 respectively. The figure for 1990-91 is based on age specific death rates averaged over 1981-88 as estimated by the Sample Registration System (SRS) relating to 1991.

@@ Data for 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1990-91 relate to years 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. Figures for 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71 relate to population aged 5 years and above whereas those for 1980-81 and 1990-91 relate to population aged 7 years and above. For 1991, the literacy rate excludes J & K.

* At factor cost, at 1980-81 prices.

** Quick estimate for 1991-92.

Source: (i) Planning Commission; (ii) Central Statistical Organisation.

9.3 The progress has not been uniform and there are wide variations amongst the States. Selected indicators of development, viz estimated infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate, literacy rate and population below poverty line for major States are given in Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3
Selected Indicators of Development for Major States*

States	Infant mortality rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Literacy	Population below poverty line
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(per thousand)		(per cent)	
1. Orissa	126	28.8	12.7	49.1	44.7
2. M.P.	122	35.8	13.8	44.2	36.7
3. U.P.	93	35.1	11.1	41.1	35.1
4. Assam	81	30.9	11.5	52.9	22.8
5. Rajasthan	77	34.3	9.8	38.6	22.4
6. Karnataka	77	26.8	9.0	56.0	32.1
7. A.P.	73	26.0	9.7	44.1	31.7
8. W.Bengal	70	26.7	8.1	57.7	27.6
9. Bihar	69	30.5	9.8	38.5	40.8
10. Gujarat	69	27.5	8.5	61.3	18.4
11. Haryana	68	33.1	8.2	55.9	11.6
12. Maharashtra	60	26.2	8.2	64.9	29.2
13. Tamil Nadu	57	20.7	8.8	62.7	32.8
14. Punjab	53	28.6	8.0	58.5	7.2
15. Kerala	17	18.1	6.0	89.8	17.0
All India	80	29.3	9.8	52.2	29.9

* Major States are States with population of 10 million and above as per 1991 Census.

Source: (i) Columns 2,3 and 4 are based on Sample Registration System estimates for 1991.
(ii) Column 5 is based on final population totals of 1991 Census excluding J&K in All India.
(iii) Column 6 is based on the draft report of 43rd Round of N.S.S.O data on household consumer expenditure relating to population as on 1 March 1988.

TABLE 9.4
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

(per thousand)

Year	Crude birth rate			Crude death rate			I. M. R.		
	C	R	U	C	R	U	C	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1971	36.9	38.9	30.1	14.9	16.4	9.7	129	138	82
1975	35.2	36.7	28.5	15.9	17.3	10.2	140	151	84
1980	33.7	35.1	27.8	12.6	13.7	7.9	114	124	65
1985	32.9	34.3	28.1	11.8	13.0	7.8	97	107	59
1990	30.2	31.7	24.7	9.7	10.5	6.8	80	86	50

Note: C-Combined, R-Rural, U-Urban,
IMR - Infant Mortality Rate
Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, June 1992.

Population & Family Welfare

9.4 The Census of 1991 estimated the population of India at 846.3 million. In the decade of 1981-1991, 163 million persons were added to the population. Population increased at an annual exponential growth rate of 2.1 per cent during the decade which is marginally lower than the 2.2 per cent growth rate in the previous decade of 1971-1981.

9.5 The National Family Planning Programme was launched in 1951 which gradually expanded into a community-oriented service network. Its' progress is outlined in Table 9.4. While the targets set for Seventh Plan in the case of couple protection rate, crude death rate and infant mortality rate have been achieved, that for crude birth rate has not been achieved (Table 9.5.) The cumulative performance since inception of the family planning programme reached about 80.79 million sterilisations and 46.37 million IUD insertions by 31 March 1992.Besides,there were around 14 million conventional contraceptive users and over 3 million oral pill users during 1991-92. It is estimated that out of 148 million couples in the country, 43.5 per cent were effectively protected by various methods of family planning as on 31 March 1992. The Table 9.6 presents targets and achievements for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 (up to November 1992).

TABLE 9.5
Performance of the Family Welfare Programme

		Seventh Plan Target (1985-90)	Achievement (1990)
1	2	3	4
(i) Couple protection rate	(per cent)	42.0	42.0
(ii) Crude death rate	(per thousand)	10.4	9.7
(iii) Infant mortality rate	(per thousand)	90.0	80.0
(iv) Crude birth rate	(per thousand)	29.1	30.2

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin June 1992.
Planning Commission.

TABLE 9.6

Couple Protection under the Family Planning Programme

(Thousand)

Family planning methods	1991-92 Target	1991-92 Achievement	April-November 1992 Target	April-November 1992 Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Sterilisations	5434	4055	2901	2061
Intra-uterine devices	5956	4321	3511	2491
Conventional contraceptives	16151	13980	16037	11029
Oral pills	2650	3325	4354	2079

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

9.6 According to the provisional SRS estimates of Registrar General of India, birth rate and death rate at the national level were 29.3 and 9.8 per thousand respectively for the year 1991. The infant mortality rate for the year 1991 was 80 per thousand live births. However, there are wide inter-State variations as is evident from Table 9.3. In 1981, 90 districts had a crude birth rate of 39 per thousand population and above. Of these, 83 districts were located in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The main thrust of the intervention strategies has, therefore, to be increasingly focussed on areas in States and districts with poor performance.

9.7 Several interventions have been included under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme to reduce infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality rates. Besides reducing the disease burden, and infant and maternal mortality rates,it is essential to create a positive environment for the promotion of a small family norm. The Immunisation Programme achieved high levels of immunization coverage in large parts of the country and control of vaccine preventable diseases has also established an outreach network of services and contacts with communities. Neo-natal tetanus and poliomyelitis have been brought down to negligible levels in large parts of the country. The incidence of poliomyelitis declined from over 28000 reported cases in 1987 to around 8000 cases in 1991; the decline in the incidence was particularly evident in the ten States and Union territories (with a total population of 250 million) which had high levels of immunisation coverage and an efficient surveillance system. In 1991, 1663 cases were reported in these States, a reduction of more than 80 per cent as compared to 8819 cases in 1987. Over two lakh cases of neo-natal tetanus were estimated to have been prevented in 1991 as a result of the immunization programme. The fall in the infant mortality rate from 97 per thousand live births in 1985 to 80 in 1991 is estimated to have led to the saving of about 4 lakh lives in 1991. The access to women and children established under the Immunization Programme is now being utilized to further extend and intensify the reach of other services related to maternal and child health and to accelerate the declining trend of IMR and maternal mortality rates. The package of services for children includes newborn care, immunization services, administration of Vitamin A, pneumonia therapy and appropriate case management of diarrhoeal diseases to prevent deaths. In addition, pregnant women would be provided ante-natal care, TT immunization, anaemia control, screening and referral of high risk cases, promotion of clean and safe delivery practices and birth spacing.

9.8 The containment of population growth is one of the priority objectives of the Eighth Plan. The Plan aims at reducing birth rate from 30.2 per thousand in 1990 (estimated at 29.3 in 1991) to 26 per thousand by 1997. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is also to be brought down from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 (estimated at 80 in 1991)to 70 by 1997. The National Health Policy (1983) aimed at achieving a net reproduction rate of unity (NRR=1) by the turn of the century with a crude birth rate of 21 per 1000 population, crude death rate of 9 per 1000 population and an annual natural growth rate of 1.2 per cent. The Seventh Five Year Plan envisaged the attainment of this goal in the period 2006-2011 AD.

It has now been shifted to the period 2011-2016 AD in the Eighth Plan. Policy interventions should eventually develop into a popular mass movement for achieving optimum results in containing the problem of population growth. Adequate attention has to be paid to female literacy, age at marriage, employment opportunities for women and their status in society. These are as important as achieving a reduction in infant mortality, improving health and nutrition of pre-school children and providing a comprehensive package of maternal health care services.

9.9 In spite of massive efforts, budgetary support and infrastructure development, the performance of the family welfare programme has lagged behind in the northern States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which continue to be characterised by high birth and total fertility rates. Efforts for containment of population growth have to be intensified. This calls for an integrated approach and concerted efforts through both Government and non-Government organisations besides social and political commitment to make it a national movement.

Literacy and Education

9.10 Literacy and education play a key role in human resource development. High literacy rate, especially high female literacy rate, is associated with a low rate of population growth, infant mortality, maternal mortality and other important indicators of improvement in quality of life of the population. According to the 1991 census, 52.2 per cent (excluding J&K) of the population aged seven years and above was literate as against 18.3 per cent of total population aged five years and above in 1951.The Eighth Plan has given priority to universalisation of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy in the age group of 15 to 35 years. Efforts will be made for diversification through vocational training as well as for modernisation of the content and process of education by way of computer literacy. Considering that technical education including management education is one of the effective means of creating skilled manpower required for developmental tasks, it is important to consolidate and upgrade higher and technical education. For supplementing governmental efforts and facilitating the availability of adequate resources, encouragement will be given to resource mobilisation for education. Other important aspects of the strategy include making adequate provision for freeships and scholarships to poor and meritorious students, particularly those from Scheduled Castes and Tribes and economically weaker sections. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 has been modified in the light of developments since the formulation of the policy. A National Development Council Committee on literacy has been set up in April 1992 in order to give a decisive lead on universal literacy. The growth of recognised educational institutions since 1951 is shown in Table 9.7.

TABLE 9.7

Growth of Recognised Educational Institutions since 1951

(As on 31 March)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary	209671	330399	408378	494503	558392
Upper primary	13596	49663	90621	118335	146636
Secondary schools/ pre-degree colleges	7416	17329	37051	51624	78619
Colleges for general education	370	967	2285	3421	4862
Colleges for professional education	208	852	992	1156	886*
Universities	27	45	82	110	146

* Includes only engineering, medical and teacher training institutions whereas the data for previous decades include physical education, nursery, mid-wifery, agriculture,veterinary, music, etc.

Source:- Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Primary Education

9.11 Emphasis is being given to the universalisation of elementary education (UEE) both through full-time formal schools and part-time non-formal arrangements particularly for working children and girls. Early childhood education would be expanded by attaching pre-primary schools to selected primary schools and through involvement of voluntary agencies. Towards this end, measures such as the provision of primary schools or alternatives such as non-formal education (NFE) centres within walking distance of one kilometre to every child, opening of part-time schools with appropriate adjustments and modifications to cater to the specific requirements of children in hilly, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas are envisaged. The progress of enrolment and teachers in primary and upper primary schools are given in Table 9.8.

TABLE 9.8
Enrolment and Teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools

(Lakh, as on 31 March)

Year	Primary				Upper Primary			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	138	54	192	5.38	26	5	31	0.86
1961	236	114	350	7.42	51	16	67	3.45
1971	357	213	570	10.60	94	39	133	6.38
1981	453	285	738	13.63	139	68	207	8.51
1991	581	410	991	16.37	209	124	333	10.59

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development.

9.12 The infrastructure facilities in terms of primary and upper primary schools increased more than threefold between 1951 and 1991. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) in 1990-91 in the primary stage (classes I-V) and upper primary stage(classes VI-VIII) was 101 and 60 per cent respectively.Considering that the number of overage and underage children in the GER data was in the range of 16-23 per cent and the dropout rate in 1987-88 was 47.0 per cent at the primary stage and 62.3 per cent for the elementary stage as a whole, it will be necessary to make concerted efforts for achieving the goal of universal enrolment and retention. The strategies adopted for realising this objective include a phased reduction in the ratio between primary and middle schools from the existing 4:1 to 2:1, adoption of a decentralised approach to curriculum development, quality improvement in the process of teaching and learning, emphasis on child-centred and activity-based approach and reduction of curricular load.

9.13 The scheme of Non-Formal Education (NFE) is a large and systematic programme with focus on children who are unable to attend formal schools for various reasons. The objective of the scheme is to impart education to such children with a view to achieving the goal of universal elementary education. The scheme has its focus on the ten educationally backward States. It was revised in its content and emphasis with a view to extending its coverage to urban slums, hilly, tribal and desert areas and areas with a concentration of working children in the other States. At the end of March 1992, about 68 lakh students were enrolled in 272000 NFE centres, including 81607 centres for girls and 27342 centres being run by 419 voluntary agencies.

9.14 The Scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB) was introduced in 1987-88 to bring about a substantial improvement in facilities in the primary schools in the form of buildings, provision of teachers and teaching and learning materials including blackboards, maps etc, with the aim of improving the quality of education, reducing the dropout rate and improving

the participation of girls and their retention in schools. By the end of September 1992, the scheme covered 421000 primary schools (78 per cent of the total) in 5397 blocks of 32 States and Union Territories and sanctioned 119000 posts of teachers.

Adult Education

9.15 The National Literacy Mission launched in 1988 adopted specific and time-bound approach to achieve total literacy through the involvement of non-Governmental organisations. The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) has been introduced in 179 selected districts with a special focus on literacy for rural women. About 32000 Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs) were established by 1991-92 through which post literacy programmes were institutionalised. Learning centres in clusters of 30-50 neo-literates are also organised in post-literacy campaigns. A National Institute of Adult Education was set up in January 1991 to augment technical and academic support in research and evaluation studies.

Secondary Education

9.16 The number of educational institutions of the level of higher secondary schools, intermediate and pre-degree junior colleges recorded a significant expansion from 7416 in 1951 to 37051 in 1971 and 78619 in 1991. The progress of enrolment and teachers in secondary schools is given in Table 9.9.

TABLE 9.9

Enrolment and Teachers in High/Higher Secondary Schools

(Lakh, as on 31 March)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Teachers
1	2	3	4	5
1951	13	2	15	1.27
1961	27	7	34	2.96
1971	57	19	76	6.29
1981	84	35	119	9.12
1991	140	69	209	12.73

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development.

9.17 The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education started in 1988 continued to be implemented with vigour keeping in view the priorities accorded to vocationalisation of education. The main objectives of the scheme are to provide diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and reduce the number of those pursuing higher education. The selection of vocational courses is made keeping in view the manpower requirements of various trades and skills based on surveys, information available from employment exchanges etc. The scheme lays considerable emphasis on practical training. It is being implemented in 27 States and Union Territories.

9.18 In order to improve the quality of science education and promote scientific aptitude, as envisaged under NPE 1986, a scheme for Improvement of Science Education in Schools was started in 1987-88. The important aspects of the scheme include financial assistance for providing science kits, strengthening of laboratories, upgradation of libraries, setting up of District Resource Centres for science education and training of teachers.

9.19 A scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education was started in 1988-89 with the objective of promoting integration of educational programmes with local environmental conditions. Under the scheme, 100 per cent financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories and voluntary agencies for taking up various programmes

and activities aimed at creating environmental awareness among the students. The project activities include adaptation of curriculum to local conditions and preparation of textbooks, instruction material, booklets, brochures, posters, films, audio tapes etc.

9.20 A pilot Project on Computer Literacy and Studies in schools was initiated in 1984-85 with a view to acquainting students and teachers with computer applications. To begin with, 248 selected secondary schools were covered under the project. So far the coverage is 2598 schools falling in all the States/UTs.

Higher Education

9.21 The facilities for higher education and the number of enrolments for the same have shown considerable growth. During 1991-92, two State Universities, namely North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon and Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli were established raising the total number of universities to 148. In addition, there are 28 institutes deemed to be universities. The Union Government has also established 10 Central Universities. In order to give a thrust to distance education, the Indira Gandhi National Open University established in 1985 provides access to higher education to a large segment of the population, especially from disadvantaged groups.

9.22 Higher education needs to be extended in an equitable and cost effective manner mainly by large scale expansion of distance education system and increased involvement of voluntary and private agencies. The University Grants Commission (UGC) continued its efforts to promote and encourage the concept of autonomy through the scheme of autonomous colleges. Considering the importance given to re-designing of courses for achieving manpower supply demand balances, the UGC had set up 30 Curriculum Development Centres up to December 1991, 11 in sciences, 18 in humanities and social sciences and one in vocational education. The UGC has also continued its assistance to 314 colleges engaged in the implementation of Colleges Science Improvement Programme(COSIP).

Technical Education

9.23 Technical education is a key input for enabling the country to keep abreast of the technological developments taking place else-where in the world, achieve productivity and quality in its pursuit of attaining international competitiveness and world standard of quality in all fields/sectors of activity. The main institutions in the field of technical education are the five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Madras which are imparting training in engineering and applied sciences at graduate and post-graduate levels. The four Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow have established research centres to meet the needs of other non-corporate and under-managed sectors such as agriculture, rural development, energy, health, education, habitat etc. In addition, there are about 200 recognised Technical Education Institutes (TEIs) at the first degree level and more than 560 polytechnics at diploma level with annual intake capacities of 40000 and 80000 students respectively. About 140 institutions provide facilities for post-graduate studies and research in several specialised areas with an annual capacity of 9400 students. The quantitative expansion has been accompanied by a lowering of standards. Besides, there is a structural imbalance of supply and demand in terms of skill requirement of the business sector and the traditional curriculum followed by the educational institutions. These factors give rise to problems of unemployment and under-employment. Other shortcomings include wastage of the order of 30 per cent at the degree level, 35 per cent at the diploma level and 45 per cent at the post-graduate level. The strategy for future expansion has laid emphasis on modernisation and upgradation of infrastructural facilities, industry-institution inter-action of R & D labs, research mobilisation and quality improvement in technical and management education. For revamping the technical education system, a major project estimated to cost Rs.1650 crore is being implemented with World Bank assistance in two overlapping phases. The underlying objective of the project is to enable State Governments to upgrade their

polytechnics, increase their intake capacity, quality and efficiency. The project will cover about 80 per cent of the approved polytechnics in the country.

Development of Youth and Sports

9.24 There are a number of programmes/schemes to channelise the energies of youth into constructive activities like adventure, sports, education, environmental/ecological development, national integration, drug de-addiction, combating of AIDS/HIV, vocational training, youth clubs etc. These programmes /schemes have been revamped to make them more effective and result-oriented according to the given time frame. The coverage includes involvement of 10 lakh students in youth activities through the National Service Scheme (NSS), 10 lakh in National Cadet Corps (NCC) and 24 lakh in Scouts & Guides and non-student youth activities organised by 432 Nehru Yuva Kendras. Under the National Service Scheme (NSS) volunteers are involved in conducting programmes on adult literacy (including total literacy), family welfare, national integration, wasteland development etc. NSS has adopted about 5000 villages for development and community service. National Institute of Youth Development is being set up to co-ordinate and monitor youth programmes and conduct specialised youth training programmes.

9.25 Grants are given to various National Sports Federations (51 in number) for promotion and popularisation of their respective sports disciplines. Various awards have been instituted to honour outstanding sportspersons. During 1991-92, twelve outstanding sportspersons were decorated with Arjun Award. Cash awards amounting to Rs.39.62 lakh were given to 49 medal winners in international competitions. Another 3640 sports persons were covered under different scholarship schemes for promotion of sports. To meet the standards of international competition, efforts are being made to create Olympic standard swimming pools, multipurpose indoor halls and artificial playing surfaces. During 1992-93, sportspersons continued to be covered under different scholarship schemes for promotion of sports. Cooperation of the Indian Army has been obtained in raising 13 companies of 484 boys under the Scheme of Boys' Sports Companies. Sports Authority of India (SAI) is running 31 Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) centres for 668 trainees and 17 sports hostels for 681 inmates. A total of about 1200 National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) trainees received specialised coaching in 56 SAI adopted sports schools.

Cultural Development

9.26 An approach paper on national policy on culture has been prepared. During the Eighth Plan, the thrust areas envisaged are conservation and preservation of cultural heritage and promotion of tribal folk culture. The various measures envisaged for realising these objectives include preservation, documentation, expression and dissemination of our ancient civilisation by upgrading/strengthening the existing facilities and encouraging voluntary, community and organised/corporate private efforts. During 1991-92, cultural exchange programmes were signed with nine countries and the Festival of India was organised in Germany consisting of exhibitions, seminars, performing arts and a film festival. 490 monuments were taken-up by the Archaeological Survey of India for major structural conservation during 1991-92. The Programme of Action (1992) under NPE has inter alia emphasized promotion of the concept of cultural neighbourhood, development of child's personality and interlinking of education and culture right from pre-primary stage to highest level of formal education. The National Museum Institute of History of Art Conservation and Museology has introduced courses like M.A. History of Art, Conservation and Museology, Ph.D. in History of Art and courses on Art Appreciation. The Anthropological Survey of India has prepared reports on nearly 4500 communities and brought out their introductory volume delineating the basic concepts of the project.

Health

9.27 Health and population control are among the priority objectives of the Eighth Plan. The Eighth Plan envisages that the health facilities should reach the entire population by the end of Eighth Plan. Within the Health for All (HFA) strategy, health for the underprivileged will be promoted consciously and consistently mainly through emphasising community-based systems reflected in planning of infrastructure with about 30000 population as the basic unit for primary health care.

Health and Medical Infrastructure

9.28 There has been considerable expansion of institutional facilities for treatment of sick and health care (Table 9.10).The doctor-nurse ratio works out to be 1:0.67 in 1991 against the ideal ratio considered to be 1:3. The number of registered medical practitioners per 10000 population was 1.7 in 1951; it increased to 4.7 in 1991. Hospital beds of all categories were 3.2 per 10000 population in 1951 and increased to 9.6 in 1991. There has been a considerable increase in the number of primary health centres and sub-centres. However, there is a shortage of nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, radiographers and dental surgeons in addition to a shortage of buildings.

TABLE 9.10
Expansion of Health Services

Items	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Medical colleges@	28*	60	98	106	128
2.Hospitals**	2694	3054	3862	6804	11571
3.Dispensaries**	6515	9406	12180	15968	27994
4.Community health centres@	0	0	0	217	1925
5.Pri.Health Cen.@	725	2565	5112	5568	22243
6.Sub-centres@	0	0	28489	51192	129999
7.Hospital beds**	117178	230000	348655	569495	806409
8. Doctors. **	61840	83756	151129	268712	394068
9.Dentists**	3290	3582	5512	8648	11011
10.Nurses**	16550	35584	80620	154230	264504

* Pertains to 1950.
** As on 31 December.
@ As on 31 March.
Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Primary Health Care

9.29 Primary health care has been accepted as the main instrument for achieving the target of Health for All by 2000 A.D. Accordingly, a three-tier system comprising of community health centres (CHCs), primary health centres (PHCs) and sub-centres has been established. These institutions are providing an integrated primary health care and family welfare service to people at their doorstep. There were about 2067 CHCs, 22495 PHCs and 130474 sub-centres at the end of June 1992. The target of setting up of one sub-centre for every 5000 people in ordinary areas and for 3000 in hilly and tribal areas and one PHC for population of 30000 in general and 20000 for hilly and tribal areas have almost been achieved. However, 58.6 per cent of sub-centres, 42.6 per cent of PHCs and 39.4 per cent of CHCs as in June 1992 did not have buildings of their own. The lack of buildings, shortage of manpower and inadequate provision of drugs, equipment etc. constituted major impediments to full utilisation of these units.

Control of Communicable Diseases

9.30 Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has emerged as a new public health problem in the country. The AIDS Control Programme was launched in 1986 as a Central Sector Scheme. Establishment of surveillance centres, testing of cases for infection, training of personnel and mass health education formed the main activities of the programme. But the incidence of the disease has shown an increase from 137 seropositives among 41000 tested up to May 1987 to 11071 seropositives among 15.55 lakh persons tested up to November 1992. The measures undertaken include establishment of 62 surveillance centres in 35 cities for tracking the spread of infection amongst group practising high risk behaviour, ensuring blood safety by surveillance and undertaking a phased programme of development of blood banks, establishment of 118 zonal blood testing facilities for testing HIV infected blood collected at the blood banks, strengthening of 13 regional hospitals for management of HIV infected persons and AIDS cases and health education. Inadequate surveillance system, absence of facilities for examination of blood and blood products and growing menace of intravenous drug abuse contributed to an upsurge in infection. A new centrally sponsored scheme, viz. National AIDS Control Programme, is being launched during the Eighth Plan with assistance from International Development Agencies.

9.31 Leprosy continues to be a major health and social problem. About 2 million persons are estimated to be suffering from this disease at the end of March 1992 as against 4 million in 1981. A National Leprosy Eradication Programme was re-launched in 1982. It is proposed to arrest the disease in all known leprosy areas by 2000 A.D. The introduction of Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) has shown encouraging results. For containing the transmission of the disease, the strategy adopted is the introduction of MDT in the districts in a phased manner. All 201 endemic and 41 low endemic districts have been covered under MDT.

9.32 The incidence of malaria has come down from about 6.47 million cases in 1976 to 2.11 million cases in 1991, i.e. a reduction of 67.4 per cent. This is the result of several measures taken like the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operation from 1976 onwards under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP). The Annual Parasite Index (API) has come down from 11.24 per cent in 1976 to 2.57 per cent in 1990. The problem of drug resistance in several States is a cause for concern. Irrigation projects without management of water resources, floating labour population in the cities and major project sites contribute to the increase in incidence of malaria. Appropriate measures to tackle these problems have already been initiated.

9.33 Kala-azar and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) have emerged as major public health problems in recent years. It is highly endemic in about 30 districts in Bihar and 9 districts in West Bengal covering a population of about 75 million. Since 1990-91, separate funds are provided for control of the disease. The indigenously produced vaccine for JE has proved to be effective, safe and required standard. The reported cases and deaths due to JE in the affected States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, U.P., Tamil Nadu and Assam have shown a considerable decline.

9.34 Tuberculosis is another major public health problem in India. About 1.5 per cent of the total population is estimated to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. Under National Tuberculosis Control Programme, 390 districts out of 440 districts as in December 1992 have been provided with District T.B. Centres equipped with equipments and trained staff for undertaking districtwise T.B. Programme in association with general health and medical institutions. In addition, there are about 330 T.B. clinics mostly located in big towns and cities for catering to the needs of the local population. More than 16 lakh new cases are tested and treated each year. About 47000 beds are available for treatment of seriously sick patients. Short-course treatment through chemotherapy drug regimens have been introduced in 235 districts to reduce the duration of treatment.

Development of Women and Children

9.35 The National Policy for Children was adopted in 1974. Subsequently, a programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was initiated in 1975 covering 33 blocks for providing an integrated package of services for children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers. The package of services includes pre-school education, supplementary feeding, health check-up, immunisation and health/nutrition education. This programme has since had a dramatic spread; it now covers 2761 blocks benefitting about 150 lakh children and 30 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers in 2.7 lakh villages and urban slums. During 1992-93, 300 additional ICDS projects are being sanctioned. External agencies like UNICEF, the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), World Food Programme (WFP), Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE),World Bank, etc. are providing assistance to some aspects of the ICDS programme. Other important programmes for the welfare of women and children are Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Early Childhood Education (ECE) for imparting pre-school education to children in the age group of 3-6 years, Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)to provide supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years of age and expectant/nursing mothers living in urban slums, tribal areas and backward rural areas, Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP) for providing supplementary nutrition to children in the age group 3-5 years etc. Besides, creche services have been provided through 12470 creches units to about 3 lakh children during 1991-92 and 1992-93. During 1991-92 and 1992-93, 4365 ECE centres continued to be in operation and it is estimated that about 1.5 lakh children have been imparted pre-school education under this programme. For the development of adolescent girls,two schemes in 507 ICDS blocks have been introduced for providing nutrition and health coverage, functional literacy and vocational training in traditional skills etc..

9.36 Several measures have been taken for the development of women. Under the Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), 81000 women have benefitted up to December 1992. Fortyfour organisations have been assisted to benefit about 1140 women under the programme of setting up of Employment Training and Production Units funded by Norwegian Agency for Development during the same period. So far 743 courses have been sanctioned to benefit about 18575 women under condensed courses of Education and Vocational Training. Other related support programmes include provision of hostel accommodation for working women, short stay homes, etc. Under the rural poverty alleviation programme of IRDP, 40 per cent of coverage is earmarked for women. Similarly under JRY, 30 per cent of employment generation is targeted for women. As a special concession and encouragement for working women, in the budget for 1992-93, standard deduction for income tax has been increased from Rs. 12000 to Rs.15000 for working women having total income up to Rs.75000 per annum. A National Commission for Women was set up in January 1992 to meet the challenges of fighting the socio-economic injustices and atrocities inflicted on women. The Commission would review the existing laws which affect women, liaise with concerned Ministries, State Governments and non-Government organisations and provide a window for redressal of grievances and complaints of women.

Welfare of Weaker Sections

Scheduled Castes

9.37 The development of Scheduled Castes is being pursued through protective and, developmental measures and positive discrimination in their favour in education, employment and other facilities etc. The Special Component Plan (SCP) for scheduled castes is at present in operation in 21 States and 3 UTs. The SCPs of the States are supplemented with special central assistance with a view to creating a multiplier effect and

facilitating adequate flow of resources. There are 21 State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations which extend assistance to Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs to procure loans from financial institutions for taking up bankable projects. There are several central and centrally sponsored schemes such as IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY and NRY for the benefit of vulnerable sections of the population including the SCs. The target for coverage of SC & ST families under IRDP is 50% from 1990-91. Against this, the actual coverage was 51.1 per cent; 36.1 per cent for SCs and 15 per cent STs during 1991-92. Similarly under JRY, 56.2 per cent of employment generation during 1991-92 was from SC and ST beneficiaries. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), a sub-scheme of JRY, houses free of cost are constructed for SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers.During 1991-92, about 2.08 lakh houses were built under IAY. Under another sub-scheme of JRY, viz the Million Wells Scheme (MWS), free boring of irrigation wells is done for small & marginal farmers belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers.During 1991-92, about 1.69 lakh wells were constructed under the scheme. A central sector scheme for special educational development of SC girls of low literacy level has been included in 1992-93 Plan. One of the important objectives of the Eighth Plan is elimination of scavenging and rehabilitation of scavengers. In 1991-92, a National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers has been launched.

Scheduled Tribes

9.38 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted since 1974-75 for promotion of developmental activities among Scheduled Tribes and protection of their interest. This is in operation in 18 States and 2 UTs and is being implemented through 193 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) covering 311.97 lakh tribal population, 249 pockets of tribal concentration having coverage of 39.95 lakh tribal population, 77 clusters and 74 primitive tribal group projects. Funds for the TSP are made available from State Plans, Special Central Assistance, Sectoral Programme of Central Ministries/Departments and financial institutions. There are several central and centrally sponsored schemes for economic and educational development of STs. For promotion of education among tribal women and employment opportunities in tribal areas, two central sector schemes with focus on their education and employability through vocational training in tribal areas have been included in 1992-93. A Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED), set up in 1987, has expanded its activities for facilitating marketing of tribal produce, especially minor forest produce.During 1991-92, 9.15 lakh ST families were economically assisted as against the target of 8.00 lakh. The target for 1992-93 is to assist 8.96 lakh families and 2.4 lakh families have been assisted up to September 1992. Under the major poverty alleviation programme of IRDP, 3.81 lakh families i.e.15 per cent of total families assisted during 1991-92 were STs. Under JRY, 1501.74 lakh of man-days of employment generation i.e. 18.6 per cent of total employment generation during 1991-92 was for ST beneficiaries.

9.39 A National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up in February 1989 to serve as a national institution for taking up and financing viable schemes for economic development of SCs/STs. Its role is to support the activities of State SC and ST Development Corporations. Till May 1992, it had sanctioned 208 income generating projects/schemes which are likely to benefit about 1.3 lakh SCs and STs beneficiaries.

Handicapped/Disabled Persons

9.40 According to a sample survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981, about 120 lakh persons suffered from locomotor, speech, hearing and visual disabilities. Studies undertaken by research organisations indicate that about 2 to 2.5 per cent of the population is estimated to be suffering from mental retardation. Welfare and development of the handicapped persons is an important aspect of social welfare. The Central Government has reserved for the handicapped persons 3 per cent of the vacancies in

the Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings in group C and D categories out of which one per cent each is reserved for visually, audially and orthopaedically handicapped persons respectively. In the budget of 1992-93, the deduction for assessment of tax has been increased from Rs.6000 to Rs.12000 per year to reduce the burden of those maintaining handicapped dependents. Various measures like supplying suitable aids and appliances are taken to make handicapped persons functional and self-dependent. Scholarships and financial assistance are also given for their education and vocational training with a view to facilitating their socio-economic rehabilitation. Currently, eleven District Rehabilitation Centres (DRCs) are functioning in the country. Four Regional Rehabilitation Training Centres (RRTCs) at Bombay, Madras, Lucknow and Cuttack are engaged in developing training material, preparing manuals for field use, material for creating community awareness and providing technical support to the DRCs. There are seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs), one of them exclusively for women, to evaluate the handicapped and provide adjustment training to facilitate their early rehabilitation. Skill training workshops (STWs) attached to seven of the VRCs also provide non-formal job oriented training to the handicapped.Rehabilitation services are extended to rural areas through mobile camps and 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres (RRECs) set up in 11 blocks under five of the VRCs. Under poverty alleviation programme of IRDP, 3 per cent of the target for assistance is reserved for physically handicapped persons. During 1991-92, about 13000, i.e. 0.5 per cent of total families assisted, were handicapped persons.

Drug Abuse

9.41 Drug abuse is increasing at an alarming rate affecting all sections of the population. In order to combat the drug abuse menace, various measures are taken with the help of voluntary organisations. To deal with this problem, the Government has adopted a community-based approach under which voluntary organisations are funded to the extent of 90 per cent as per approved norms for providing counselling, de-addiction and after-care facilities to the addict and also for building awareness and educating the people in general about the ill-effects of drug abuse. As on March 1992, 146 counselling centres, 72 de-addiction centres and 11 aftercare centres were functioning in the voluntary sector.

Backward Classes

9.42 In order to provide an additional channel of finance for economic development of the socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs), Government has set up a National Backward classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBFDC) with an authorised capital of Rs.200 crore in January 1992. The objectives of the Corporation include promotion of self- employment and other ventures, extension of loans for pursuing general/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels, and upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of people belonging to Backward Classes. The Corporation will work as an apex institution for coordination and monitoring the work of Corporations/Boards set up by the State Governments and UT Administrations for the welfare of backward classes.

Housing

9.43 According to the estimates of National Building Organisation (NBO) the housing stock in 1991 was 92.9 million in rural areas and 36.7 million in urban areas. The total backlog of housing is estimated to be 31 million comprising 20.6 million in rural areas and 10.4 million in urban areas. It is estimated that about 48.8 million persons were living in slums in 1990. The service deficiency in term of access to proper sanitation and safe water within reasonable distance is equally alarming. Land, provision of basic services, finance, availability of adequate building materials, low cost technology and trained construction workers are critical inputs for housing. Several constraints are encountered in each of these critical areas. Housing has been primarily self-help activity for the majority of the households. The role of the Government would include creating an enabling environment

and removing constraints in housing activity among various sections of the society, promoting the supply of housing and related services and supporting the extension of appropriate technology and materials and upgradation of the housing stock.

9.44 The National Housing Policy (NHP) was prepared and placed before both houses of Parliament in 1992. The main elements of the Housing Policy include evolution of suitable housing norms with due regard to location, life style of the people etc. for promoting cost-effective standardised housing designs, supply and management of land, expansion of infrastructural facilities like public transport, potable water supply and sanitation as well as housing finance facilities, stimulating production and availability of building materials like cement, steel, bricks, etc. incorporating low-cost technology and materials in the standards and specifications wherever the scope exists and special programmes for disadvantaged sections especially SCs/STs and women in disadvantaged circumstances.

BOX 9.1

National Housing Policy: Objectives

- To assist all people in securing affordable shelter, in particular the houseless, inadequately housed and vulnerable sections.
- To create an enabling environment for housing activity.
- To expand provision of infrastructure facilities.
- To improve the housing of the poorest by direct initiative and financial support.
- To help mobilise resources and facilitate expansion of investment in housing.
- To promote vernacular architecture and preserve the nation's rich heritage in the field of housing settlements.

9.45 A package of excise concessions was provided in the budget for 1992-93 for boosting housing activity. These include full exemption from excise duty on bricks and tiles having a minimum content of 25 per cent of red mud, lightweight concrete building blocks, doors and windows made of plastic, iron and steel and panel doors. A reduction in excise duty from 15 per cent to 5 per cent has also been given on pre-fabricated buildings. Housing has also been dovetailed with other Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, 6 per cent of the resources are earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). IAY aims at construction of dwelling units for the poorest belonging to SCs/STs and freed bonded labourers in rural areas. Under IAY, houses are to be built in clusters as far as possible as per micro-habitat approach so as to achieve economy in the provision of common facilities. During 1991-92 about 2.07 lakh houses were built under Indira Awaas Yojana.

9.46 The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) forms a part of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point Programme. It aims at ameliorating the living conditions of urban slum dwellers by provision of basic amenities. During 1991-92, 16.21 lakh slum dwellers were covered under the scheme as against the target of 12.96 lakh. The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) seeks to integrate the provisions of social services under UBSP and that of physical amenities envisaged under the scheme of EIUS in the State sector. Under NRY, the scheme for Housing and Shelter upgradation (SHASU) seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation to

the urban poor in settlements having a population between one lakh and 20 lakh with a relaxation in the lower population limit of one lakh in the case of certain specified areas.

National Housing Bank

9.47 The National Housing Bank (NHB) was established in July 1988 to promote a healthy housing finance system by setting up housing finance institutions both at local and regional levels for providing adequate finance to the housing sector. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with paid-up capital of Rs.250 crore. The resources of the National Housing Bank have been augmented by RBI's National Housing Credit (LTO) fund, issue of 11.5-12 per cent 20-year Government guaranteed bonds, the LIC and UTI. Besides raising Rs.185.6 crore through its Home Loan Account Scheme from 6.17 lakh account holders up to September 1992, NHB also collected about Rs.155 crore up to the end of June 1992 from 9 per cent capital gains bonds (the scheme was discontinued on September 30, 1992) and 40 per cent of Rs.152.1 crore mobilised by NHB under Voluntary Deposit Scheme from October 1 1991 to January 31 1992 was transferred to NHB's Special Fund. Total external borrowings of NHB under the USAID Government Housing Guarantee Programme and the Housing Programme of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan amount to Rs.90.84 crore.

9.48 The NHB is providing assistance for housing through a number of schemes. These include, Home Loan Account Scheme, refinance for direct loans for housing given by scheduled banks (commercial and cooperative) and non-banking institutions (housing finance companies and apex cooperative housing finance societies) and refinance for Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSP). Till the end of September 1992, the NHB recognised 18 housing finance companies in public and private sectors (including HUDCO) having a network of 246 branches as eligible to draw refinance from it. The NHB has cleared equity participation in four building material projects. This will go a long way in promoting the use of alternative building materials produced from agricultural and industrial wastes. The cumulative refinance assistance provided by NHB to eligible primary lenders by way of housing loans for acquisition or construction of new dwelling units including upgradation of existing units for land development and shelter projects amounted to Rs.1367.50 crore till the end of November 1992. About one million dwelling units,of which 60 per cent were located in rural areas, have been provided assistance by NHB. Till November 1992 NHB has approved 102 detailed project reports involving a total outlay of Rs.669.41 crore for development of 22310 plots and construction of 73532 dwelling units.

National Cooperative Housing Federation (NCHF)

9.49 The NCHF, set up in 1969, is a national level organisation spearheading the entire cooperative housing movement in India. It's aims are to coordinate the Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies and to promote and develop cooperative housing societies in the country. Out of 25 State level Apex Societies/Federations as on March 1991, 23 have become members of the NCHF. The State level Apex Societies have advanced loans of Rs.2154.29 crore to the Primary Cooperatives for the construction of about 12.21 lakh houses up to the year ending March 31 1991. The State level Apex Societies are entitled to get refinance from NHB and loans from HUDCO for enlarged operations. About 60 per cent of the house finance disbursed by Apex co-operative has gone to Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Low Income Groups (LIGs). Central and State Governments give preference in land allotment to cooperatives.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

9.50 Since 1970, the HUDCO is playing an important role for meeting the housing needs of the poorer sections and vulnerable groups through various States and local agencies. HUDCO finance is available to institutions like State Housing Boards, Developmental Authorities, Improvement Trusts, Cooperative Societies etc. It is earmarking 55 per cent of its sanctions for housing projects for the benefit of Economically

Weaker Sections (EWSs) and Low-Income Groups (LIGs). Fifteen per cent of its resources are reserved for rural (EWS) housing schemes. Up to end of September 1992, it has financed over 52 lakh dwelling units including 23.86 lakh units in rural areas. HUDCO plans to expand its lending for various forms of housing activities and infrastructure during the Eighth Plan. It is also operating a network of building centres for extension of appropriate housing technology and skills promotion.

Water Supply and Sanitation

9.51 Provision of safe drinking water to all, especially the underserved villages, is considered to be crucial for the health and better quality of life of our population. The drinking water supply and sanitation schemes are implemented under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme as well as under centrally sponsored schemes. It had been envisaged during the Seventh Plan that all the 161722 identified problem villages would be covered with the facility of safe drinking water. However, by the end of the Seventh Plan, 153357 villages could be provided with at least one source of drinking water supply,leaving a balance of 8365 hard core,no-source problem villages. Out of these, 3032 villages were covered during 1990-91. A special allocation of Rs 250 crore was approved during the year 1991-92 for coverage of the residual 5333 no-source villages by 31 March 1993. Out of these, 2365 villages were covered during 1991-92 and the remaining 2968 are targeted to be covered during 1992-93. Out of this, 708 problem villages have been covered up to October 1992. Besides, about 1.5 lakh partially covered villages and habitations also require augmentation for achieving full coverage during the Eighth Plan.However, as per latest information about 500 no-source villages are likely to spill over for coverage during 1993-94. A survey is in progress to ascertain the actual number of partially covered villages. It is also expected that a sizeable number of new no-source villages are likely to emerge due to recurring droughts and depletion of water table. The achievements in the Sixth and Seventh Plans are shown in Table 9.11.

TABLE 9.11
Population with Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

(Per cent as on 31 March)

	1985	1990	1992*
1	2	3	4
Rural water supply	56.3	73.9	78.4
Rural sanitation	0.7	2.4	2.7
Urban water supply	72.9	83.8	84.9
Urban sanitation	28.4	45.9	47.9

* Provisional. Source: Eighth Plan,Vol.II.

9.52 The problems in sanitation , particularly in rural areas, are formidable. Only 2.7 per cent of the population in rural areas and 47.9 per cent in urban areas are estimated to have been covered with sanitation facilities by the end of March 1992. During the last seven years, i.e. April 1985 to March 1992, the coverage of rural population with rural water supply increased from 56.3 per cent to 78.4 per cent and in urban areas from 72.9 per cent to 84.9 per cent mainly due to efforts made during International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1991).

9.53 The highest priority in the Eighth Plan is to ensure that the remaining no-source hard-core problem villages are provided with sustainable supply of drinking water by March 1993. Augmenting supply of water in all the partially covered villages is also considered to be equally important. Special attention would be given for coverage of SC/ST population and other poor/weaker sections. Priority will also be accorded to solve problems of quality of drinking water to achieve zero incidence of guineaworm disease by

1993 and total eradication by 1 April 1995 besides progressively finding solutions for other bacteriological and chemical problems like excess fluorides, salinity and iron in water sources. In the case of rural sanitation, the concept of 'Total Environmental Sanitation' would be followed. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) should form an integral part of rural sanitation programme. In all these efforts, emphasis would be on de-centralisation of functions, particularly operation and maintenance, with greater involvement of the community and the NGOs.

9.54 The Eighth Plan lays emphasis for elimination of manual scavenging as it is the most undignified work offered to the weakest section of the society. It's elimination will require (i) making provision of pour flush water-seal latrines mandatory in every house in urban areas and (ii) provision of alternative work opportunities to those engaged in it.

Labour and Labour Welfare

9.55 Expansion of employment opportunities is the central objective of planning. An accelerated expansion of employment opportunities and augmentation of existing employment in terms of income and productivity are necessary both for poverty alleviation and effective utilisation of human resources for economic and social development. During the last two decades, employment has grown at an average rate of 2.2 per cent per annum while the labour force has grown faster at about 2.5 per cent per annum and as a result the backlog of unemployment has been rising. The Eighth Plan has accorded priority for generation of adequate employment to attain a near-full employment situation by the turn of the century. Provisional estimates of employment in organised public and private sectors is given in Table 9.12.

TABLE 9.12

Employment in the Organised Public and Private Sectors*

(As on 31 March)

	1990			1991		
Sectors	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Lakh)			
Public sector	164.88	22.41	187.29	166.22	23.43	189.65
Private sector	62.01	13.89	75.90	64.06	14.48	78.54
Total	226.89	36.30	263.19	230.28	37.91	268.19
			(Per cent)			
Public sector	88.03	11.97	100.00	87.65	12.35	100.00
Private sector	81.70	18.30	100.00	81.56	18.44	100.00
Total	86.21	13.79	100.00	85.86	14.14	100.00

* Provisional

N.B. (i) Excludes Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Lakshadweep which are yet to be covered by programme.(ii) Includes(a) all establishments in the public sector and(b) non-agricultural private sector establishments employing 10 or more persons.

Source: Ministry of Labour, DGE&T.

Employment Exchanges

9.56 The National Employment Service consisted of a network of 854 employment exchanges (as at the end of December 1991) for registration of job-seekers and their placement against vacancies notified by employers. The number of applicants on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of August 1992 was 371.2 lakh (provisional) as against 358.3 lakh at the end of August 1991 i.e., an increase of 3.6 per cent. The number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges increased from 178.38 lakh at the end of 1981 to 262.70 lakh by the end of 1985 and to 371.20 lakh by the end of

August 1992.The number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges does not,however, give a realistic estimate of unemployment and would need to be corrected for the following factors: (i) those who are employed but registered with the employment exchanges; (ii) those who are unemployed but not registered with the employment exchanges, (iii) multiple registration which is common though not permitted as a matter of policy and (IV) those persons who are presently registering with employment exchanges in advance. Information regarding educated job-seekers (Matric and above) available up to the end of December 1990 shows that 61 per cent of the 346.3 lakh job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of December 1990 were educated. The break-up of educated job seekers at the end of December, 1990 by level of education is shown in Table 9.13.

TABLE 9.13

Job-Seekers(Matric and above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges

(As on 31 December 1990)

Educational Level	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of females
1	2	3	4	5
		(Thousand)		(Per cent)
1. Matriculates	9778.9	2548.8	12327.7	20.7
2. Above matriculation but below degree	4121.0	1035.4	5156.4	20.1
3. Graduates/post graduates				
(a) Arts	1114.7	452.3	1567.0	28.9
(b) Science	551.7	177.8	729.5	24.4
(c) Commerce	557.8	98.8	656.6	15.0
(d) Education	213.5	196.4	409.9	47.9
(e) Engineering	84.0	11.6	95.6	12.1
(f) Medicine	22.8	8.9	31.7	28.1
(g) Others	112.6	19.9	132.5	15.0
Total (a to g)	2657.1	965.7	3622.8	26.7
Grand Total (1+2+3)	16557.0	4549.9	21106.9	21.6

Source: Ministry of Labour, DGE & T.

Matriculates and above but below graduate degree constituted 82.8 per cent of the educated job-seekers and the remaining 17.2 per cent were graduates and above. About 21.6 per cent of educated job-seekers were females.

Vocational Training

9.57 The strategy for quantitative and qualitative enhancement of employment opportunities has crucial elements like improvement in the quality of labour, productivity, skills, working conditions, provision of welfare and social security measures, specially of those working in the unorganised sector. There are a large number of skill development schemes for improving employability and productivity of the labour force and ensuring a regular supply of skilled man-power at different levels. Craftsmen's Training and Apprenticeship Training are two major programmes of skill development. At present 2447 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with a total capacity of about 3.89 lakh seats run courses in 40 engineering and 22 non-engineering trades in accordance with standards set by the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT). Out of these, 154 ITIs and 129 Women's wings in other ITIs cater exclusively to the vocational training needs of women. The ITIs' infrastructure is also utilised for the TRYSEM Programme. Further, ITIs in certain States/UTs such as Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi conduct non-formal

short-term courses. A network of Advanced Training Institutions provides advanced level training in different fields to workers employed in industry for upgrading their skills. Practical training at the shop floor is provided under the Apprentice Act, 1961 in 128 trades in 218 industries to engineering graduates and diploma holders (graduate and technician apprentices) in 76 fields of engineering and technology and also to those passing out of the vocational stream of the 10+2 system of education. A World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project to modernise and update the Craftsmen and Apprenticeship training has also been taken up.

Labour Welfare and Social Security

9.58 The bonded labour system has been abolished with the passing of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Act envisages release of all the bonded labourers from bondage and simultaneous liquidation of their debts. According to the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31 March 1992 was 250289 out of whom 223141 have been rehabilitated. The State Governments also reported that 13557 bonded labourers were not available for rehabilitation, thus leaving a balance of 13591 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. A target for the rehabilitation of 2317 bonded labourers was fixed for 8 States during the current year. Upto the end of September 1992, 181 bonded labourers were reported rehabilitated by the State governments.

9.59 A number of legislative measures have been taken for the protection of working women and children. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature and for the prevention of discrimination against women not only in the matter of recruitment but also in relation to conditions of service in employment. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits child labour in the employments hazardous to children and regulates employment of children in non-hazardous occupations. A National Child Labour Policy formulated in 1987 envisages inter alia a project-based plan of actions aimed at rehabilitation of children withdrawn from employment through provision of welfare inputs, like non-formal education, vocational training, health care and nutrition. Nine National Child Labour projects have so far been set up in areas of concentration of child labour. Special schools form a major component of the project through which welfare inputs are provided to such children. 125 schools covering 6900 children have so far been set up. Besides, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented projects for the welfare of working children. In a centrally sponsored scheme, assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of salaries of specific additional staff for enforcement of laws relating to women and child labour in selected areas is available to State governments. In order to improve the database and coordinate efforts for training, awareness generation etc., a Child Labour Cell has also been set up in the National Labour Institute with the assistance of UNICEF. A new programme entitled the International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour has also been launched under the aegis of ILO.

9.60 Social security to workers is provided through a number of legislative measures. These provide for payments of compensation to workmen in case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases leading to disablement or death, health insurance, provident fund, family pension, deposit linked insurance and payment of gratuity on termination of employment, superannuation, retirement, resignation, death or disablement to workers coming within their purview.

Special Employment Programmes

9.61 A number of special employment programmes for self and wage employment are being implemented in rural and urban areas. These include Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM),

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and the Scheme for Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). Special employment programmes are also being implemented by some of the State Governments like the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and the Self Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed (SESRU) by the Government of West Bengal.

9.62 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) seeks to promote self-employment by providing productive assets and inputs to the rural poor through a mix of subsidy and bank credit. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are two special sub-schemes of the IRDP. TRYSEM provides training and skill development opportunities to poor rural youth to enable them to take up self-employment or wage employment and DWCRA seeks to promote economic activities among groups of poor rural women. During the current year another sub-scheme of IRDP for supply of improved tool kits to rural artisans has been introduced in 58 districts of 29 States /UTs for assisting 95450 rural artisans. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), started during 1989-90, is designed to generate additional short-term gainful employment for the rural unemployed and underemployed on works which create productive economic assets in the rural areas.These works are largely planned and implemented at the village level. Achievements in respect of these special employment programmes being implemented in rural areas since 1991 are indicated in the Table 9.14.

TABLE 9.14

Achievements of Special Employment Programmes in Rural Areas

		Targets		Achievements	
	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93@
1	2	3	4	5	6
i. IRDP- Families assisted	(million)	2.25	1.88	2.54	0.77
ii. TRYSEM-Rural Youth trained	(million)	0.43	0.30	0.31	0.10
iii. DWCRA-					
a) Groups formed	(number)	10000	7500	9327	3241
b) Membership	(million)	-	-	0.21	0.04
iv. JRY- Man days of employment generated	(million)	735	776	808	320*

@ Up to October 1992.
* Provisional up to November 1992.
Source: Ministry of Rural Development.

9.63 The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was launched in October 1989 for the benefit of the urban poor. The scheme was re-designated subsequently and it now consists of three sub-schemes, namely the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)which seeks to provide support to the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up micro-enterprises in all urban settlements along the lines of IRDP, the Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) for providing wage employment through provision of basic amenities to the poor in all urban settlements with a population of less than one lakh and the Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) for providing employment through housing and shelter upgradation in urban settlements with population between one and 20 lakh with relaxation in the lower population limit in certain specified locations. The Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), which was launched in September 1986, has been merged with SUME of NRY from 1992-93.The achievements under Nehru Rozgar Yojana are given in the Table 9.15.

TABLE 9.15.
Achievements under Nehru Rozgar Yojana

(Lakh)

1	Targets 1991-92 2	Targets 1992-93 3	Achievements 1991-92 4	Achievements 1992-93@ 5
(i) SUME-Families assisted	1.85	1.00	1.59	0.53
(ii) Man days of employment generated under SUWE &SHASU	165.00	140.00	129.50	102.38
(iii) Persons Trained/trainees under SUME &SHASU	0.48	0.30	0.14	0.29

@ Up to November 1992.
Source: Ministry of Urban Development.

9.64 The Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) was launched in 1983-84 for promoting self-employment through a mix of subsidy and bank credit among educated youth (aged 18-35 years) belonging to families with income not exceeding Rs.10000 per annum. It covers areas other than cities with a population of more than one million. The Central Government provides capital subsidy of 25 per cent under the scheme. During 1983-92, about 1.52 million beneficiaries had been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.3004 crore. During the period 1991-92, about 93000 beneficiaries were sanctioned loans amounting to about Rs.200 crore. The target for 1992-93 is to assist one lakh beneficiaries under the scheme.

Outlook

9.65 A number of social sector programmes are under implementation for the development of human resources, for promoting welfare of weaker sections and for creating employment opportunities, especially for the underprivileged. The special employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes have helped the poor, and investments in social sectors have resulted in a significant improvement in the living conditions of the people on an average. The process of development has, over the years, resulted in a significant reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty. But poverty still remains a problem of considerable magnitude. Considerable disparities exist across States, between urban and rural areas, between males and females, and between those working in the organised and unorganised sectors. There is a need for further strengthening of special employment and anti-poverty programmes in terms of enhanced financial allocations, better targeting and use of more cost-efficient methods of implementation.

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0.1 SELECTED INDICATORS 1950-51 TO 1991-92

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECONOMIC INDICATORS											
GDP at factor cost:											
(i) At current prices (Rs. crore)	8979	15254	39708	122427	233799	260030	294851	353517	405827	472660	**541888 #**
(ii) At 1980-81 prices (Rs. crore)	42871	62904	90426	122427	156566	163271	170322	188943	199503	209791	**212316 #**
Per capita net national product at (1980-81) prices (Rupees)	1127	1350	1520	1630	1841	1871	1901	2065	2134	2199	**2175 #**
Index of industrial production (Base:1980-81)	18.3 @	36.2	65.3	100.0	142.1	155.1	166.4	180.9	196.4	212.6	**212.4**
Index of agricultural production (Base: triennium ending 1969-70)	58.5	86.7	111.5	135.3	158.4	152.5	151.3	183.2 (P)	187.0 (P)	192.0 (P)	**186.6 (P)**
Gross domestic capital formation (as per cent of GDP)	10.2	15.7	16.6	22.7	21.3	21.6	23.6	25.0	27.3	26.3	**25.5 #**
Gross domestic savings (as per cent of GDP)	10.4	12.7	15.7	21.2	19.9	19.5	21.5	21.9	24.6	23.6	**24.3 #**
Output:											
(a) Foodgrains (million tonnes)	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	150.4	143.4	140.4	169.9	171.0	176.4	**167.1**
(b) Finished Steel (million tonnes)	1.04	2.39	4.64	6.82	9.49	9.55	11.68	12.84	13.00	13.53	**14.33**
(c) Cement (million tonnes)	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.7	33.1	36.6	39.6	44.8	45.8	48.8	**53.7**
(d) Coal (including lignite) (million tonnes)	32.3	55.2	76.3	119.0	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0	213.7	225.5	**243.8**
(e) Crude oil (million tonnes)	0.3	0.5	6.8	10.5	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0	**30.3**
(f) Electricity generated (utilities only) (TWH)	5.1	16.9	55.8	110.8	170.4	187.7	202.1	221.4	245.4	264.6	**286.7**
Wholesale price index* (Base:1981-82)	16.9	19.6	35.5	91.1	125.4	132.7	143.5	154.2	165.7	182.7	**207.8**
Consumer price index (Base:1982=100) @@	17	21	38	81	126	137	150	163	173	193	**219.0**
Plan outlay (Rs. crore)	260 $	1117	2524	15023	33421	39705	44034	48645	55630	61523	**65856 (RE)**
Centre's budgetary deficit (Rs. crore)	(-)33 $	(-)117	285	2576	4937	8261	5816	5642	10592	11347	**7032 (RE)**
Foreign trade:											
(i) Exports											
Rs. crore	606	642	1535	6711	10895	12452	15674	20232	27681	32553	**44042**
US $ million	1269	1346	2031	8486	8904	9745	12089	13970	16626	18142	**17866**
(ii) Imports											
Rs. crore	608	1122	1634	12549	19658	20096	22244	28235	35416	43193	**47851**
US $ million	1273	2353	2162	15869	16067	15727	17156	19497	21272	24072	**19411**
Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs)											
Rs. crore	911	186	438	4822	7384	7645	7287	6605	5787	4388	**14578**
US $ million	1908	390	584	5850	5972	5924	5618	4226	3368	2236	**5631**
SOCIAL INDICATORS											
Population											
Population (million) (1)	361.1	439.2	548.2	685.2	762.9	779.0	795.1	811.3	827.4	846.3	**860.4**
Birth rate (per 1000) (2)	39.9	41.7	36.9	33.9	32.6	32.6	31.5	30.6	30.2	29.3 (P)	..
Death rate (per 1000) (2)	27.4	22.8	14.9	12.5	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.8 (P)	..
Life expectancy at birth (in years) (3)	31.1	41.3	45.6	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Male	32.4	41.9	46.4	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	55.9	..
(b) Female	31.7	40.6	44.7	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	59.9	..
Total persons	32.1	41.3	45.6	54.4						59.9	
Education.											
Literacy rate (percentage) (4)											
(a) Male	27.16	40.40	45.95	56.37	..	..	..	..	..	64.1 (5)	..
(b) Female	8.86	15.34	21.97	29.75	..	..	..	..	..	39.3 (5)	..
Total persons	18.33	28.31	34.45	43.56	..	..	..	..	..	52.2 (5)	..

Contd...

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	**12**
Health & Family Welfare (6)											
Registered medical practitioners (RMP) (thousand)	61.8	83.7	151.1	268.7	320.3	331.8	355.6	368.6	381.9	394.0	..
RMP per 10,000 population	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	..
Beds (all types)** per 10,000	3.2	5.2	6.4	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.6	..

@ Relates to the calender year 1950.
$ Relates to 1951-52.
# Quick estimates.
* Figures for the period up to 1980-81 derived by converting the indices on earlier bases into base 1980-81=100.
** Includes beds in hospitals, dispensaries, P.H.Cs, clinics, sanatoriums, etc.
@@ Figures for the period up to 1988-89 derived by converting indices on earlier bases into base 1982=100.
RE Revised estimates.
.. Not available.
P Provisional.

Notes:

1. As on March 1, 1951 and so on as per Census of India. Figures for the period 1985 to 1990 are based on projections of the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, and for 1992 based on same assumptions as adopted by the standing committee in light of 1991 Census results.
2. Data for 1950-51, 1960-61, relate to period 1941-51, 1951-61, Census estimates. Data 1970-71 onwards are S.R.R. estimates for calender year 1971 and so on.
3. Data for 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1984-85 relate to periods 1941-51, 1951-61, 1961-71 and 1981-86 respectively. Data for 1991 is based on the Age Specific Death Rates averaged over 1981-88 as estimated by Sample Registration System.
4. Data for 1950-51, 1960-61, 1970-71, 1980-81 & 1990-91 relate to years 1951,1961,1971,1981 & 1991 respectively.
The figures for 1950-51, 1960-61 & 1970-71 relate to population aged 5 years & above whereas those for 1980-81 and 1990-91 relate to population aged 7 years and above.
5. All India literacy rate for 1991 excludes J&K.
6. Relates to calendar year; i.e. 1950-51 pertains to December 1951 and so on.

1.1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

Year	Gross national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Net national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Per capita net national product (Rs.)		Index numbers (1950-51=100) Net national product		Per capita NNP	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	8938	42644	8574	40454	238.8	1126.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	9445	43730	9034	41443	247.5	1135.4	105.4	102.4	103.6	100.8
1952-53	9324	45002	8882	42613	238.8	1145.5	103.6	105.3	100.0	101.7
1953-54	10161	47768	9696	45293	255.8	1195.1	113.1	112.0	107.1	106.1
1954-55	9534	49750	9023	47111	233.8	1220.5	105.2	116.5	97.9	108.3
1955-56	9707	51119	9161	48288	233.1	1228.7	106.8	119.4	97.6	109.0
1956-57	11583	54002	10972	50955	273.6	1270.7	128.0	126.0	114.6	112.8
1957-58	11839	53304	11177	50051	273.3	1223.7	130.4	123.7	114.4	108.6
1958-59	13231	57311	12459	53869	298.1	1288.7	145.3	133.2	124.8	114.4
1959-60	13877	58434	13035	54775	306.0	1285.8	152.0	135.4	128.1	114.1
1960-61	15182	62532	14242	58602	328.2	1350.3	166.1	144.9	137.4	119.8
1961-62	15999	64359	14946	60168	336.6	1355.1	174.3	148.7	141.0	120.3
1962-63	17104	65657	15947	61165	351.3	1347.2	186.0	151.2	147.1	119.5
1963-64	19559	69006	18258	64216	393.5	1384.0	212.9	158.7	164.8	122.8
1964-65	22836	74121	21373	68942	450.9	1454.5	249.3	170.4	188.8	129.1
1965-66	23899	71338	22247	65734	458.7	1355.3	259.5	162.5	192.1	120.3
1966-67	27159	72092	25215	66089	509.4	1335.1	294.1	163.4	213.3	118.5
1967-68	31929	77845	29745	71519	587.8	1413.4	346.9	176.8	246.1	125.4
1968-69	33688	79945	31311	73285	604.5	1414.8	365.2	181.2	253.1	125.5
1969-70	37057	85149	34421	78177	650.7	1477.8	401.5	193.2	272.5	131.1
1970-71	39424	89465	36503	82211	674.7	1519.6	425.7	203.2	282.5	134.8
1971-72	41957	90281	38717	82675	698.9	1492.3	451.6	204.4	292.7	132.4
1972-73	46171	89997	42510	81991	749.7	1446.0	495.8	202.7	313.9	128.3
1973-74	56629	94395	52362	86010	902.8	1482.9	610.7	212.6	378.1	131.6
1974-75	66748	95885	61290	87116	1033.6	1469.1	714.8	215.3	432.8	130.4
1975-76	70946	104660	64623	95433	1064.6	1572.2	753.7	235.9	445.8	139.5
1976-77	76303	105996	69523	96253	1121.3	1552.5	810.9	237.9	469.6	137.8
1977-78	87118	113903	79749	103670	1257.9	1635.2	930.1	256.3	526.8	145.1
1978-79	93724	120302	85298	109466	1316.3	1689.3	994.8	270.6	551.2	149.9
1979-80	102595	114379	92324	102937	1390.4	1550.3	1076.8	254.5	582.2	137.6
1980-81	122772	122772	110685	110685	1630.1	1630.1	1290.9	273.6	682.6	144.7
1981-82	143256	129928	128797	117140	1861.2	1692.8	1502.2	289.6	779.4	150.2
1982-83	158761	133299	141875	119704	2003.9	1690.7	1654.7	295.9	839.2	150.0
1983-84	185779	143861	166550	129392	2303.6	1789.7	1942.5	319.8	964.7	158.8
1984-85	207109	149256	185018	133808	2503.6	1810.7	2157.9	330.8	1048.4	160.7
1985-86	232370	155365	206133	139025	2730.2	1841.4	2404.2	343.7	1143.3	163.4
1986-87	258225	161535	228402	144242	2962.4	1870.8	2663.9	356.6	1240.5	166.0
1987-88	292232	168121	258891	149787	3285.4	1900.9	3019.5	370.3	1375.8	168.7
1988-89	349021	185708	310100	166232	3852.2	2065.0	3616.7	410.9	1613.1	183.2
1989-90	400096	196132	354526	175400	4313.0	2133.8	4134.9	433.6	1806.1	189.4
1990-91	465827	206375	413943	184460	4933.8	2198.6	4827.9	456.0	2066.1	195.1
1991-92@	**535055**	**209306**	**473246**	**186135**	**5528.6**	**2174.5**	**5519.5**	**460.1**	**2315.2**	**193.0**

@ Quick estimates.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

1.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

(Per cent)

Year	Gross national product at factor cost		Net national product at factor cost		Per capita net national product	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	5.7	2.5	5.4	2.4	3.6	0.8
1952-53	-1.3	2.9	-1.7	2.8	-3.5	0.9
1953-54	9.0	6.1	9.2	6.3	7.1	4.3
1954-55	-6.2	4.1	-6.9	4.0	-8.6	2.1
1955-56	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	-0.3	0.7
1956-57	19.3	5.6	19.8	5.5	17.4	3.4
1957-58	2.2	-1.3	1.9	-1.8	-0.1	-3.7
1958-59	11.8	7.5	11.5	7.6	9.1	5.3
1959-60	4.9	2.0	4.6	1.7	2.7	-0.2
1960-61	9.4	7.0	9.3	7.0	7.3	5.0
1961-62	5.4	2.9	4.9	2.7	2.6	0.4
1962-63	6.9	2.0	6.7	1.7	4.4	-0.6
1963-64	14.4	5.1	14.5	5.0	12.0	2.7
1964-65	16.8	7.4	17.1	7.4	14.6	5.1
1965-66	4.7	-3.8	4.1	-4.7	1.7	-6.8
1966-67	13.6	1.1	13.3	0.5	11.1	-1.5
1967-68	17.6	8.0	18.0	8.2	15.4	5.9
1968-69	5.5	2.7	5.3	2.5	2.8	0.1
1969-70	10.0	6.5	9.9	6.7	7.6	4.5
1970-71	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.2	3.7	2.8
1971-72	6.4	0.9	6.1	0.6	3.6	-1.8
1972-73	10.0	-0.3	9.8	-0.8	7.3	-3.1
1973-74	22.7	4.9	23.2	4.9	20.4	2.6
1974-75	17.9	1.6	17.1	1.3	14.5	-0.9
1975-76	6.3	9.2	5.4	9.5	3.0	7.0
1976-77	7.6	1.3	7.6	0.9	5.3	-1.3
1977-78	14.2	7.5	14.7	7.7	12.2	5.3
1978-79	7.6	5.6	7.0	5.6	4.6	3.3
1979-80	9.5	-4.9	8.2	-6.0	5.6	-8.2
1980-81	19.7	7.3	19.9	7.5	17.2	5.1
1981-82	16.7	5.8	16.4	5.8	14.2	3.8
1982-83	10.8	2.6	10.2	2.2	7.7	-0.1
1983-84	17.0	7.9	17.4	8.1	15.0	5.9
1984-85	11.5	3.8	11.1	3.4	8.7	1.2
1985-86	12.2	4.1	11.4	3.9	9.1	1.7
1986-87	11.1	4.0	10.8	3.8	8.5	1.6
1987-88	13.2	4.1	13.3	3.8	10.9	1.6
1988-89	19.4	10.5	19.8	11.0	17.3	8.6
1989-90	14.6	5.6	14.3	5.5	12.0	3.3
1990-91	16.4	5.2	16.8	5.2	14.4	3.0
1991-92	**14.9**	**1.4**	**14.3**	**0.9**	**12.1**	**-1.1**

ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATES

FIRST PLAN (1951-56)	1.7	3.7	1.3	3.6	-0.5	1.7
SECOND PLAN (1956-61)	9.4	4.1	9.2	3.9	7.1	1.9
THIRD PLAN (1961-66)	9.5	2.7	9.3	2.3	6.9	0.1
THREE ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)	12.1	3.9	12.1	3.7	9.6	1.4
FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)	10.9	3.4	10.8	3.3	8.4	0.9
FIFTH PLAN (1974-79)	10.6	5.0	10.3	4.9	7.8	2.6
ANNUAL PLAN (1979-80)	9.5	-4.9	8.2	-6.0	5.6	-8.2
SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)	15.1	5.5	14.9	5.4	12.5	3.2
SEVENTH PLAN(1985-90)	14.1	5.6	13.9	5.6	11.5	3.3

Source : Based on data in Table 1.1.

1.3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(At 1980-81 prices)

(Rs. crore)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	24204	6451	4718	3870	3628	42871
1951-52	24615	6719	4842	3959	3737	43872
1952-53	25387	6790	5001	4125	3814	45117
1953-54	27309	7250	5188	4184	3932	47863
1954-55	28119	7839	5527	4337	4073	49895
1955-56	27890	8642	5931	4511	4199	51173
1956-57	29404	9372	6365	4585	4360	54086
1957-58	28149	9408	6560	4758	4557	53432
1958-59	30941	10025	6884	4893	4744	57487
1959-60	30670	10732	7315	5080	4948	58745
1960-61	32793	11790	7945	5185	5191	62904
1961-62	32866	12685	8462	5408	5435	64856
1962-63	32329	13532	8956	5590	5821	66228
1963-64	33091	14932	9592	5763	6203	69581
1964-65	36068	16013	10244	5921	6612	74858
1965-66	32310	16418	10420	6100	6874	72122
1966-67	31892	16874	10692	6207	7191	72856
1967-68	36501	17288	11146	6376	7474	78785
1968-69	36478	18219	11650	6687	7807	80841
1969-70	38805	19821	12280	6965	8238	86109
1970-71	41385	20209	12884	7256	8692	90426
1971-72	40661	20793	13175	7630	9080	91339
1972-73	38752	21545	13449	7925	9377	91048
1973-74	41468	21966	14014	8119	9625	95192
1974-75	40919	22361	14843	8093	10081	96297
1975-76	46183	23507	16190	8651	10437	104968
1976-77	43656	25658	16902	9337	10727	106280
1977-78	47929	27437	18044	9794	11015	114219
1978-79	49039	29959	19529	10486	11491	120504
1979-80	43005	28963	19349	10588	12331	114236
1980-81	48536	29828	20437	10791	12835	122427
1981-82	51547	32092	21684	11284	13282	129889
1982-83	51190	33471	22826	12114	14314	133915
1983-84	56531	36541	24109	12859	14825	144865
1984-85	56547	38844	25475	13714	15853	150433
1985-86	56841	40602	27600	14708	16815	156566
1986-87	56259	43404	29335	15916	18357	163271
1987-88	56559	46287	31028	16871	19577	170322
1988-89	65756	50803	33189	18415	20780	188943
1989-90	67065	54437	34995	20404	22602	199503
1990-91	70282	58249	36930	20985	23345	209791
1991-92@	**69529**	**58068**	**38178**	**22668**	**23873**	**212316**

@ Quick estimates.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

1.4 GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS AND GROSS

(At current prices)

	Gross domestic savings				Gross fixed capital formation			Gross domestic
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	718	89	168	975	224	650	874	35
1951-52	621	132	252	1005	262	702	964	41
1952-53	601	60	145	806	281	605	886	-25
1953-54	709	86	127	922	327	566	893	-35
1954-55	789	114	151	1054	394	627	1021	42
1955-56	1128	130	172	1430	533	750	1283	-34
1956-57	1217	151	231	1599	615	1006	1621	51
1957-58	1008	117	245	1370	643	1049	1692	190
1958-59	1046	136	227	1409	701	1006	1707	114
1959-60	1349	180	236	1765	884	986	1870	16
1960-61	1362	276	425	2063	1055	1101	2156	87
1961-62	1284	315	494	2093	1107	1303	2410	40
1962-63	1572	338	566	2476	1312	1352	2664	133
1963-64	1730	387	709	2826	1562	1587	3149	119
1964-65	1937	381	817	3135	1824	1835	3659	124
1965-66	2586	396	809	3791	2046	2086	4132	170
1966-67	3432	414	668	4514	2047	2554	4601	88
1967-68	3431	399	667	4497	2012	3072	5084	319
1968-69	3412	427	858	4697	2111	3265	5376	56
1969-70	4475	536	1033	6044	2190	3708	5898	69
1970-71	4873	657	1253	6783	2394	3911	6305	414
1971-72	5477	753	1278	7508	2802	4282	7084	488
1972-73	5713	788	1332	7833	3619	4511	8130	121
1973-74	8562	1063	1807	11432	4009	5060	9069	742
1974-75	8610	1440	2676	12726	4272	6731	11003	1285
1975-76	10534	1055	3339	14928	5600	7730	13330	1983
1976-77	12698	1147	4185	18030	7048	8255	15303	1536
1977-78	14686	1376	4168	20230	7697	9522	17219	149
1978-79	17747	1611	4780	24138	8376	10500	18876	1507
1979-80	17379	2352	4967	24698	9974	11333	21307	1844
1980-81	21848	2284	4654	28786	11693	14583	26276	74
1981-82	23728	2496	7254	33478	14598	16857	31455	2183
1982-83	23338	2908	7822	34068	18586	17183	35769	1514
1983-84	29018	3172	6781	38971	20450	19541	39991	-69
1984-85	31641	3947	6526	42114	23396	22172	45568	1519
1985-86	35880	5318	8457	49655	27501	26754	54255	3373
1986-87	43834	5212	8002	57048	33254	28798	62052	2161
1987-88	58699	5790	7223	71712	34571	37623	72194	516
1988-89	69833	8731	8101	86665	39866	45803	85669	2317
1989-90	92233	11945	7347	111525	43857	59645	103502	4780
1990-91	105125	14393	5591	125109	49798	72775	122573	5923
1991-92@	**121230**	**16633**	**10176**	**148039**	**54966**	**81119**	**136085**	**2983**

@ Quick estimates.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION

(Rs crore)

capital formation								
Change in stocks		Gross domestic capital formation						
Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (14+15)	Gross domestic product at market prices	Year
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
125	160	259	775	1034	-80	954	9366	1950-51
157	198	303	859	1162	26	1188	9966	1951-52
-2	-27	256	603	859	-87	772	9774	1952-53
6	-29	292	572	864	45	909	13638	1953-54
25	67	436	652	1088	-18	1070	10073	1954-55
167	133	499	917	1416	53	1469	10258	1955-56
219	270	666	1225	1891	68	1959	12217	1956-57
58	248	833	1107	1940	-97	1843	12598	1957-58
-84	30	815	922	1737	48	1785	14034	1958-59
228	244	900	1214	2114	-118	1996	14793	1959-60
340	427	1142	1441	2583	-39	2544	16201	1960-61
230	270	1147	1533	2680	-242	2438	17177	1961-62
254	387	1445	1606	3051	-135	2916	18476	1962-63
261	380	1681	1848	3529	-263	3266	21237	1963-64
286	410	1948	2121	4069	-334	3735	24765	1964-65
125	295	2216	2211	4427	-37	4390	26145	1965-66
627	715	2135	3181	5316	121	5437	29571	1966-67
304	623	2331	3376	5707	-373	5334	34611	1967-68
108	164	2167	3373	5540	-427	5113	36674	1968-69
509	578	2259	4217	6476	-191	6285	40387	1969-70
660	1074	2808	4571	7379	-202	7177	43163	1970-71
974	1462	3290	5256	8546	-560	7986	46257	1971-72
472	593	3740	4983	8723	-593	8130	51005	1972-73
1518	2260	4751	6578	11329	495	11824	62007	1973-74
2187	3472	5557	8918	14475	-1096	13379	73235	1974-75
1093	3076	7583	8823	16406	-1595	14811	78761	1975-76
937	2473	8584	9192	17776	-1055	16721	84894	1976-77
1649	1798	7846	11171	19017	-252	18765	96067	1977-78
2835	4342	9883	13335	23218	1048	24266	104190	1978-79
2994	4838	11818	14327	26145	-867	25278	114356	1979-80
2103	2177	11767	16686	28453	2427	30880	136013	1980-81
6375	8558	16781	23232	40013	-3924	36089	159760	1981-82
3501	5015	20100	20684	40784	-4150	36634	178132	1982-83
3139	3070	20381	22680	43061	-1573	41488	207589	1983-84
1701	3220	24915	23873	48788	-3382	45406	231343	1984-85
4993	8366	30874	31747	62621	-6732	55889	262243	1985-86
7230	9391	35415	36028	71443	-8040	63403	292949	1986-87
6315	6831	35087	43938	79025	-488	78537	333201	1987-88
13342	15659	42183	59145	101328	-2359	98969	396593	1988-89
10799	15579	48637	70444	119081	4723	123804	453986	1989-90
12020	17943	55721	84795	140516	-723	139793	530865	1990-91
7352	**10335**	**57949**	**88471**	**146420**	**8987**	**155407**	**609500**	**1991-92**

1.5 GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS AND GROSS

(As per cent of GDP

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross domestic Gross fixed capital formation		
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	7.7	1.0	1.8	10.4	2.4	6.9	9.3
1951-52	6.2	1.3	2.5	10.1	2.6	7.0	9.7
1952-53	6.1	0.6	1.5	8.2	2.9	6.2	9.1
1953-54	5.2	0.6	0.9	6.8	2.4	4.2	6.5
1954-55	7.8	1.1	1.5	10.5	3.9	6.2	10.1
1955-56	11.0	1.3	1.7	13.9	5.2	7.3	12.5
1956-57	10.0	1.2	1.9	13.1	5.0	8.2	13.3
1957-58	8.0	0.9	1.9	10.9	5.1	8.3	13.4
1958-59	7.5	1.0	1.6	10.0	5.0	7.2	12.2
1959-60	9.1	1.2	1.6	11.9	6.0	6.7	12.6
1960-61	8.4	1.7	2.6	12.7	6.5	6.8	13.3
1961-62	7.5	1.8	2.9	12.2	6.4	7.6	14.0
1962-63	8.5	1.8	3.1	13.4	7.1	7.3	14.4
1963-64	8.1	1.8	3.3	13.3	7.4	7.5	14.8
1964-65	7.8	1.5	3.3	12.7	7.4	7.4	14.8
1965-66	9.9	1.5	3.1	14.5	7.8	8.0	15.8
1966-67	11.6	1.4	2.3	15.3	6.9	8.6	15.6
1967-68	9.9	1.2	1.9	13.0	5.8	8.9	14.7
1968-69	9.3	1.2	2.3	12.8	5.8	8.9	14.7
1969-70	11.1	1.3	2.6	15.0	5.4	9.2	14.6
1970-71	11.3	1.5	2.9	15.7	5.5	9.1	14.6
1971-72	11.8	1.6	2.8	16.2	6.1	9.3	15.3
1972-73	11.2	1.5	2.6	15.4	7.1	8.8	15.9
1973-74	13.8	1.7	2.9	18.4	6.5	8.2	14.6
1974-75	11.8	2.0	3.7	17.4	5.8	9.2	15.0
1975-76	13.4	1.3	4.2	19.0	7.1	9.8	16.9
1976-77	15.0	1.4	4.9	21.2	8.3	9.7	18.0
1977-78	15.3	1.4	4.3	21.1	8.0	9.9	17.9
1978-79	17.0	1.5	4.6	23.2	8.0	10.1	18.1
1979-80	15.2	2.1	4.3	21.6	8.7	9.9	18.6
1980-81	16.1	1.7	3.4	21.2	8.6	10.7	19.3
1981-82	14.9	1.6	4.5	21.0	9.1	10.6	19.7
1982-83	13.1	1.6	4.4	19.1	10.4	9.6	20.1
1983-84	14.0	1.5	3.3	18.8	9.9	9.4	19.3
1984-85	13.7	1.7	2.8	18.2	10.1	9.6	19.7
1985-86	13.7	2.0	3.2	18.9	10.5	10.2	20.7
1986-87	15.0	1.8	2.7	19.5	11.4	9.8	21.2
1987-88	17.6	1.7	2.2	21.5	10.4	11.3	21.7
1988-89	17.6	2.2	2.0	21.9	10.1	11.5	21.6
1989-90	20.3	2.6	1.6	24.6	9.7	13.1	22.8
1990-91	19.8	2.7	1.1	23.6	9.4	13.7	23.1
1991-92	**19.9**	**2.7**	**1.7**	**24.3**	**9.0**	**13.3**	**22.3**

Note : (i) Based on data in Table 1.4.
(ii) Ratios of savings and capital formation of individual sectors may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION
at current market prices)

capital formation

Change in stocks			Gross domestic capital formation					
Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)	Year
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.4	1.3	1.7	2.8	8.3	11.0	-0.9	10.2	1950-51
0.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	8.6	11.7	0.3	11.9	1951-52
-0.3	0.0	-0.3	2.6	6.2	8.8	-0.9	7.9	1952-53
-0.3	0.0	-0.2	2.1	4.2	6.3	0.3	6.7	1953-54
0.4	0.2	0.7	4.3	6.5	10.8	-0.2	10.6	1954-55
-0.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	8.9	13.8	0.5	14.3	1955-56
0.4	1.8	2.2	5.5	10.0	15.5	0.6	16.0	1956-57
1.5	0.5	2.0	6.6	8.8	15.4	-0.8	14.6	1957-58
0.8	-0.6	0.2	5.8	6.6	12.4	0.3	12.7	1958-59
0.1	1.5	1.6	6.1	8.2	14.3	-0.8	13.5	1959-60
0.5	2.1	2.6	7.0	8.9	15.9	-0.2	15.7	1960-61
0.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	8.9	15.6	-1.4	14.2	1961-62
0.7	1.4	2.1	7.8	8.7	16.5	-0.7	15.8	1962-63
0.6	1.2	1.8	7.9	8.7	16.6	-1.2	15.4	1963-64
0.5	1.2	1.7	7.9	8.6	16.4	-1.3	15.1	1964-65
0.7	0.5	1.1	8.5	8.5	16.9	-0.1	16.8	1965-66
0.3	2.1	2.4	7.2	10.8	18.0	0.4	18.4	1966-67
0.9	0.9	1.8	6.7	9.8	16.5	-1.1	15.4	1967-68
0.2	0.3	0.4	5.9	9.2	15.1	-1.2	13.9	1968-69
0.2	1.3	1.4	5.6	10.4	16.0	-0.5	15.6	1969-70
1.0	1.5	2.5	6.5	10.6	17.1	-0.5	16.6	1970-71
1.1	2.1	3.2	7.1	11.4	18.5	-1.2	17.3	1971-72
0.2	0.9	1.2	7.3	9.8	17.1	-1.2	15.9	1972-73
1.2	2.4	3.6	7.7	10.6	18.3	0.8	19.1	1973-74
1.8	3.0	4.7	7.6	12.2	19.8	-1.5	18.3	1974-75
2.5	1.4	3.9	9.6	11.2	20.8	-2.0	18.8	1975-76
1.8	1.1	2.9	10.1	10.8	20.9	-1.2	19.7	1976-77
0.2	1.7	1.9	8.2	11.6	19.8	-0.3	19.5	1977-78
1.4	2.7	4.2	9.5	12.8	22.3	1.0	23.3	1978-79
1.6	2.6	4.2	10.3	12.5	22.9	-0.8	22.1	1979-80
0.1	1.5	1.6	8.7	12.3	20.9	1.8	22.7	1980-81
1.4	4.0	5.4	10.5	14.5	25.0	-2.5	22.6	1981-82
0.8	2.0	2.8	11.3	11.6	22.9	-2.3	20.6	1982-83
0.0	1.5	1.5	9.8	10.9	20.7	-0.8	20.0	1983-84
0.7	0.7	1.4	10.8	10.3	21.1	-1.5	19.6	1984-85
1.3	1.9	3.2	11.8	12.1	23.9	-2.6	21.3	1985-86
0.7	2.5	3.2	12.1	12.3	24.4	-2.7	21.6	1986-87
0.2	1.9	2.1	10.5	13.2	23.7	-0.1	23.6	1987-88
0.6	3.4	3.9	10.6	14.9	25.5	-0.6	25.0	1988-89
1.1	2.4	3.4	10.7	15.5	26.2	1.0	27.3	1989-90
1.1	2.3	3.4	10.5	16.0	26.5	-0.1	26.3	1990-91
0.5	**1.2**	**1.7**	**9.5**	**14.5**	**24.0**	**1.5**	**25.5**	**1991-92**

1.6 ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Per cent, at 1980-81 prices)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining, and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	1.7	4.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
1952-53	3.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	2.1	2.8
1953-54	7.6	6.8	3.7	1.4	3.1	6.1
1954-55	3.0	8.1	6.5	3.7	3.6	4.2
1955-56	-0.8	10.2	7.3	4.0	3.1	2.6
1956-57	5.4	8.4	7.3	1.6	3.8	5.7
1957-58	-4.3	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.5	-1.2
1958-59	9.9	6.6	4.9	2.8	4.1	7.6
1959-60	-0.9	7.1	6.3	3.8	4.3	2.2
1960-61	6.9	9.9	8.6	2.1	4.9	7.1
1961-62	0.2	7.6	6.5	4.3	4.7	3.1
1962-63	-1.6	6.7	5.8	3.4	7.1	2.1
1963-64	2.4	10.3	7.1	3.1	6.6	5.1
1964-65	9.0	7.2	6.8	2.7	6.6	7.6
1965-66	-10.4	2.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	-3.7
1966-67	-1.3	2.8	2.6	1.8	4.6	1.0
1967-68	14.5	2.5	4.2	2.7	3.9	8.1
1968-69	-0.1	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	2.6
1969-70	6.4	8.8	5.4	4.2	5.5	6.5
1970-71	6.6	2.0	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.0
1971-72	-1.7	2.9	2.3	5.2	4.5	1.0
1972-73	-4.7	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.3	-0.3
1973-74	7.0	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.6
1974-75	-1.3	1.8	5.9	-0.3	4.7	1.2
1975-76	12.9	5.1	9.1	6.9	3.5	9.0
1976-77	-5.5	9.2	4.4	7.9	2.8	1.2
1977-78	9.8	6.9	6.8	4.9	2.7	7.5
1978-79	2.3	9.2	8.2	7.1	4.3	5.5
1979-80	-12.3	-3.3	-0.9	1.0	7.3	-5.2
1980-81	12.9	3.0	5.6	1.9	4.1	7.2
1981-82	6.2	7.6	6.1	4.6	3.5	6.1
1982-83	-0.7	4.3	5.3	7.4	7.8	3.1
1983-84	10.4	9.2	5.6	6.1	3.6	8.2
1984-85	0.0	6.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	3.8
1985-86	0.5	4.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	4.1
1986-87	-1.0	6.9	6.3	8.2	9.2	4.3
1987-88	0.5	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	4.3
1988-89	16.3	9.8	7.0	9.2	6.1	10.9
1989-90	2.0	7.2	5.4	10.8	8.8	5.6
1990-91	4.8	7.0	5.5	2.8	3.3	5.2
1991-92	**-1.1**	**-0.3**	**3.4**	**8.0**	**2.3**	**1.2**

Note : Based on data in Table 1.3.

1.7 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(NEW SERIES)

(Rs.Crore)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (P)	**1990-91 (Q)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	7324	8974	9702	11516	11962	13412	14242	17375	21978	24912	**30112**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	129	148	167	196	237	267	284	335	363	**420**
3	Assam	2356	2978	3398	3766	4725	5118	5476	5993	6563	7741	**8492**
4	Bihar	6008	6998	7797	9008	110819	11765	13491	14614	17269	18710	**21789**
5	Goa	316	343	418	442	542	555	657	731	845	904	**955**
6	Gujarat	6594	8247	8745	11385	11866	12059	13299	13218	18885	21526	**24665**
7	Haryana	3032	3498	4004	4351	4747	5643	5935	6629	8698	9648	**11317**
8	Himachal Pradesh	723	846	897	1023	1031	1237	1363	1539	1873	2131	**2441**
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1050	1195	1362	1549	1747	1929	2134	2091	2619	2566	**-**
10	Karnataka	5964	6893	7685	9215	10392	10951	12563	14314	16974	19045	**21328**
11	Kerala	3829	4057	4720	5536	6152	6535	7384	8306	9229	10646	**11499**
12	Madhya Pradesh*	6122	6784	7732	9641	9454	10979	11564	14687	17227	18731	**23043**
13	Maharashtra	15113	16966	18277	21152	22628	26403	28120	33101	40137	48716	**55439**
14	Manipur	201	243	258	307	353	377	431	508	610	642	**694**
15	Meghalaya	180	206	227	263	302	342	386	472	513	556	**598**
16	Mizoram	62	70	78	95	122	157	194	259	260	-	**-**
17	Nagaland	105	132	161	194	232	261	294	338	361	382	**404**
18	Orissa	3225	3677	3765	4893	4801	5936	6206	6521	8433	9105	**9929**
19	Punjab	4476	5323	5879	6491	7417	8387	9199	10863	12546	14977	**17101**
20	Rajasthan	4126	4850	5532	7043	6983	7669	8341	9437	13022	13848	**17578**
21	Sikkim	49	55	65	75	95	113	135	156	167	187	**-**
22	Tamil Nadu	7218	8677	8821	10222	12028	13682	15305	18195	19560	22966	**24841**
23	Tripura	268	290	352	360	442	485	512	589	765	835	**-**
24	Uttar Pradesh	14012	15036	17600	19533	21514	24669	27237	30347	35796	40983	**48077**
25	West Bengal	8724	9746	10658	12920	14718	15861	17636	20429	23959	27449	**31618**

P Provisional.
Q Quick estimates.
- Not available.
* Based on old (1970 - 71) series.

Note: Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

1.8 PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(NEW SERIES)

(Rupees)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (P)	1990-91 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	1380	1657	1756	2046	2086	2296	2394	2869	3566	3973	**4722**
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1561	2011	2240	2455	2793	3274	3575	3680	4212	4424	**4975**
3	Assam	1200	1474	1641	1777	2182	2313	2420	2589	2772	3196	**3427**
4	Bihar	868	988	1078	1219	1434	1527	1714	1817	2101	2228	**2539**
5	Goa	3145	3365	4003	4127	4931	4927	5702	6209	7027	7370	**7634**
6	Gujarat	1951	2391	2484	3162	3233	3224	3491	3407	4781	5368	**6060**
7	Haryana	2370	2664	2967	3133	3325	3849	3950	4312	5540	6026	**6936**
8	Himachal Pradesh	1704	1953	2032	2273	2249	2649	2870	3185	3813	4269	**4813**
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1776	1970	2190	2428	2669	2874	3099	2961	3615	3453	-
10	Karnataka	1623	1832	1997	2343	2588	2672	3005	3358	3908	4305	**4737**
11	Kerala	1513	1578	1803	2077	2265	2364	2625	2905	3178	3611	**3843**
12	Madhya Pradesh*	1183	1281	1432	1746	1675	1904	1963	2443	2809	2995	**3614**
13	Maharashtra	2427	2669	2813	3185	3336	3817	3992	4622	5520	6604	**7409**
14	Manipur	1429	1682	1745	2020	2270	2362	2636	3040	3568	3674	**3893**
15	Meghalaya	1361	1516	1626	1831	2047	2250	2479	2955	3118	3276	**3443**
16	Mizoram	1289	1383	1471	1724	2139	2658	3165	4077	4026	-	-
17	Nagaland	1383	1666	1941	2251	2579	2800	3034	3361	3464	3529	**3602**
18	Orissa	1231	1380	1388	1772	1707	2072	2128	2194	2793	2965	**3180**
19	Punjab	2690	3131	3384	3656	4089	4524	4857	5612	6343	7411	**8281**
20	Rajasthan	1222	1392	1544	1914	1849	1978	2095	2310	3106	3219	**3983**
21	Sikkim	1571	1701	1926	2136	2635	3023	3472	3886	4241	4755	-
22	Tamil Nadu	1498	1776	1777	2024	2341	2620	2885	3379	3581	4148	**4428**
23	Tripura	1323	1390	1641	1640	1962	2108	2171	2445	3114	3328	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	1278	1339	1534	1667	1800	2022	2187	2387	2757	3092	**3553**
25	West Bengal	1580	1730	1854	2204	2463	2604	2842	3232	3724	4193	**4750**

P Provisional.
Q Quick estimates.
\- Not available.
* Based on old (1970 - 71) series.

Note: Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

1.9 INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	Weight	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Foodgrains	68.1	112.9	137.5	161.9	154.0	149.8	182.5	183.4	189.5	**181.4**
(a) Cereals	60.1	114.1	143.1	167.5	160.4	156.5	190.2	192.4	197.7	**191.1**
Rice	34.0	107.4	137.2	163.7	155.3	145.8	180.8	188.7	190.6	**188.9**
Wheat	12.2	132.1	201.2	260.6	245.5	255.7	299.7	276.1	305.4	**305.1**
Coarse cereals	13.9	114.7	106.7	95.6	98.6	95.9	117.3	128.3	121.0	**96.8**
(b) Pulses	8.1	104.4	95.8	120.1	105.7	99.5	125.2	116.7	128.9	**109.2**
Gram	3.6	99.7	83.2	111.2	87.1	69.7	98.5	81.0	102.9	**79.8**
B. Non-foodgrains	31.9	108.6	130.5	150.9	149.2	154.5	184.8	194.5 *	197.3 *	**197.6 ***
(a) Oilseeds	11.0	116.1	113.6	126.7	125.1	139.1	192.5	186.1	192.1	**190.0**
Groundnut	4.8	118.4	97.0	99.3	113.9	113.5	187.3	157.1	145.7	**137.0**
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.7	132.3	153.8	178.7	173.6	230.3	291.8	275.0	348.6	**389.4**
(b) Fibres	4.0	89.3	126.3	167.3	127.0	112.7	148.4	185.7	168.4	**172.1**
Cotton	3.0	85.1	125.1	155.8	123.3	113.9	156.1	203.9	175.7	**175.6**
Jute	0.8	99.6	131.2	219.3	148.1	116.7	135.2	142.5	159.5	**178.3**
Mesta	0.2	113.7	142.2	151.6	109.6	84.8	98.9	104.7	112.8	**114.6**
(c) Plantation crops	2.3	114.8	154.3	178.1	184.3	184.1	209.1	216.3	220.0 *	**220.0 ***
Tea	1.9	106.4	144.7	166.6	157.6	168.9	178.0	181.5	181.5 *	**181.5 ***
Coffee	0.2	170.1	182.9	188.6	296.3	189.5	331.3	331.3 *	331.3 *	**331.3 ***
Rubber	0.2	127.1	211.4	276.8	303.1	324.7	357.8	410.4	455.0 *	**455.0 ***
(d) Others										
Sugarcane	7.0	106.4	129.4	143.1	156.0	165.0	170.3	189.2	201.5	**209.1**
Tobacco	1.1	101.8	135.1	123.9	129.7	103.2	138.4	154.9	156.8	**164.3**
Potatoes	1.4	112.0	231.9	249.7	305.2	336.5	355.9	353.8	365.4	**366.9**
C. ALL COMMODITIES	100.0	111.5	135.3	158.4	152.5	151.3	183.2 *	187.0 *	192.0 *	**186.6 ***

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.10 INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**10**
A. Foodgrains	102.0	104.0	105.2	104.5	98.4	104.9	104.2	105.0	**99.9**
(a) Cereals	102.0	104.5	103.7	104.1	98.5	104.6	103.4	103.2	**99.1**
Rice	101.5	108.6	111.3	111.4	105.0	112.9	114.1	115.5	**114.4**
Wheat	114.9	140.3	144.8	145.0	145.2	151.8	148.0	152.2	**144.7**
Coarse cereals	98.0	88.8	83.8	84.4	77.6	82.1	80.0	77.1	**71.6**
(b) Pulses	102.5	103.2	112.2	106.4	97.7	106.4	107.6	113.4	**103.7**
Gram	101.7	85.6	101.5	90.8	75.0	88.6	84.2	97.9	**73.6**
B. Non-foodgrains	104.1	111.7	109.4	104.3	103.4	116.7 *	118.3 *	121.0 *	**122.3 ***
(a) Oilseeds	101.8	103.7	103.2	97.4	99.4	111.8	114.2	116.1	**119.7**
Groundnut	101.0	93.7	98.2	96.2	94.3	117.5	120.0	114.5	**119.5**
Rapeseed and mustard	107.3	129.4	125.2	117.0	145.3	152.0	156.2	181.9	**203.5**
(b) Fibres	98.5	103.0	101.5	90.2	83.8	93.2	97.0	95.3	**99.1**
Cotton	97.8	100.5	96.7	89.2	82.9	94.3	98.8	95.5	**98.8**
Jute	103.3	129.8	158.6	111.1	96.5	95.6	93.7	107.6	**119.6**
Mesta	107.5	116.8	113.1	86.0	84.7	73.9	74.4	77.5	**78.6**
(c) Plantation crops	104.9	130.1	146.9	151.6	154.0	156.9 *	161.7 *	164.7 *	**164.7 ***
Tea	101.8	109.8	115.0	118.4	119.1	119.1	120.6	120.6 *	**120.6 ***
Coffee	105.0	162.9	186.5	188.0	187.7	187.7 *	187.7 *	187.7 *	**187.7 ***
Rubber	113.3	155.7	179.0	190.0	199.7	213.3	231.7	245.6	**245.6 ***
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	107.1	110.6	118.1	127.6	135.9	138.0	142.5	152.6	**157.0**
Tobacco	103.0	104.0	91.5	89.7	73.3	86.9	95.2	94.6	**98.1**
Potatoes	95.0	153.5	176.8	174.4	185.6	195.6	197.1	197.5	**200.0**
C. ALL COMMODITIES	102.5	105.9	106.3	104.4	99.6	107.7 *	107.5 *	108.7 *	**105.0 ***

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.11 INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	110.7	132.2	153.9	147.4	152.2	174.0	176.1	180.5	**181.6**
(a) Cereals	110.4	129.3	149.6	142.8	146.0	181.8	186.0	191.5	**192.8**
Rice	105.8	126.3	147.1	139.4	138.9	160.1	165.4	165.0	**165.1**
Wheat	115.0	143.4	180.0	168.6	176.1	197.4	186.6	200.7	**210.9**
Coarse cereals	117.0	120.2	114.1	116.8	123.6	142.9	160.4	157.0	**135.1**
(b) Pulses	101.9	92.8	107.0	99.3	101.8	117.7	108.4	113.7	**105.3**
Gram	98.0	97.2	109.6	95.9	92.9	111.2	96.2	105.1	**108.5**
B. Non-foodgrains	104.3	116.8	137.9	143.0	149.4	158.4 *	164.4 *	163.0 *	**161.5 ***
(a) Oilseeds	114.0	109.5	122.8	128.4	131.9	172.2	163.0	165.5	**158.8**
Groundnut	117.2	103.5	101.1	118.4	120.3	159.4	130.9	127.3	**114.7**
Rapeseed and Mustard	123.3	118.9	142.7	148.4	158.5	192.0	176.0	191.7	**191.4**
(b) Fibres	90.7	122.6	164.8	140.8	131.5	159.2	191.5	176.7	**173.6**
Cotton	87.0	124.5	161.1	138.2	137.4	165.5	206.3	183.9	**177.7**
Jute	96.4	101.1	138.3	133.3	120.9	141.4	152.0	148.2	**149.0**
Mesta	105.8	121.7	134.8	127.4	100.1	133.8	140.7	145.5	**145.8**
(c) Plantation crops	109.4	118.6	121.2	121.6	119.5	133.3	133.8	133.6 *	**133.6 ***
Tea	104.5	131.8	144.9	133.1	141.8	149.5	150.4	150.4 *	**150.4 ***
Coffee	162.0	112.3	101.1	157.6	101.0	176.5 *	176.5 *	176.5 *	**176.5 ***
Rubber	112.2	135.8	154.6	159.5	162.6	167.7	177.2	185.2	**185.2 ***
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	99.3	117.0	121.2	122.3	121.4	123.4	132.8	132.1	**132.2**
Tobacco	98.8	129.9	135.4	144.6	140.8	159.3	162.7	165.8	**167.5**
Potatoes	117.9	151.0	141.2	175.0	181.3	182.0	179.5	185.0	**183.4**
C. ALL COMMODITIES	108.8	127.8	149.0	146.1	151.9	170.1 *	174.0 *	176.6 *	**177.6 ***

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.12 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

(In million units)

Group/Commodity	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92 ***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	**12**
Foodgrains	Tonnes	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	150.4	140.4	169.9	171.0	176.4	**167.1**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	68.9	77.7	85.2	74.6	95.6	101.0	99.4	**91.4**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	39.5	51.9	65.2	65.8	74.3	70.0	77.0	**75.7**
Cereals	Tonnes	42.4	69.3	96.6	119.0	137.1	129.4	156.1	158.2	162.1	**155.0**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	65.0	73.9	80.7	70.2	90.0	95.5	94.0	**87.0**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	31.6	45.1	56.4	59.2	66.1	62.7	68.1	**68.0**
Pulses	Tonnes	8.4	12.7	11.8	10.6	13.4	11.0	13.8	12.8	14.3	**12.0**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	**4.4**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	7.9	6.8	8.8	6.6	8.2	7.3	8.9	**7.6**
Rice	Tonnes	20.6	34.6	42.2	53.6	63.8	56.8	70.5	73.6	74.3	**73.7**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	39.5	50.1	59.4	49.0	63.4	65.9	66.3	**64.8**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.7	3.5	4.4	7.8	7.1	7.7	8.0	**8.9**
Wheat	Tonnes	6.5	11.0	23.8	36.3	47.1	46.2	54.1	49.8	55.1	**55.1**
Jowar	Tonnes	5.5	9.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	12.2	10.2	12.9	11.7	**8.4**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	5.8	7.5	7.3	8.6	7.1	9.2	8.3	**5.9**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.4	**2.5**
Maize	Tonnes	1.7	4.1	7.5	7.0	6.6	5.7	8.2	9.7	9.0	**8.0**
Bajra	Tonnes	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.3	3.7	3.3	7.8	6.6	6.9	**4.6**
Gram	Tonnes	3.6	6.3	5.2	4.3	5.8	3.6	5.1	4.2	5.4	**4.2**
Tur	Tonnes	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	**2.2**
Oilseeds**	Tonnes	5.2	7.0	9.6	9.4	10.8	12.7	18.0	16.9	18.6	**18.3**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.4	10.5	9.6	9.8	**8.9**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.6	4.4	4.8	6.3	7.5	7.3	8.8	**9.4**
Groundnut	Tonnes	3.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.9	9.7	8.1	7.5	**7.1**
Kharif	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA	3.7	3.7	4.2	7.5	6.1	5.1	**4.9**
Rabi	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4	**2.2**
Rapeseed and mustard	Tonnes	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.1	5.2	**5.8**
Sugarcane	Tonnes	57.1	110.0	126.4	154.2	170.7	196.7	203.0	225.6	241.0	**249.3**
Cotton	Bales@	3.0	5.6	4.8	7.0	8.7	6.4	8.7	11.4	9.8	**9.8**
Jute and Mesta	Bales+	3.3	5.3	6.2	8.2	12.6	6.8	7.9	8.3	9.2	**10.2**
Jute	Bales+	3.3	4.1	4.9	6.5	10.9	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.9	**8.9**
Mesta	Bales+	NA	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	**1.3**
Plantation crops											
Tea	Tonnes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7 *	**0.7**
Coffee	Tonnes	Neg.	Neg.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	**0.2**
Rubber	Tonnes	Neg.	Neg.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	**0.4**
Potatoes	Tonnes	1.7	2.7	4.8	9.7	10.4	14.1	14.9	14.8	15.2	**15.7**

* Provisional. NA: Not available.
** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.
@ Bale of 170 Kgs. + Bale of 180 Kgs. Neg. Negligible.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.13 GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(Million hectares)

Group/Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foodgrains	97.3	115.6	124.3	126.7	128.0	119.7	127.7	126.8	127.8	**121.6**
Kharif	NA	NA	82.3	83.2	81.8	74.9	82.0	81.4	80.8	**78.4**
Rabi	NA	NA	42.0	43.5	46.2	44.8	45.7	45.4	47.0	**43.2**
Cereals	78.2	92.0	101.8	104.2	103.6	98.5	104.5	103.3	103.2	**99.0**
Kharif	NA	NA	72.9	72.8	70.8	64.9	70.9	69.9	69.3	**67.0**
Rabi	NA	NA	28.9	31.4	32.8	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.9	**32.0**
Pulses	19.1	23.6	22.6	22.5	24.4	21.2	23.1	23.4	24.7	**22.6**
Kharif	NA	NA	9.5	10.4	11.0	10.0	11.1	11.5	11.5	**11.4**
Rabi	NA	NA	13.1	12.1	13.4	11.2	12.0	11.9	13.2	**11.2**
Rice	30.8	34.1	37.6	40.1	41.1	38.8	41.7	42.2	42.7	**42.3**
Kharif	NA	NA	36.0	38.4	39.2	35.8	38.9	39.3	39.7	**39.0**
Rabi	NA	NA	1.6	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	**3.3**
Wheat	9.8	12.9	18.2	22.3	23.0	23.1	24.1	23.5	24.2	**23.0**
Jowar	15.6	18.4	17.4	15.8	16.1	16.0	14.6	14.8	14.4	**12.6**
Kharif	NA	NA	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6	**7.8**
Rabi	NA	NA	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	**4.8**
Maize	3.2	4.4	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	**5.8**
Bajra	9.0	11.5	12.9	11.7	10.6	8.7	12.0	10.9	10.5	**10.0**
Gram	7.6	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8	5.8	6.8	6.5	7.5	**5.7**
Tur	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	**3.7**
Oilseeds **	10.7	13.8	16.6	17.6	19.0	20.2	21.9	22.8	24.1	**25.4**
Kharif	NA	NA	10.8	10.2	11.5	11.5	13.1	13.9	14.0	**15.0**
Rabi	NA	NA	5.8	7.4	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	10.1	**10.4**
Groundnut	4.5	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	8.5	8.7	8.3	**8.6**
Kharif	NA	NA	NA	5.9	6.2	5.7	7.0	7.4	6.8	**7.2**
Rabi	NA	NA	NA	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	**1.4**
Rapeseed and mustard	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.8	**6.5**
Sugarcane	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	**3.8**
Cotton	5.9	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	**7.7**
Jute and Mesta	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	**1.1**
Jute	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	**0.9**
Mesta	NA	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.2**
Plantation Crops										
Tea (Total area)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4*	**NA**
Coffee (Plucked area)	0.1	0.1	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA	**NA**
Rubber (Topped area)	Neg.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	**0.3**
Potatoes	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	**1.0**

* Provisional. NA : Not available. Neg. Negligible.

** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.14 YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kg / hectare)

Group/Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foodgrains	522	710	872	1023	1175	1173	1331	1349	1380	**1374**
Kharif	NA	NA	837	933	1042	996	1166	1241	1231	**1166**
Rabi	NA	NA	942	1195	1410	1468	1628	1544	1635	**1751**
Cereals	542	753	949	1142	1323	1315	1493	1530	1571	**1565**
Kharif	NA	NA	892	1015	1140	1082	1270	1366	1357	**1297**
Rabi	NA	NA	1093	1434	1718	1763	1964	1875	2010	**2125**
Pulses	441	539	524	473	547	515	598	549	578	**534**
Kharif	NA	NA	410	361	412	435	504	480	471	**391**
Rabi	NA	NA	607	571	658	587	686	616	672	**680**
Rice	668	1013	1123	1336	1552	1465	1689	1745	1740	**1741**
Kharif	NA	NA	1100	1303	1514	1368	1627	1677	1670	**1660**
Rabi	NA	NA	1625	2071	2329	2640	2548	2678	2671	**2705**
Wheat	663	851	1307	1630	2046	2002	2244	2121	2281	**2397**
Jowar	353	533	466	660	633	762	697	869	814	**664**
Kharif	NA	NA	533	737	761	892	789	1053	969	**760**
Rabi	NA	NA	354	520	447	568	550	604	582	**508**
Maize	547	926	1279	1159	1146	1029	1395	1632	1518	**1381**
Bajra	288	286	622	458	344	378	646	610	658	**463**
Gram	482	674	663	657	742	629	753	652	712	**735**
Tur	788	849	709	689	767	685	779	763	673	**588**
Oilseeds **	481	507	579	532	570	629	824	742	771	**719**
Kharif	NA	NA	649	492	516	559	805	691	698	**595**
Rabi	NA	NA	449	588	651	720	851	822	872	**897**
Groundnut	775	745	834	736	719	855	1132	930	904	**815**
Kharif	NA	NA	NA	629	602	737	1066	824	751	**672**
Rabi	NA	NA	NA	1444	1549	1425	1442	1532	1611	**1529**
Rapeseed and mustard	368	467	594	560	674	748	906	831	904	**903**
Sugarcane (tonnes/ha.)	33	46	48	58	60	60	61	65	65	**66**
Cotton	88	125	106	152	197	168	202	252	225	**217**
Jute and mesta	1043	1049	1032	1130	1524	1274	1540	1646	1634	**1656**
Jute	1043	1183	1186	1245	1710	1496	1748	1879	1833	**1842**
Mesta	NA	742	684	828	910	680	909	956	988	**990**
Plantation crops										
Tea	876	971	1182	1491	1641	1605	1683	1729	1707	**1761**
Coffee	298	448	NA	624	570	565	982	566	NA	**NA**
Rubber	342	354	653	788	898	944	974	1029	1076	**1130**
Potatoes (tonnes/ha.)	7	7	10	13	12	16	16	16	16	**16**

* Provisional. NA : Not available.

** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

1987-88 TO 1991-92

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1987-88	7087.1	4.9	2150.7	9242.7	656.9	9899.6
	1988-89	10621.1	9.5	1577.1	12207.7	692.4	12900.1
	1989-90	9959.1	8.5	2122.2	12089.8	682.0	12771.8
	1990-91	9654.0	9.0	1971.1	11634.1	695.5	12329.6
	1991-92 *	**9465.3**	**6.7**	**1684.1**	**11156.1**	**802.9**	**11959.0**
Assam	1987-88	2715.8	105.8	16.6	2838.2	60.9	2899.1
	1988-89	2439.3	122.3	15.7	2577.3	51.1	2628.4
	1989-90	2794.8	87.5	17.8	2900.1	51.0	2951.1
	1990-91	3270.2	104.8	18.3	3393.3	48.5	3441.8
	1991-92 *	**3197.2**	**111.2**	**17.5**	**3325.9**	**53.3**	**3379.2**
Bihar	1987-88	4674.5	3257.0	909.1	8840.6	786.7	9627.3
	1988-89	6351.0	3557.0	1252.5	11160.5	780.4	11940.9
	1989-90	6348.9	3270.2	1379.3	10998.4	835.9	11834.3
	1990-91	6563.5	3560.4	1219.2	11343.1	915.8	12258.9
	1991-92 *	**4460.5**	**3566.0**	**1386.7**	**9413.2**	**839.1**	**10252.3**
Gujarat	1987-88	279.4	351.2	595.0	1225.6	142.7	1368.3
	1988-89	866.0	1512.5	2455.8	4834.3	489.6	5323.9
	1989-90	817.3	1101.7	2301.4	4220.4	567.4	4787.8
	1990-91	791.1	1443.7	1982.1	4216.9	626.6	4843.5
	1991-92 *	**690.6**	**905.7**	**1403.5**	**2999.8**	**393.7**	**3393.5**
Haryana	1987-88	1073.0	4861.0	256.0	6190.0	111.9	6301.9
	1988-89	1437.0	6225.0	1168.0	8830.0	672.2	9502.2
	1989-90	1698.0	5913.0	612.0	8223.0	428.6	8651.6
	1990-91	1834.0	6440.0	747.0	9021.0	540.2	9561.2
	1991-92 *	**1812.0**	**6502.0**	**515.0**	**8829.0**	**270.2**	**9099.2**
Himachal Pradesh	1987-88	76.1	351.2	439.6	866.9	4.6	871.5
	1988-89	87.9	512.5	525.7	1126.1	7.3	1133.4
	1989-90	94.5	543.7	719.9	1358.1	10.7	1368.8
	1990-91	106.5	601.7	712.5	1420.7	13.5	1434.2
	1991-92 *	**103.0**	**595.8**	**636.7**	**1335.5**	**13.9**	**1349.4**
Jammu & Kashmir	1987-88	420.8	245.6	314.8	981.2	18.0	999.2
	1988-89	579.6	245.6	460.2	1285.4	24.8	1310.2
	1989-90	549.2	262.2	470.0	1281.4	23.9	1305.3
	1990-91	555.1	297.4	466.6	1319.1	24.5	1343.6
	1991-92 *	**568.4**	**297.4**	**467.9**	**1333.7**	**25.8**	**1359.5**
Karnataka	1987-88	1894.7	140.8	3641.4	5676.9	676.4	6353.3
	1988-89	2509.6	166.3	3688.8	6364.7	462.6	6827.3
	1989-90	2376.9	89.3	4095.9	6562.1	545.0	7107.1
	1990-91	2415.3	124.8	3307.4	5847.5	551.7	6399.2
	1991-92 *	**2856.4**	**144.3**	**4259.9**	**7260.6**	**649.5**	**7910.1**
Kerala	1987-88	1037.1	-	3.9	1041.0	20.0	1061.0
	1988-89	1006.5	-	4.8	1011.3	18.8	1030.1
	1989-90	1073.6	-	6.0	1079.6	18.8	1098.4
	1990-91	1086.6	-	6.3	1092.9	18.2	1111.1
	1991-92 *	**1065.8**	**-**	**6.3**	**1072.1**	**18.2**	**1090.3**

Contd...

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS (CONTD.)

1987-88 TO 1991-92

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1987-88	4265.7	4546.2	3414.5	12226.4	2531.9	14758.3
	1988-89	4666.8	4797.4	3377.0	12841.2	2823.5	15664.7
	1989-90	4492.5	4119.7	3729.0	12341.2	2505.5	14846.7
	1990-91	5738.1	5832.6	3223.1	14893.8	3103.9	17997.7
	1991-92 *	**5428.3**	**4673.1**	**2355.4**	**12456.8**	**2806.5**	**15263.3**
Maharashtra	1987-88	1712.8	633.4	7304.2	9650.4	1414.0	11064.4
	1988-89	2652.1	1043.2	5652.8	9348.1	1729.7	11077.8
	1989-90	2318.8	907.1	8281.4	11507.3	1734.5	13241.8
	1990-91	2313.7	918.7	7507.9	10740.3	1443.9	12184.2
	1991-92 *	**2100.2**	**625.7**	**4694.3**	**7420.2**	**932.6**	**8352.8**
Manipur	1987-88	272.1	-	14.1	286.2	-	286.2
	1988-89	275.6	-	12.2	287.8	-	287.8
	1989-90	245.1	-	14.9	260.0	-	260.0
	1990-91	274.2	-	11.4	285.6	-	285.6
	1991-92 *	**339.9**	**-**	**9.6**	**349.5**	**-**	**349.5**
Meghalaya	1987-88	110.5	5.6	23.8	139.9	2.4	142.3
	1988-89	105.6	6.7	23.7	136.0	2.3	138.3
	1989-90	116.7	5.9	26.0	148.6	2.4	151.0
	1990-91	119.8	5.9	26.3	152.0	2.4	154.4
	1991-92 *	**119.8**	**5.9**	**24.0**	**149.7**	**2.4**	**152.1**
Nagaland	1987-88	86.0	-	9.5	95.5	3.7	99.2
	1988-89	130.0	-	19.3	149.3	5.5	154.8
	1989-90	150.0	-	20.0	170.0	9.2	179.2
	1990-91	152.2	1.3	28.2	181.7	12.0	193.7
	1991-92 *	**164.0**	**1.6**	**32.9**	**198.5**	**11.5**	**210.0**
Orissa	1987-88	3471.4	71.1	467.7	4010.2	1010.9	5021.1
	1988-89	5296.5	69.3	527.3	5893.1	1066.6	6959.7
	1989-90	6284.0	64.9	507.9	6856.8	1116.6	7973.4
	1990-91	5275.3	55.6	525.6	5856.5	1085.8	6942.3
	1991-92 *	**6659.7**	**51.3**	**533.2**	**7244.2**	**1116.7**	**8360.9**
Punjab	1987-88	5442.0	11084.0	467.6	16993.6	98.3	17091.9
	1988-89	4925.0	11580.0	432.1	16937.1	130.4	17067.5
	1989-90	6697.0	11681.0	508.5	18886.5	99.1	18985.6
	1990-91	6535.0	12155.0	450.3	19140.3	108.4	19248.7
	1991-92 *	**6755.0**	**12295.0**	**505.2**	**19555.2**	**79.6**	**19634.8**
Rajasthan	1987-88	47.3	2909.1	1351.0	4307.4	474.4	4781.8
	1988-89	185.8	3964.1	4884.4	9034.3	1622.5	10656.8
	1989-90	151.1	3400.1	3826.1	7377.3	1155.6	8532.9
	1990-91	142.1	4308.6	4765.0	9215.7	1718.8	10934.5
	1991-92 *	**118.6**	**4478.4**	**2433.4**	**7030.4**	**916.7**	**7947.1**
Tamil Nadu	1987-88	5604.5	0.2	1662.2	7266.9	343.1	7610.0
	1988-89	5590.0	0.1	1375.7	6965.8	384.0	7349.8
	1989-90	6063.4	0.1	1415.6	7479.1	411.8	7890.9
	1990-91	5782.4	0.2	1307.3	7089.9	348.2	7438.1
	1991-92 *	**5927.6**	**0.2**	**1451.3**	**7379.1**	**368.0**	**7747.1**

Contd...

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS (CONTD.)

1987-88 TO 1991-92

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	1987-88	433.2	5.1	-	438.3	3.8	442.1
	1988-89	457.5	6.1	-	463.6	4.5	468.1
	1989-90	459.1	6.6	-	465.7	6.1	471.8
	1990-91	501.3	6.9	1.6	509.8	6.2	516.0
	1991-92 *	**474.5**	**6.9**	**1.6**	**483.0**	**6.3**	**489.3**
Uttar Pradesh	1987-88	6475.0	16789.0	3059.1	26323.1	2361.8	28684.9
	1988-89	9287.5	19611.3	3741.5	32640.3	2657.5	35297.8
	1989-90	9476.9	17684.1	4392.1	31553.1	2413.4	33966.5
	1990-91	10260.3	18600.1	4038.8	32899.2	2771.9	35671.1
	1991-92 *	**9104.4**	**20155.8**	**3505.8**	**32766.0**	**2515.4**	**35281.4**
West Bengal	1987-88	9271.8	673.9	132.8	10078.5	226.6	10305.1
	1988-89	10559.8	625.0	121.8	11306.6	208.1	11514.7
	1989-90	10923.6	569.0	151.4	11644.0	211.9	11855.9
	1990-91	10436.5	530.2	110.1	11076.8	193.1	11269.9
	1991-92 *	**11756.1**	**530.2**	**172.3**	**12458.6**	**193.1**	**12651.7**
Sikkim	1987-88	19.0	17.7	56.4	93.1	5.9	99.0
	1988-89	18.6	17.8	63.6	100.0	5.3	105.3
	1989-90	23.0	20.3	65.7	109.0	18.7	127.7
	1990-91	25.3	19.6	69.0	113.9	16.4	130.3
	1991-92 *	**23.9**	**17.5**	**66.0**	**107.4**	**12.1**	**119.5**
Arunachal Pradesh	1987-88	134.0	9.0	51.0	194.0	-	194.0
	1988-89	135.8	4.5	57.1	197.4	-	197.4
	1989-90	138.8	6.4	64.2	209.4	-	209.4
	1990-91	142.5	6.7	65.1	214.3	4.2	218.5
	1991-92 *	**143.1**	**6.8**	**65.4**	**215.3**	**4.5**	**219.8**
Goa	1987-88	111.1	-	0.9	112.0	-	112.0
	1988-89	129.2	-	3.3	132.5	-	132.5
	1989-90	138.0	-	3.8	141.8	-	141.8
	1990-91	134.2	-	3.8	138.0	-	138.0
	1991-92 *	**137.2**	**-**	**4.2**	**141.4**	**4.9**	**146.3**
Mizoram	1987-88	49.2	-	3.9	53.1	1.0	54.1
	1988-89	54.7	-	9.5	64.2	1.1	65.3
	1989-90	59.2	-	9.1	68.3	0.7	69.0
	1990-91	63.8	-	11.1	74.9	6.6	81.5
	1991-92 *	**71.0**	-	**12.3**	**83.3**	**6.9**	**90.2**
All India	1987-88	56862.5	46169.4	26359.5	129391.4	10962.2	140353.6
	1988-89	70488.7	54110.2	31473.6	156072.5	13849.3	169921.8
	1989-90	73572.6	49849.5	34756.5	158178.6	12857.8	171036.4
	1990-91	74291.4	55134.5	32699.1	162125.0	14265.3	176390.3
	1991-92 *	**73663.8**	**55087.3**	**26262.2**	**155013.3**	**12051.3**	**167064.6**

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.16 PROGRESS OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	**1992-93***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High yielding varieties	Million hectares											
Paddy	"	5.6	12.4	18.2	23.5	24.0	22.1	25.4	26.2	28.1	27.2	**30.5**
Wheat	"	6.5	13.5	16.1	19.1	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.3	20.4	21.4	**22.2**
Maize	"	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.0	**3.2**
Jowar	"	0.8	2.0	3.5	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.7	8.0	**8.3**
Bajra	"	2.0	2.9	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.0	**6.3**
Ragi	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	**1.1**
Total HYV	"	15.4	31.9	43.1	55.4	56.2	54.1	60.1	61.2	63.9	66.6	**71.6**
Irrigated Area +	"	38.0	45.3	54.1	62.4	64.7	66.5	68.5	68.6	70.8	73.1	**75.7**
Major & medium	"	17.3	20.1	22.7	25.8	26.5	26.8	27.2	25.5	26.0	26.6	**27.3**
Minor @	"	20.7	25.2	31.4	36.6	38.2	39.7	41.3	43.1	44.8	46.5	**48.4**
Soil conservation +	"	13.4	20.0	24.4	30.5	31.2	32.1	32.9	34.0	34.9	35.7	**36.5**
Fertiliser consumption	Million tonnes	2.2	2.9	5.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	11.1	11.6	12.6	12.7	**12.7**
Nitrogenous	"	1.5	2.1	3.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.0	**8.4**
Phosphatic	"	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	**3.2**
Potassic	"	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	**1.1**

* Provisional.

@ The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing for seepage.

NA : Not available.

\+ Cumulative level at the end of the year.

Note : For 1992-93, the figures are cumulative targets for HYV, irrigated area and fertiliser consumption.

Sources: 1) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
2) Ministry of Water Resources.

1.17 IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million hectares)

	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983 - 84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	**1989-90**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	**12**
Rice	14.3	16.4	16.9	16.1	17.7	18.0	17.7	18.2	17.0	18.7	**19.1**
	(38.4)	(40.5)	(41.5)	(41.9)	(42.7)	(43.8)	(43.0)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(44.9)	**(45.2)**
Jowar	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	**0.8**
	(3.7)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.0)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(5.0)	**(5.4)**
Bajra	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	**0.7**
	(4.0)	(5.4)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.7)	(7.9)	(5.1)	**(6.2)**
Maize	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	**1.2**
	(15.9)	(19.7)	(20.4)	(22.0)	(17.3)	(17.7)	(18.6)	(20.8)	(21.7)	(21.3)	**(20.6)**
Wheat	9.9	15.6	15.5	17.1	17.9	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.6	**18.4**
	(54.3)	(69.7)	(70.7)	(72.5)	(72.8)	(74.9)	(76.3)	(77.3)	(76.1)	(78.1)	**(78.4)**
Barley	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	**0.5**
	(52.0)	(50.4)	(47.8)	(47.2)	(47.2)	(50.4)	(49.0)	(54.4)	(53.9)	(54.6)	**(54.2)**
Total cereals	28.1	35.8	36.3	36.8	38.9	38.7	38.5	39.5	38.5	40.8	**41.0**
	(27.6)	(33.8)	(34.4)	(35.8)	(36.0)	(37.3)	(37.2)	(37.8)	(38.4)	(39.1)	**(39.7)**
Total pulses	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	**2.2**
	(8.8)	(8.9)	(8.5)	(8.1)	(7.4)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(9.8)	(9.4)	(9.0)	**(9.6)**
Total foodgrains	30.1	37.9	38.4	38.7	40.7	40.5	40.6	41.7	40.5	42.9	**43.2**
	(24.1)	(29.4)	(29.6)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(32.0)	(31.7)	(32.7)	(33.3)	(33.8)	**(34.2)**
Oilseeds	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.4	**4.5**
	(7.4)	(14.3)	(14.7)	(14.8)	(15.9)	(18.8)	(17.6)	(18.8)	(20.6)	(20.5)	**(19.7)**
Cotton	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	**2.5**
	(17.3)	(27.1)	(27.7)	(29.2)	(29.7)	(27.9)	(27.0)	(30.9)	(31.0)	(32.2)	**(33.6)**
Sugarcane	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	**3.0**
	(72.4)	(80.8)	(82.4)	(80.5)	(80.3)	(83.1)	(85.6)	(82.1)	(84.8)	(85.1)	**(85.7)**

Notes : 1. Figures in parentheses represent percentages of irrigated area to total area under the crop.
2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denotes the area under groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, sesamum and others.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.18 NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Cereals					Pulses	Per capita net availability per day (grams)		
	Population (million)	Net production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in Government stocks (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	363.2	40.1	4.1	(+)0.6	44.3	8.0	334.2	60.7	394.9
1952	369.2	40.7	3.9	(+)0.6	44.0	8.0	325.4	59.1	384.5
1953	375.6	45.5	2.0	(-)0.5	48.0	8.6	349.9	62.7	412.6
1954	382.4	53.6	0.8	(+)0.2	54.2	9.7	388.1	69.7	457.8
1955	389.7	51.7	0.6	(-)0.8	53.1	10.1	372.9	71.1	444.0
1956	397.3	50.4	1.4	(-)0.6	52.4	10.2	360.4	70.3	430.7
1957	405.5	52.8	3.6	(+)0.9	55.5	10.6	375.3	71.8	447.1
1958	414.0	49.5	3.2	(-)0.3	52.9	8.8	350.3	58.5	408.8
1959	423.1	57.4	3.9	(+)0.5	60.8	11.6	393.4	74.9	468.3
1960	432.5	57.1	5.1	(+)1.4	60.8	10.4	384.1	65.5	449.6
1961	442.4	60.9	3.5	(-)0.2	64.6	11.1	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.8	3.6	(-)0.4	65.8	10.2	398.9	62.0	460.9
1963	462.0	60.2	4.6	(-)Neg.	64.8	10.1	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.8	6.3	(-)1.2	69.3	8.8	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.3	7.4	(+)1.1	73.7	10.8	418.5	61.6	480.1
1966	493.2	54.6	10.3	(+)0.1	64.8	8.7	359.9	48.2	408.1
1967	504.2	57.6	8.7	(-)0.3	66.6	7.3	361.8	39.6	401.4
1968	515.4	72.6	5.7	(+)2.0	76.2	10.6	404.1	56.1	460.2
1969	527.0	73.1	3.8	(+)0.5	76.5	9.1	397.8	47.3	445.1
1970	538.9	76.8	3.6	(+)1.1	79.3	10.2	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.3	84.5	2.0	(+)2.6	84.0	10.3	417.6	51.2	468.8
1972	563.9	82.3	(-)0.5	(-)4.7	86.5	9.7	419.1	47.0	466.1
1973	576.8	76.2	3.6	(-)0.3	80.1	8.7	380.5	41.1	421.6
1974	590.0	82.8	5.2	(-)0.4	88.4	8.8	410.4	40.8	451.2
1975	603.5	78.6	7.5	(+)5.6	80.6	8.8	365.8	39.7	405.5
1976	617.2	94.5	0.7	(+)10.7	84.4	11.4	373.8	50.5	424.3
1977	631.3	87.3	0.1	(-)1.6	89.0	10.0	386.3	43.3	429.6
1978	645.7	100.1	(-)0.8	(-)0.3	99.6	10.7	422.5	45.5	468.0
1979	660.3	104.8	(-)0.3	(+)0.4	104.1	10.8	431.8	44.7	476.5
1980	675.2	88.5	(-)0.5	(-)5.8	93.8	7.6	379.5	30.9	410.4
1981	688.5	104.1	0.5	(-)0.2	104.8	9.4	417.3	37.5	454.8
1982	703.8	106.6	1.6	(+)1.3	106.8	10.1	415.6	39.2	454.8
1983	718.9	103.0	4.1	(+)2.7	104.4	10.4	397.8	39.5	437.3
1984	734.5	122.0	2.4	(+)7.1	117.4	11.3	437.8	41.9	479.7
1985	750.4	116.9	(-)0.3	(+)2.7	113.9	10.5	415.6	38.4	454.0
1986	766.5	119.9	(-)0.1	(-)1.6	121.5	12.3	434.2	43.9	478.1
1987	782.7	115.2	(-)0.4	(-)9.5	124.4	10.4	435.4	36.4	471.8
1988	799.2	113.2	2.3	(-)4.6	120.1	10.7	411.8	36.7	448.5
1989	815.8	136.6	0.8	(+)2.6	134.7	12.5	452.6	41.9	494.5
1990	832.6	138.4	Neg.	(+)6.2	132.3	12.5	435.3	41.1	476.4
1991 *	847.7	141.9	(-)0.6	(-)4.3	145.6	12.5	470.7	40.3	511.0
1992 *	**865.8**	**135.6**	**0.8**	**(-)3.5**	**140.0**	**10.5**	**443.0**	**33.4**	**476.4**

* Provisional.

** Net availability = Col. (3+4-5)

Neg. Negligible.

Notes :
1. Mid-year population figures from 1971 to 1980 are based on projections made by the office of the Registrar General of India. Estimates from 1981 onwards are provisional and are worked out by taking 1991 Census provisional population figures.
2. Production figures relate to the agricultural year July-June: 1951 figures correspond to the production of 1950-51 and so on for subsequent years.
3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for seeds, feed requirements and waste.
4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.
5. The figures of net imports from 1981 onwards are based on imports and exports on Government of India account only.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.19 NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

	Net production of foodgrains (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Net availability of foodgrains @ (million tonnes)	Procurement (million tonnes)	Public distribution (million tonnes)#	Col.3 as % of col.4	Col.5 as % of col.2	Col.6 as % of col.4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	48.1	4.8	52.4	3.8	8.0	9.2	7.9	15.3
1952	48.7	3.9	52.0	3.5	6.8	7.5	7.2	13.1
1953	54.1	2.0	56.6	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.9	8.1
1954	63.3	0.8	63.9	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.4
1955	61.9	0.5	63.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.1	2.5
1956	60.7	1.4	62.6	Neg.	2.1	2.2	Neg.	3.4
1957	63.4	3.6	66.2	0.3	3.1	5.4	0.5	4.7
1958	58.3	3.2	61.8	0.5	4.0	5.2	0.9	6.5
1959	69.0	3.9	72.3	1.8	5.2	5.4	2.6	7.2
1960	67.5	5.1	71.2	1.3	4.9	7.2	1.9	6.9
1961	72.0	3.5	75.7	0.5	4.0	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.1	3.6	76.1	0.5	4.4	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.3	4.5	74.8	0.8	5.2	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.6	6.2	78.1	1.4	8.7	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.2	7.4	84.6	4.0	10.1	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.3	10.3	73.5	4.0	14.1	14.0	6.3	19.2
1967	65.0	8.7	73.9	4.5	13.2	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.2	5.7	86.8	6.8	10.2	6.5	8.2	11.8
1969	82.3	3.8	85.6	6.4	9.4	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.1	3.6	89.5	6.7	8.8	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.9	2.0	94.3	8.9	7.8	2.1	9.3	8.3
1972	92.0	(-)0.5	96.2	7.7	10.5	(-)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.9	3.6	88.8	8.4	11.4	4.0	9.9	12.8
1974	91.6	5.2	97.1	5.6	10.8	5.3	6.2	11.1
1975	87.4	7.5	89.3	9.6	11.3	8.4	10.9	12.6
1976	105.9	0.7	95.8	12.8	9.2	0.7	12.1	9.6
1977	97.3	0.1	99.0	9.9	11.7	0.1	10.1	11.8
1978	110.6	(-)0.6	110.2	11.1	10.2	(-)0.5	10.0	9.2
1979	115.4	(-)0.2	114.9	13.8	11.7	(-)0.2	12.0	10.2
1980	96.0	(-)0.3	101.4	11.2	15.0	(-)0.3	11.6	14.8
1981	113.4	0.7	114.3	13.0	13.0	0.6	11.4	11.4
1982	116.6	1.6	116.9	15.4	14.8	1.4	13.2	12.6
1983	113.3	4.1	114.7	15.6	16.2	3.5	13.7	14.1
1984	133.3	2.4	128.6	18.7	13.3	1.8	14.0	10.4
1985	127.4	(-)0.4	124.3	20.1	15.8	(-)0.3	15.8	12.7
1986	131.6	0.5	133.8	19.7	17.3	0.4	15.0	12.9
1987	125.5	(-)0.2	134.8	15.7	18.7	(-)0.1	12.5	13.8
1988	122.8	3.8	130.8	14.1	18.6	2.9	11.5	14.2
1989	148.7	1.2	147.2	18.9	16.4	0.8	12.7	11.1
1990	149.7	1.3	144.8	24.0	16.0	0.9	16.0	11.0
1991	154.3	(-)0.6	158.1	19.6	20.6	(-)0.4	12.7	13.0
1992	**146.2**	**1.2**	**152.5**	**17.9**	**19.1**	**0.5**	**12.2**	**12.5**

* Provisional.
Neg. Negligible.
@ Net availability = Net production+Net imports - changes in Government stocks.
# Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme during the years 1978 to 1990.

Notes: Production figures relate to agricultural year: 1951 figures correspond to 1950-51 and so on.
Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calender years.

Source: 1. Ministry of Food.
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.20 PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible $ oil @ (Kg.)	Vanaspati $ (Kg.)	Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (Kg.) +	Cloth: Cotton@@ (metres)	Cloth: Man-made (metres)	Cloth: Total (metres)	Tea (Gm.) $$	Coffee* (Gm.)	Electricity (Domestic) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	NA	NA	362.0	67.0	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.8	13.8	1.2	15.0	296.0	80.0	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	16.0	337.0	79.0	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.5	14.4	1.2	15.6	296.0	77.0	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	5.0	14.7	1.2	15.9	266.0	81.0	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	16.8	343.0	76.0	4.7
1965-66	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	16.4	346.0	72.0	4.8
1966-67	2.7	0.7	5.2	14.0	1.7	15.7	399.0	72.0	5.2
1967-68	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	15.3	339.0	69.0	5.7
1968-69	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	16.3	376.0	73.0	6.0
1969-70	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.6	2.0	15.6	430.0	62.0	6.5
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.4	13.6	2.0	15.6	401.0	68.0	7.0
1971-72	3.0	1.1	6.8	12.4	2.2	14.6	423.0	65.0	7.3
1972-73	2.4	1.0	6.2	13.2	2.0	15.2	458.0	69.0	7.3
1973-74	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.0	1.9	13.9	492.0	64.0	8.1
1974-75	3.3	0.6	5.8	12.9	1.7	14.6	471.0	62.0	8.8
1975-76	3.5	0.8	6.1	12.6	2.0	14.6	446.0	62.0	9.7
1976-77	3.2	0.9	6.0	11.4	2.4	13.8	450.0	71.0	10.4
1977-78	3.8	0.9	7.2	9.5	4.0	13.5	516.0	73.0	10.9
1978-79	3.8	1.0	9.6	10.2	4.8	15.0	599.0	77.0	11.9
1979-80	3.7	1.0	7.8	10.1	4.6	14.7	521.0	73.0	12.1
1980-81	3.8	1.2	7.3	11.0	3.7	14.7	511.0	74.0	13.5
1981-82	5.1	1.3	8.2	10.2	4.2	14.4	463.0	79.0	15.1
1982-83	4.5	1.3	9.0	9.9	3.7	13.6	525.0	82.0	17.0
1983-84	5.8	1.2	10.5	10.8	4.0	14.8	519.0	78.0	18.3
1984-85	5.5	1.3	10.7	10.6	3.9	14.5	576.0	72.0	21.0
1985-86	5.0	1.3	11.1	13.6	5.4	19.0	589.0	71.0	22.9
1986-87	5.0	1.2	11.4	13.4	5.7	19.1	545.0	76.0	25.1
1987-88	5.8	1.2	11.7	12.3	5.7	18.0	592.0	72.0	28.2
1988-89	5.3	1.2	12.1	11.7	6.5	18.2	612.0	79.0	30.9
1989-90	5.3	1.1	12.3	11.6	6.1	17.7	571.0	68.0	36.1
1990-91(P)	5.4	1.0	12.5	11.7	6.9	18.6	612.0	65.0	38.2
1991-92(P)	**5.4**	**1.0**	**12.9**	**10.5**	**6.9**	**17.4**	**621.0**	59.0	**42.1**

P — Provisional.
NA — Not available.
@ — Includes groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, soyabean oil and sunflower oil but excludes oils for manufacture of vanaspati.
@@ — Data relate to calender year: figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for blended/mixed fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics after 1969.
* — Figures up to 1971-72 relate to coffee season and are thereafter on calender year basis. The figures for 1972-73 correspond to 1973 and so on.
** — From 1967-68 onwards sugar season from October to September.
£ — Relates to 1956.
+ — Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption.
$ — Relates to financial year.
$$ — Relates to calender year.

Sources : 1. Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils & Fats, Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution.
2. Directorate of Sugar, Ministry of Food.
3. Ministry of Textiles.
4. Tea Board.
5. Coffee Board.
6. Central Electricity Authority, Department of Power.

1.21 PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS

(Thousand tonnes of nutrients)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	**1992-93***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Nitrogenous fertilizers										
Production	98	830	2164	4328	5466	6712	6747	6993	7301	**7500**
Imports	399	477	1510	1680	175	219	523	414	566	**1111**
Consumption	210	1487	3678	5661	5717	7251	7386	7997	8046	**8400**
B. Phosphatic fertilizers										
Production	52	229	841	1428	1665	2252	1796	2052	2562	**2500**
Imports	-	32	452	816	NIL	407	1311	1016	967	**689 ****
Consumption	53	462	1214	2005	2187	2721	3014	3221	3321	**3191**
C. Potassic fertilizers										
Imports	20	120	797	903	809	982	1280	1328	1236	**1115**
Consumption	29	228	624	808	880	1068	1168	1328	1361	**1066**
D. All fertilizers (NPK)										
Production	150	1059	3005	5756	7131	8964	8543	9044	9863	**10000**
Imports	419	629	2759	3399	984	1608	3114	2758	2769	**2915**
Consumption	292	2177	5516	8474	8784	11040	11568	12546	12728	**12657**

* Anticipated.

** Based on imports of DAP on Government account till December'92. The import of DAP has been decanalised w.e.f. 17-9-92.

Sources : 1) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.
2) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.22 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND FISH

Year	Milk (Thousand tonnes)	Eggs (Million)	Fish (Thousand tonnes)
1950-51	17000	1832	752
1960-61	20000	2881	1160
1970-71	NA	NA	1756
1980-81	31600	10600	2442
1981-82	34300	10876	2444
1982-83	35800	11454	2367
1983-84	38800	12792	2506
1984-85	41517	14252	2801
1985-86	43979	16128	2876
1986-87	46061	17310	2942
1987-88	46671	17795	2959
1988-89	48406	18890	3152
1989-90	51448	20204	3677
1990-91	53716	21055	3836
1991-92*	**56386**	**22002**	**4157**

* Provisional.
NA : Not available.

Sources : 1) Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
2) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.23 PRODUCTION OF COAL AND LIGNITE

(Million tonnes)

Year	Coal				Lignite	Total coal and lignite (5)+(6)
	Coking		Non-coking	Total		
	Metallurgical	Non-metallurgical				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	NA	NA	NA	32.30	NA	32.30
1960-61	16.99	NA	38.24	55.23	NA	55.23
1970-71	17.82	NA	55.13	72.95	3.39	76.34
1975-76	22.19	7.93	69.51	99.63	3.03	102.66
1976-77	23.65	8.18	69.16	100.99	4.02	105.01
1977-78	23.23	8.10	69.65	100.98	3.58	104.56
1978-79	22.54	8.67	70.74	101.95	3.30	105.25
1979-80	24.19	6.68	73.07	103.94	2.90	106.84
1980-81	24.59	8.03	81.29	113.91	5.11	119.02
1981-82	26.89	9.23	88.11	124.23	6.31	130.54
1982-83	30.10	7.47	92.93	130.50	6.93	137.43
1983-84	30.11	6.24	101.87	138.22	7.30	145.52
1984-85	30.57	6.04	110.80	147.41	7.80	155.21
1985-86	29.07	6.57	118.56	154.20	8.05	162.25
1986-87	27.91	11.63	126.23	165.77	9.43	175.20
1987-88	26.28	14.73	138.71	179.72	11.16	190.88
1988-89	25.16	17.56	151.88	194.60	12.40	207.00
1989-90	24.50	19.93	156.46	200.89	12.80	213.69
1990-91	24.10	21.20	166.43	211.73	13.77	225.50
1991-92*	**24.74**	**21.54**	**183.00**	**229.28**	**14.55**	**243.83**

* Provisional.
NA - Not available.

Source: Ministry of Coal.

1.24 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES AND NONUTILITIES)

(A) : INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY

(GW)

Year	Utilities				Non-utilities	Total (5)+(6)
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	0.6	1.1	--	1.7	0.6	2.3
1960-61	1.9	2.7	--	4.6	1.0	5.6
1970-71	6.4	7.9	0.4	14.7	1.6	16.3
1975-76	8.5	11.0	0.6	20.1	2.1	22.2
1976-77	9.0	11.8	0.6	21.5	2.3	23.8
1977-78	10.0	13.0	0.6	23.7	2.5	26.2
1978-79	10.8	15.2	0.6	26.7	2.6	29.3
1979-80	11.4	16.4	0.6	28.4	2.9	31.3
1980-81	11.8	17.6	0.9	30.2	3.1	33.3
1981-82	12.2	19.3	0.9	32.3	3.4	35.8
1982-83	13.1	21.4	0.9	35.4	3.9	39.2
1983-84	13.9	24.4	1.1	39.3	4.4	43.7
1984-85	14.5	27.0	1.1	42.6	5.1	47.7
1985-86	15.5	30.0	1.3	46.8	5.5	52.3
1986-87	16.2	31.8	1.3	49.3	5.7	55.0
1987-88	17.3	35.6	1.3	54.2	6.3	60.5
1988-89	17.8	39.7	1.5	59.0	7.5	65.5
1989-90	18.3	43.8	1.5	63.6	8.2	71.8
1990-91	18.8	45.7	1.5	66.0	8.4	74.4
1991-92*	**19.2**	**48.1**	**1.8**	**69.1**	**8.9**	**78.0**

(B) : ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

(TWH)

Year	Utilities				Non-utilities	Total (5)+(6)
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	2.5	2.6	-	5.1	1.5	6.6
1960-61	7.8	9.1	-	16.9	3.2	20.1
1970-71	25.2	28.2	2.4	55.8	5.4	61.2
1975-76	33.3	43.3	2.6	79.2	6.7	85.9
1976-77	34.8	50.2	3.3	88.3	7.3	95.6
1977-78	38.0	51.1	2.3	91.4	7.6	98.9
1978-79	47.1	52.6	2.8	102.5	7.6	110.1
1979-80	45.5	56.3	2.9	104.6	8.2	112.8
1980-81	46.5	61.3	3.0	110.8	8.4	119.3
1981-82	49.6	69.5	3.0	122.1	9.0	131.1
1982-83	48.4	79.9	2.0	130.3	10.0	140.3
1983-84	50.0	86.7	3.5	140.2	10.8	151.0
1984-85	53.9	98.8	4.1	156.9	12.3	169.2
1985-86	51.0	114.4	5.0	170.4	13.0	183.4
1986-87	53.8	128.9	5.0	187.7	13.6	201.3
1987-88	47.5	149.6	5.0	202.1	16.9	219.0
1988-89	57.9	157.7	5.8	221.4	19.9	241.3
1989-90	62.1	178.7	4.6	245.4	23.0	268.4
1990-91	71.7	186.8	6.1	264.6	24.1	288.7
1991-92*	**72.5**	**208.6**	**5.6**	**286.7**	**27.5**	**314.2**

* Provisional.

\+ On a calendar year basis.

Note: Figures may not add up to the total owing to rounding off.

Source : Ministry of Power (Department of Power).

1.25 PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (UTILITIES)

(per cent)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industry	Traction	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	12.6	7.5	62.6	7.4	3.9	6.0
1960-61	10.7	6.1	69.4	3.3	6.0	4.5
1970-71	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1975-76	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976-77	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977-78	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978-79	9.8	5.6	61.8	2.8	15.6	4.4
1979-80	10.8	6.0	58.9	2.9	17.2	4.2
1980-81	11.2	5.7	58.4	2.7	17.6	4.4
1981-82	11.6	5.8	58.8	2.8	16.8	4.2
1982-83	12.7	6.1	55.4	2.8	18.6	4.4
1983-84	12.9	6.4	55.8	2.6	17.8	4.5
1984-85	13.6	6.1	55.2	2.5	18.4	4.2
1985-86	14.0	5.9	54.5	2.5	19.1	4.0
1986-87	14.2	5.7	51.7	2.4	21.7	4.3
1987-88	15.2	6.1	47.5	2.5	24.2	4.5
1988-89	15.5	6.2	47.1	2.3	24.3	4.6
1989-90	16.9	5.4	46.0	2.3	25.1	4.3
1990-91	16.5	6.1	44.9	2.2	26.0	4.3
1991-92*	**17.1**	**5.7**	**42.9**	**2.2**	**27.6**	**4.5**

* Provisional.
+ On a calendar year basis.

Source : Ministry of Power (Department of Power).

1.26 OPERATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Route kilometres (thousand) : Electrified	0.4	0.8	3.7	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.3	8.2	8.9	9.1	10.0	**10.8**
: Total	53.6	56.3	59.8	61.2	61.5	61.9	61.8	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.2	62.4	**62.5**
2. Originating traffic (million tonnes) : Revenue-earning	73.2	119.8	167.9	195.9	230.1	236.4	258.5	277.8	290.2	302.0	310.0	318.4	**338.0**
: Total traffic	93.0	156.2	196.5	220.0	258.0	264.8	286.4	307.3	318.5	329.5	334.3	341.4	**359.9**
3. Goods carried (billion tonne-km.) : Revenue-earning	37.6	72.3	110.7	147.7	168.8	172.6	196.6	214.1	222.5	222.4	229.6	235.8	**247.4**
: Total traffic	44.1	87.7	127.4	158.5	178.4	182.2	205.9	223.1	231.2	230.1	236.9	242.7	**254.0**
4. Earnings from goods carried (Rs. crore)	139.3	280.5	600.7	1550.9	3234.3	3465.0	4232.2	4990.7	5839.2	6196.7	7460.8	8247.0	**9293.1**
5. Average lead : all goods traffic (km.)	470.0	561.0	648.0	720.0	692.0	688.0	719.0	726.0	726.0	698.0	709.0	711.0	**706.0**
6. Average rate per tonne-kilometre (paise)	3.2	3.9	5.4	10.5	19.2	20.1	21.5	23.3	26.2	27.9	32.5	35.0	**37.14**
7. Passengers originating (million)	1284.0	1594.0	2431.0	3613.0	3325.0	3333.0	3433.0	3594.0	3792.0	3500.0	3653.0	3858.0	**3921.0**
8. Passenger - kilometres (billion)	66.5	77.7	118.1	208.6	222.9	226.6	240.6	256.5	269.4	263.7	280.8	295.6	**321.9**
9. Passenger earnings (Rs. crore)	98.2	131.6	295.5	827.5	1351.9	1456.8	1719.4	1939.7	2058.1	2453.4	2666.4	3144.7	**3681.6**
10. Average lead : passenger traffic (km.)	51.8	48.7	48.6	57.7	67.0	68.0	70.1	71.4	71.0	75.3	76.9	76.6	**82.1**
11. Average rate per passenger-kilometre (paise)	1.5	1.7	2.5	4.0	6.1	6.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	9.3	9.5	10.6	**11.4**

* Provisional.

\+ Excludes wharfage and demurrage.

NA: Not Available

Source : Ministry of Railways.

1.27 REVENUE-EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

(A) : TRAFFIC ORIGINATING

(Million tonnes)

	Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Coal	20.2	30.9	47.9	64.08	91.58	101.64	109.45	119.84	128.01	130.15	135.16	**146.43**
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	NA	10.5	16.1	20.17	22.59	22.99	24.05	24.86	26.97	27.43	25.90	**29.56**
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	NA	3.8	6.2	7.53	8.22	8.85	9.48	9.87	10.18	10.15	10.01	**11.44**
4.	Iron ore for exports	NA	2.6	9.8	11.07	11.06	12.54	14.17	13.04	13.64	14.76	13.14	**12.76**
5.	Cement	2.5	6.5	11.0	9.64	16.88	17.96	19.79	22.32	25.91	27.45	28.88	**30.51**
6.	Foodgrains	7.8	12.7	15.1	18.33	20.78	24.11	29.00	30.13	24.88	23.66	25.35	**27.38**
7.	Fertilizers	NA	1.4	4.7	8.11	12.21	13.62	14.53	13.18	16.10	16.97	18.36	**18.59**
8.	Mineral oils	2.7	4.7	8.9	14.95	18.17	18.63	19.85	21.69	22.60	24.31	24.99	**25.63**
9.	Other goods	40.0	46.7	48.2	42.06	34.94	38.22	37.43	35.28	23.76	35.09	36.61	**35.68**
10.	Total revenue-earning traffic	73.2	119.8	167.9	195.94	236.43	258.55	277.80	290.21	302.05	309.97	318.40	**337.98**

(B) : GOODS CARRIED

(Billion tonne-km.)

	Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Coal	11.27	20.35	27.84	36.37	56.61	64.40	71.58	78.67	82.86	85.11	85.90	**91.66**
2.	Raw materials for steel Plants (excl. coal)	NA	1.98	2.71	4.25	5.03	5.36	6.12	6.45	6.91	7.82	7.51	**9.31**
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	NA	3.32	6.20	8.56	9.64	10.41	10.96	11.54	11.60	11.79	11.56	**13.66**
4.	Iron ore for exports	NA	2.77	5.49	7.29	6.45	7.27	8.09	7.92	7.84	8.52	7.54	**6.97**
5.	Cement	NA	2.47	6.99	7.19	11.08	11.73	12.88	14.54	16.89	17.74	18.94	**22.12**
6.	Foodgrains	4.00	9.62	14.51	24.31	25.49	32.71	39.75	41.67	33.44	33.68	35.59	**37.13**
7.	Fertilizers	NA	NA	3.81	8.92	13.29	14.90	15.59	14.36	16.27	17.38	17.27	**17.36**
8.	Mineral oils	2.70	2.56	5.26	11.66	10.23	10.96	11.67	13.78	14.13	15.67	15.12	**15.14**
9.	Other goods	22.30	29.08	37.89	39.10	34.81	38.86	37.46	33.60	32.60	33.89	36.36	**34.09**
10.	Total revenue - earning traffic	35.57	72.33	110.70	147.65	172.63	196.60	214.10	222.53	222.37	229.60	235.79	**247.44**

* Provisional.
NA : Not available.

Source : Ministry of Railways.

1.28 OPERATIONS OF ROAD TRANSPORT

		1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92 ***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Length of roads	(Thousand km)											
Total		400.0	524.0	918.0	1491.0	1726.0	1781.0	1843.0	1905.0	1970.0	2037.0	**N.A**
Surfaced		157.0	263.0	398.0	684.0	825.0	858.0	888.0	920.0	960.0	1001.0	**N.A**
2 Length of national highways	(Thousand km)											
Total		22.0	24.0	24.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	33.7	**33.7**
Surfaced		22.0	21.0	23.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	33.7	**33.7**
3 Length of state highways	(Thousand km)											
Total		NA	NA	57.0	94.0	100.0	101.0	112.0	117.0	122.0	127.0	**N.A**
Surfaced		NA	NA	52.0	90.0	97.0	98.0	109.0	114.0	118.0	122.0	**N.A**
4 Number of registered vehicles	(Thousand)											
All vehicles		306.0	665.0	1865.0	5336.0	10489.0	12539.0	14733.0	16920.0	19177.0	21310.0	**23462.0**
Goods vehicles		82.0	168.0	343.0	542.0	848.0	971.0	1101.0	1180.0	1290.0	1411.0	**1528.0**
Buses		34.0	57.0	94.0	159.0	223.0	241.0	265.0	278.0	313.0	333.0	**377.0**
5 Revenue from road transport	(Rs. crore)											
Central		35.0	112.0	452.0	1423.0	2461.0	2711.0	3057.0	3569.0	4073.0	4596.0	**4786.0**
States		13.0	55.0	231.0	750.0	1553.0	1873.0	2224.0	2571.0	2700.0	3035.0	**3510.0**

* Provisional

NA : Not available.

Source : Ministry of Transport.

1.29 GROWTH OF CIVIL AVIATION

		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92+**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Total fleet strength												
(i) Air India		13	10	17	18	17	18	19	21	24	24	22
(ii) Indian Airlines		88	73	49	54	54	50*	48*	48*	56*	59	55
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	@	6	3	17	19	20	20	17	17
2. Revenue tonne - kilometres	(Crore)											
(i) Air India		7.56	27.52	98.01	120.00	111.00	120.63	138.61	137.23	144.20	138.10	**114.87**
(ii) Indian Airlines		10.00	20.00	40.00	66.63	72.00	77.60	84.02	84.13	82.58	69.92	**76.10**
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	0.03	0.49	0.70	1.11	1.46	1.70	1.93	1.99	**1.87**
3. Number of passengers carried	(Lakh)											
(i) Air India		1.25	4.87	14.18	18.10	17.80	18.30	21.33	21.23	22.46	21.61	**20.04**
(ii) Indian Airlines		7.90	21.30	54.10	85.10	91.30	98.75	104.40	101.10	98.49	78.66	**88.85**
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	0.19	1.63	2.32	3.25	4.49	5.23	5.61	5.53	**5.04**
4. Passengers handled at IAAI airports	(Lakh)	NA	NA	107.38	158.68	170.62	181.19	195.06	196.53	199.64	177.23	**194.09**
5. Cargo handled at IAAI airports	(Thousand tonnes)	NA	NA	178.70	334.00	331.00	343.60	382.40	404.30	415.00	377.33	**409.50**

\+ Provisional

* Including aircraft on lease for whole year.

@ Aircraft leased from Indian Airlines

NA Not available.

Source : Ministry of Civil Aviation.

1.30 COMMODITY BALANCE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(Million tonnes)

	1950-51+	1960-61+	1970-71	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Crude															
1. Refinery throughput	0.3	6.6	18.4	25.8	30.2	33.2	35.3	35.6	42.9	45.7	47.8	48.8	51.9	51.8	**51.4**
2. Domestic production	0.3	0.5	6.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0	**30.3**
(a) On-shore	0.3	0.5	6.8	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9	12.4	11.8	**11.4**
(b) Off-shore	-	-	-	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1	21.7	21.2	**18.9**
3. Imports	NA	6.0	11.7	16.2	15.3	16.9	16.0	13.7	15.1	15.5	17.7	17.8	19.5	20.7	**24.0**
4. Exports	-	-	-	-	0.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5. Net imports (3-4)	NA	6.0	11.7	16.2	14.5	12.4	10.5	7.2	14.6	15.5	17.7	17.8	19.5	20.7	**24.0**
II. Products															
1. Domestic consumption @	3.3	7.7	17.9	30.9	32.5	34.7	35.8	38.8	40.9	43.7	46.4	50.1	54.1	55.0	**56.8**
of which															
(a) Naphtha	-	-	0.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	**3.4**
(b) Kerosene	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.4	**8.4**
(c) High-speed diesel oil	0.2	1.2	3.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.7	14.9	16.0	17.7	18.8	20.7	21.1	**22.7**
(d) Fuel oils	0.9	1.7	4.7	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.0	**9.1**
2. Domestic production	0.2	5.7	17.1	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.7	45.7	48.7	48.6	**48.3**
of which															
(a) Naphtha	NA	-	1.2	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	**4.5**
(b) Kerosene	NA	0.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.5	**5.3**
(c) High-speed diesel oil	NA	1.1	3.8	7.4	9.0	9.8	10.9	11.1	14.6	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.7	17.2	**17.4**
(d) Fuel oils	NA	1.6	4.1	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.4	**9.6**
3. Imports	3.1	2.5	1.1	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9	3.1	4.2	6.5	6.6	8.7	**9.4**
4. Exports @ @	NA	NA	0.3	neg.	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	**2.9**
5. Net Imports (3-4)	NA	NA	0.8	7.3	4.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.8	4.2	4.0	6.1	**6.5**

* Provisional.
\+ On a calendar year basis.
@ Excluding refinery fuel consumption.
@@ Excluding supplies and POL products to Nepal.
NA : Not available.
Neg: Negligible.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	**14**
I. **MINING**													
1. Coal (incl. lignite)	Million. tonnes	32.3	55.2	76.3	119.0	155.2	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0	213.7	225.5	**243.8**
2. Petroleum, crude	-do-	0.3	0.5	6.8	10.5	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0	**30.4**
(i) On-shore	-do-	0.3	0.5	6.8	5.5	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9	12.4	11.8	**11.4**
(ii) Off-shore	-do-	-	-	-	5.0	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1	21.7	21.2	**19.0**
3. Iron ore	-do-	3.0	10.9	32.5	42.2	42.6	47.7	52.7	51.0	49.5	50.6	53.7	**53.9**
II. **METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES**													
4. Hot metal	-do-	1.69	4.31	6.99	9.55	9.24	10.06	10.44	10.87	11.88	11.96	12.15	**13.01**
5. Steel ingots (incl. mini plants)	-do-	1.47	3.48	6.14	10.33	10.81	12.15	12.20	12.87	13.96	13.72	NA	**NA**
6. Semi-finished steel (main plants)	-do-	1.20	1.04	0.85	1.95	1.57	1.73	2.47	2.02	2.11	2.03	4.30	**NA**
7. Finished steel (incl. secondary producers)	-do-	1.04	2.39	4.64	6.82	7.78	9.49	9.55	11.68	12.84	13.00	13.53	**14.33**
8. Steel castings	Thousand tonnes		35	62	71	87	93	104	170	211	239	262	**259.5**
9. Aluminium	-do-	4.0	18.5	168.8	199.0	276.5	264.8	257.3	278.1	357.3	427.1	451.1	**513.3**
10. Blister copper	-do-	7.1	9.0	9.3	25.3	41.0	33.6	38.0	33.9	44.8	42.5	40.6	**45.5**
III. **MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES**													
11. Machine tools	Rs. million	3	8	430	1692	3028	2914	3571	3899	5107	6515	7731	**8325**
12. Cotton textile machinery (incl. spares / accessories)	-do-	-	-	303+	3027	3505	3652	3961	4475	4840	6440	9454	**10296**
13. Jute mill machinery	-do-	-	-	11	50	37	33	35	21	43	48	NA	**NA**
14. Sugar mill machinery	-do-	-	44	139	242	438	426	382	394	325	517	867	**1050**
15. Cement machinery	-do-	-	6	42	336	582	954	980	1250	2753	3146	2761	**2251**
16. Railway wagons @	Thousand	-	$9.0	11.1	13.6	13.0	13.1	15.2	13.4	20.2	29.0	25.3	**25.2**
17. Automobiles (total)	-do-	16.5	54.8	87.9	121.1	196.0	219.2	235.8	291.6	317.2	350.7	366.3	**341.9**
(i) Commercial vehicles £	-do-	8.6	28.2	41.2	71.7	96.8	103.0	106.0	119.9	115.3	125.5	145.5	**149.8**
(ii) Cars, jeeps & land rovers	-do-	7.9	26.6	46.7	49.4	99.2	116.2	129.8	171.7	201.9	225.2	220.8	**192.1**
18. Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds / scooterettes	-do-	-	0.9	97.0	447.2	918.0	1221.6	1434.7	1541.0	1674.4	1753.8	1842.8	**1608.4**
19. Power driven pumps	-do-	35	105	259	431	496	512	459	516	593	464	519	**531**
20. Diesel engines (stationary)	-do-	5.5	43.2	65.0	173.9	170.3	183.9	187.2	160.0	167.0	152.0	158.4	**159.6**
21. Earth moving equipment	-do-	-	-	-	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.0	**2.9**
22. Bicycles	-do-	99	1063	2042	4189	5893	5553	6119	6676	6703	6802	7084	**7150**
23. Sewing machines	-do-	33	297	235	335	331	291	377	327	238	124	88	**151**
24. Agricultural tractors	-do-	-	-	-	71.0	84.9	76.3	80.0	82.9	109.6	125.1	142.2	**166.3**

Contd...

1.31 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES(CONTD.)

Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES													
25. Power transformers	Million KVA	0.18	1.39	8.09	19.46	25.39	27.25	28.25	24.73	28.50	36.55	36.58	34.28
26. Electric motors	Million hp	0.10	0.73	2.72	4.06	4.94	5.25	5.43	4.26	5.33	5.23	5.86	6.07
27. Electric fans	Million	0.20	1.06	1.72	4.18	4.81	5.20	3.94	4.75	5.22	3.50	4.24	4.23
28. Electric lamps	-do-	15.0	43.5	119.3	198.1	276.6	270.7	283.7	256.5	247.5	251.7	274.4	288.8
29. Radio receivers	Thousand	54	280	1704	1734	1199	1161	1249	978	1024	668	685	282
30. Aluminium conductors	Thousand tonnes	1.7	23.7	64.2	86.00	53.2	61.1	58.0	40.9	29.5	57.8	67.6	56.9
V. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES													
31. Nitrogenous fertilizer (N)	Thousand tonnes	9	99	830	2164	3917	4328	5410	5466	6712	6742	6993	7301
32. Phosphatic fertilizer (P2O5)	-do-	9	54	229	842	1264	1428	1660	1665	2252	1792	2052	2562
33. Soda ash	-do-	46	147	449	563	817	849	912	956	1191	1377	1385	1409
34. Caustic Soda	-do-	12	99	371	578	684	727	764	958	903	933	992	1036
35. Paper & paper board	-do-	116	349	755	1149	1376	1517	1569	1662	1726	1823	2088	2122
36. Automobile tyres	Million	-	1.49	3.79	7.97	11.46	12.33	12.71	14.62	15.03	19.00	20.10	16.21
37. Bicycle tyres	-do-	-	11.2	19.2	27.00	31.2	36.1	29.7	31.8	26.0	25.6	24.8	22.6
38. Cement	Million tonnes	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.6	30.2	33.1	36.5	39.6	44.3	45.8	48.8	53.7
39. Petroleum refinery products	-do-	0.2	5.7	17.1	24.1	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.7	45.7	48.7	48.0	47.8
40. Penicillin	MMU	-	-	190.4	336.8	221.7	236.0	266.7	304.8	330.5	324.9	525.0	515.6
41. Streptomycin	Base tonnes	-	-	157.2	227.3	235.1	187.2	203.9	248.3	243.8	134.2	162.0	171.6
42. Chloramphenicol powder	Tonnes	-	-	30.9	85.5	78.5	82.5	60.5	94.6	92.8	100.3	121.6	112.8
43. Vitamin A	MMU	-	-	38.5	59.9	60.6	65.4	69.3	76.1	74.2	94.3	220.5	102.3
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES													
44. Jute textiles	Thousand tonnes	837	1071	1060	1392	1370	1352	1394	1192	1389	1304	1430	1290
45. Cloth													
(a) Cotton cloth	Million sq. metres	4215	6738	7602	8368	9040	12467	12727	12626	13658	13936	15431	14647
(i) Mill sector	-do-	3401	4649	4055	3434	2619	2716	2594	2346	2100	1957	1859	1651
(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	814	2089	3547	4934	6421	9751	10133	10280	11558	11979	13572	12996
(b) Mixed / blended cloth	-do-	-	-	170	1270	1278	1660	1817	1815	2321	2118	2371	2712
(i) Mill sector	-do-	-	-	107	730	808	822	880	827	782	658	689	666
(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	-	-	63	540	470	838	937	988	1539	1460	1682	2046
(c) Man-made fibre fabrics	-do-	300$	550$	951	1350	1696	3080	3393	3536	4039	4544	5126	5229
(i) Mill sector	-do-	13$	3$	2	4	5	6	9	5	20	52	41	59
(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	287$$	547$	949	1346	1691	3086	3384	3531	4019	4492	5085	5170
46. Spun yarn (by cotton textile mills)													
(i) Cotton	Million kg.	533$	788$	929	1067	1183	1253	1302	1321	1310	1372	1510	1450
(ii) Mixed / blended	-do-	-	-	22	144	129	129	144	152	185	173	207	234
(iii) 100% non-cotton	-do-	11$$	15$	65	87	70	72	80	82	92	107	107	122

Contd...

1.31 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES(CONTD.)

Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47. Filament yarn:													
(a) Cellulosic	-do-	Neg.	21$	38	43	34	42	45	46	44	49	51	53
(i) Viscose	-do-	Neg.	19$	36	41	33	42	45	46	44	49	51	53
(ii) Acetate	-do-	-	2$	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Synthetic	-do-	-	-	10	31	90	107	118	145	179	195	225	230
(i) Nylon	-do-	-	-	9	20	35	39	37	34	36	39	40	31
(ii) Polyester	-do-	-	-	1	11	55	68	81	111	143	156	185	208
48. Staple fibre:													
(a) Cellulosic	-do-	-	22$	62	83	102	90	96	119	126	148	160	158
(i) Viscose	-do-	-	22$	62	83	102	90	96	119	126	148	160	158
(ii) Acetate	-do-	-	-	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Synthetic	-do-	-	-	5	34	60	65	89	101	138	157	176	183
(i) Polyester	-do-	-	-	5	24	39	43	66	79	112	127	134	136
(ii) Acrylic	-do-	-	-	-	10	21	22	23	22	26	30	42	47
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES													
49. Sugar **	Thousand tonnes	1134++	3029++	3740	5148	6144	7003	8502	9110	8752	10989	12047	13277
50. Tea	Million kg.	277	318	423	568	634	652	618	678	690	700	705	743
51. Coffee	Thousand tonnes	21.0	54.1	71.4	139.5	140.8	160.3	139.5	164.4	166.7	175.0	128.5	137.9
52. Vanaspati	-do-	155	355	558	753	936	870	918	980	996	939	850	840
53. Salt	-do-	-	-	5568	8409	8304	10482	9570	9827	8326	10598	12645	14206
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED ***	Billion KWH	5.1	16.9	55.8	110.8	156.9	170.4	187.7	202.1	221.4	245.4	264.6	286.7

* Provisional.
@ Includes output in railway workshops.
+ Excludes hosiery, textile testing instruments and spares / accessories.
£ Includes buses, trucks and tempos, 3 & 4 wheelers.
** Relates to sugar season which is October-September.

*** Relates to utilities.
Neg. Negligible.
\- Not available.
$ On a calendar year basis.
$$ Relates to calendar year 1951.
++ Relates to November-October.

Sources :

1	Ministry of Coal.
2 & 39	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
3,9 and 10	Ministry of Mines.
4 to 8	Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel.
11,14 to 30 and 35 - 37	Directorate General of Technical Development.
12, 45 - 48	Ministry of Textiles, Textiles Commissioner.
13 and 44	Ministry of Textiles, Jute Commissioner.
31 to 34 and 40 - 43	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
38	Development Commissioner for Cement.
49	Ministry of Food, Directorate of Sugar.
50	Ministry of Commerce, Tea Board.
51	Ministry of Commerce, Coffee Board.
52	Ministry of Food, Directorate of Vanaspati.
53	Salt Commissioner.
VIII	Ministry of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Deptt. of Power.

1.32 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry group	Industry	Weight	1981-82	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	General Index	100.00	109.3	130.7	142.1	155.1	166.4	180.9	196.4	212.6	**212.4**
1	Mining & quarrying	11.46	117.7	160.8	167.5	177.9	184.6	199.1	211.6	221.2	**221.8**
2 - 3	Manufacturing	77.11	107.9	124.8	136.9	149.7	161.5	175.6	190.7	207.8	**204.4**
20-21	Food products	5.33	113.5	120.0	125.6	133.2	139.0	148.5	150.9	169.8	**176.8**
22	Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	1.57	104.3	111.7	112.1	98.5	84.9	92.1	103.0	104.8	**119.1**
23	Cotton textiles	12.31	99.7	102.2	110.4	112.5	111.2	107.8	112.3	126.6	**128.2**
25	Jute, hemp & mesta products	2.00	95.7	99.4	97.2	101.1	91.0	101.9	97.4	101.6	**90.4**
26	Textile products and apparel @	0.82	96.7	95.6	112.8	87.1	91.7	134.2	151.7	103.2	**97.2**
27	Wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.45	153.2	216.5	223.2	246.1	161.7	171.7	176.0	197.2	**185.0**
28	Paper, paper products and printing	3.23	108.3	131.9	148.5	163.2	166.3	171.3	181.5	198.0	**205.1**
29	Leather and fur products +	0.49	128.1	139.7	169.2	177.7	185.5	177.4	188.3	194.3	**181.5**
30	Rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	4.00	119.2	147.2	153.0	149.6	155.1	168.3	173.5	174.0	**172.2**
31	Chemicals	12.51	116.9	142.8	154.3	175.5	200.9	233.4	247.6	254.1	**261.3**
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	106.7	138.4	157.3	160.3	158.1	184.6	189.9	193.1	**205.2**
33	Basic metals and alloy products	9.80	100.0	107.3	117.0	126.8	135.6	144.9	143.7	158.8	**168.0**
34	Metal products ++	2.29	94.6	105.0	114.7	124.5	129.6	133.5	142.6	143.1	**133.1**
35	Non-electrical machinery and machine tools ++	6.24	111.1	127.6	130.2	141.8	139.2	161.2	171.9	186.9	**181.4**
36	Electrical machinery and appliances ++	5.78	103.9	148.8	200.6	254.7	335.2	346.0	459.2	563.6	**492.9**
37	Transport equipment ++	6.39	108.1	131.6	135.8	144.9	151.9	171.3	181.1	192.5	**189.3**
38	Other manufacturing	0.90	149.2	122.8	152.7	235.4	272.1	306.3	333.2	321.8	**269.8**
4	Electricity	11.43	110.2	140.4	152.4	168.1	181.0	198.2	219.7	236.8	**257.0**

* Provisional.
@ Excludes footwear.
\+ Excludes repairs.
++ Includes parts.
Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Industrial Statistics Wing.

2.1 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION FROM BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crore)

	Gross capital formation by the Central Government				Gross financial assistance for capital formation to				
	Fixed assets	Works stores	Increase in stocks of foodgrains & fertilisers	Total	State govern-ments	Non-depart-mental commercial under-takings#	Others##	Total	Total (5)+(9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	593.9	9.8	8.6	612.3	815.7	81.1	95.9	992.7	1605.0
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1362.3	8.3	73.9	1444.5	1373.2	932.4	154.7	2460.3	3904.8
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	2355.4	99.5	-9.8	2445.1	2837.4	1658.8	210.4	4706.6	7151.7
Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1410.6	12.2	-179.6 -121.6*	1243.2 1301.2*	2127.2	1593.5 1403.5**	163.6	3884.3 3694.3**	5127.5 4995.5
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	2857.6	104.1	7.0	2968.7	4570.3	2750.8	621.1	7942.2	10910.9
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	5222.1	68.0	661.1	5951.2	9668.9	9380.8	920.6	19980.3	25931.5
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	14148.1	674.6		14822.7	25693.3	21288.9	2663.2	49645.4	64468.1
Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	30728.5	887.6		31616.1	61468.5	31643.4	8829.0	101941.0	133557.1
1950-51	79.5	9.9	-9.3	80.1	41.1	5.2	2.4	48.7	128.8
1955-56	177.4	5.1	-29.8	152.7	275.2	22.0	33.4	330.6	483.3
1960-61	302.0	-38.4	43.8	307.4	319.3	210.7	24.6	554.6	862.0
1965-66	549.1	1.2	-29.9	520.4	739.4	492.6	53.0	1285.0	1805.4
1970-71	485.0	8.3	26.0	519.3	740.2	530.7	98.3	1369.2	1888.5
1971-72	566.1	55.4	-24.1	597.4	884.7	545.1	133.4	1563.2	2160.6
1972-73	664.8	59.1	-46.8	677.1	1062.3	731.4	156.7	1950.4	2627.5
1973-74	711.4	8.8	62.1	782.3	1190.8	583.1	108.4	1882.3	2664.6
1974-75	822.6	33.3	371.5	1227.4	1188.1	1108.0	153.8	2449.9	3677.3
1975-76	949.6	17.6	237.1	1204.3	1433.3	1838.2	187.4	3458.9	4663.2
1976-77	1089.7	-30.4	52.5	1111.8	1523.9	2183.3	172.0	3879.2	4991.0
1977-78	1118.5	-11.3		1107.2	2221.2	2156.3	202.8	4580.3	5687.5
1978-79	1241.7	58.8		1300.5	3302.4	2105.0	204.6	5612.0	6912.5
1979-80	1443.3	84.3		1527.6	3243.6	2234.9	222.7	5701.2	7228.8
1980-81	1751.2	156.3		1907.5	3665.8	3166.2	272.6	7104.6	9012.1
1981-82	2411.4	140.5		2551.9	3927.9	3880.5	438.8	8247.2	10799.1
1982-83	2813.8	70.5		2884.3	4931.2	4074.2	514.3	9519.7	12404.0
1983-84	3219.1	136.6		3355.7	5973.6	4678.9	693.5	11346.0	14701.7
1984-85	3952.6	170.7		4123.3	7194.8	5489.1	744.0	13427.9	17551.2
1985-86	4451.5	106.2		4557.7	10053.5	6082.4	783.6	16919.5	21477.2
1986-87	5817.3	87.7		5905.0	10800.2	6523.4	1091.1	18414.7	24319.7
1987-88	5683.1	277.5		5960.6	12723.4	5667.2	1418.9	19809.5	25770.1
1988-89	6976.7	79.5		7056.2	13956.4	6316.5	1648.2	21921.2	28977.4
1989-90	7799.9	336.7		8136.6	13935.0	7053.9	3887.2	24876.1	33012.7
1990-91	8193.0	408.9		8601.9	20009.1	5541.0	905.4	26455.5	35057.4
1991-92 (RE)	9046.4	473.4		9519.8	19355.1	5063.6	1806.9	26225.6	35745.4
1992-93 (BE)	**11255.3**	**532.2**		**11787.5**	**19840.3**	**5074.6**	**1891.4**	**26806.3**	**38593.8**

* Includes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India.
** Includes loans to Food Corporation of India for the stockpiling of foodgrains.
# Public undertakings operated by autonomous corporations and companies.
Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.2 BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Including internal and extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crore)

		1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (BE)	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	TOTAL OUTLAY	36845	83961	100790	112169	130048	158107	176548	198158	198922	**220275**
A.	DEVELOPMENT (a)	24426	53397	63778	68801	79548	98501	105922	116724	117391	**129161**
B.	NON-DEVELOPMENT	12419	30564	37012	43369	50500	59606	70626	81434	81531	**91114**
	1. Defence (net)	3867	8519	11166	13182	14940	16295	17097	18100	18187	**19620**
	2. Interest payments	2957	8006	10591	12991	16447	20501	25006	31967	31861	**37700**
	3. Tax collection charges	504	986	1185	1355	1552	1795	1973	2276	2272	**2430**
	4. Police	1163	2544	2955	3535	4086	4833	5657	6035	6484	**6966**
	5. Others (b)	3928	10509	11115	12306	13475	16182	20893	23056	22727	**24398**
II.	CURRENT REVENUE	24563	56773	64823	73485	85714	103114	110607	132411	132452	**150289**
A.	TAX REVENUE	19844	43267	49540	56976	66925	77692	87723	102896	102475	**115331**
	1. Income and corporation tax	2817	5375	6039	6626	8691	9808	10712	13091	14088	**15559**
	2. Customs	3409	9526	11475	13702	15806	18036	20644	25899	22895	**25212**
	3. Union excise duties	6500	12956	14470	16426	18841	22406	24514	26888	27696	**31146**
	4. Sales tax	4018	8742	9975	11613	13670	15662	18228	21081	21813	**25062**
	5. Others	3100	6668	7581	8609	9918	11780	13625	15937	15983	**18352**
B.	NON-TAX REVENUE (c)	4719	13506	15283	16509	18789	25422	22884	29515	29977	**34958**
	(Internal resources of public sector undertakings for the Plan)	(1374)	(5963)	(6388)	(7318)	(9174)	(11892)	(11183)	(14856)	(13131)	**(15919)**
III.	GAP (I-II)	12282	27188	35967	38684	44334	54993	65941	65747	66470	**69986**
	Financed by:										
IV	NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS (A+B)	8831	23749	26817	33180	39232	44380	54455	54802	57542	**62903**
A.	INTERNAL (net)	7161	21899	24439	29415	36172	40813	50192	50424	51504	**57528**
	1. Net market loans (d)	3163	6475	7327	7986	11168	10405	11308	11700	11691	**9180**
	2. Net small savings	1121	4292	3276	3633	5475	7958	8309	7210	5520	**6170**
	3. Net State and public provident funds	558	1260	2150	2486	2957	3590	3887	4186	4340	**4635**
	4. Special deposits of non-Government provident funds	604	776	3688	4156	5657	7000	6721	7000	6850	**8000**
	5. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits	-70	125	-320	-190	-190	-106	-105	-55	-55	**-55**
	6. Net misc. capital receipts (e)	1785	8971	8318	[illegible]	11105	11966	20072	20383	23158	**29598**
B.	EXTERNAL	1670	1850	2378	3765	3060	3567	4263	4378	6038	**5375**
	1. Net loans (excluding PL-480)	798	1515	2146	2923	2521	2595	3181	3292	3976	**4064**
	(i) Gross	1190	2145	3040	4069	4016	4443	5339	6544	7256	**7950**
	(ii) Less repayments	392	630	894	1146	1495	1848	2158	3252	3280	**3886**
	2. Grants	436	485	436	492	600	754	586	868	975	**866**
	3. Net PL-480 accounts under Indo.-US agreement 1974	(-)49	(-)79	(-)78	(-)61	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	4. Net special credit	(-)53	(-)71	(-)126	(-)107	(-)61	(-)32	(-)76	(-)153	(-)196	**(-)218**
	5. Loans from IMF Trust Fund	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	6. Revolving fund	-	-	-	518	-	250	572	371	1283	**663**
V.	OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT	3451	3439	9150	5504	5102	10613	11486	10946	8928	**7083**

Contd...

Notes:

(a) Includes plan expenditure of Railways, P&T and non-departmental commercial undertakings financed out of their internal and extrabudgetary resources, including market borrowings and term loans from financial institutions to State Government public enterprises. Also includes developmental loans given by the Central and State Government to non-departmental undertakings, local bodies and other parties. However, it excludes a notional amount of Rs.45 crore in 1980-81, Rs.461 crore in 1984-85, and Rs.97 crore in 1985-86 on account of conversion of loan capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings into equity capital.

(b) Includes general administration, pensions and ex-gratia payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), subsidies on food and controlled cloth, grants and loans to foreign countries and loans for non-developmental purpose to other parties, but excludes Contingency Fund transactions. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of subscriptions to International Monetary Fund of Rs. 559 crore in 1980-81, Rs.520 crore in 1985-86, Rs.1134 crore in 1986-87, Rs.1029 crore in 1987-88, Rs.775 crore in 1988-89, Rs.803 crore in 1989-90, Rs.550 crore in 1990-91, Rs. 1805 crore in 1991-92 (RE) and Rs. 7567 crore in 1992-93 (BE).

(c) Includes internal resources of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan.

(d) Includes market borrowings of State Government public enterprises.

(e) Excludes the notional receipts on account of repayments of loans by non-departmental commercial undertakings due to their conversion into equity capital. It also excludes notional transactions in respect of International Monetary Fund and Contingency Fund transactions.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.3 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crore)

	Final outlays			Transfer payments to the rest of the economy			Financial Investments & loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	Total Expenditure (4+7+8)
	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Total	Current	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	1241.3	612.3	1853.6	809.2	122.7	931.9	965.7	3751.2
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1961.5	1444.5	3406.0	1567.1	249.3	1816.4	2600.2	7822.6
Third Plan (1960-61 to 1965-66)	4256.0	2445.1	6701.1	2982.9	500.9	3483.8	5075.9	15260.8
Annual Plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3877.5	1243.2	5120.7	3214.0	406.9	3620.9	4739.8	13481.4
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	9775.4	2969.2	12744.6	8035.8	1453.7	9489.5	10759.6	32993.7
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	17575.6	5951.2	23526.8	19772.7	3229.9	23002.6	21144.9	67674.3
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	35885.4	14822.7	50708.1	50604.0	9909.7	60513.7	47034.3	158256.1
Seventh Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	81973.6	31616.4	113590.0	134246.1	26291.7	160537.8	89764.0	363891.8
1950-51	234.7	80.1	314.8	110.9	6.0	116.9	72.0	503.7
1955-56	269.1	152.7	421.8	202.8	48.5	251.3	301.4	974.5
1960-61	433.0	307.4	740.4	426.5	68.7	495.2	570.0	1805.6
1965-66	1109.1	520.4	1629.5	753.8	131.9	885.7	1425.4 *	3940.6 *
1970-71	1669.4	519.3	2188.7	1239.1	193.3	1432.4	1955.5	5576.6
1971-72	2054.5	597.4	2651.9	1722.7	283.8	2006.5	2051.3	6709.7
1972-73	2262.1	677.1	2939.2	1851.5	428.6	2280.1	2630.0	7849.3
1973-74	2312.5	782.3	3094.8	2059.5	356.3	2415.8	2620.2	8130.8
1974-75	2866.8	1227.4	4094.2	2449.8	375.0	2824.8	2865.9	9784.9
1975-76	3449.2	1204.3	4653.5	3017.7	535.7	3553.4	3829.6	12036.5
1976-77	3605.9	1111.8	4717.7	3944.7	501.9	4446.6	3985.8	13150.1
1977-78	3678.2	1107.2	4785.4	4677.9	754.6	5432.5	4767.7	14985.6
1978-79	3975.2	1300.5	5276.6	5682.6	1062.7	6745.3	5695.9	17717.2
1979-80	4502.4	1527.6	6030.0	6063.8	1219.6	7283.4	5190.9	18504.3
1980-81	5174.0	1907.5	7081.5	6911.6	1302.2	8213.8	7199.5	22494.8
1981-82	6096.3	2551.9	8648.2	7728.2	1524.8	9253.0	7499.8	25401.2
1982-83	7056.9	2884.3	9941.2	9589.8	1787.9	11377.7	9174.8	30493.7
1983-84	8130.0	3355.7	11485.7	11436.3	2337.1	13773.4	10728.6	35987.7
1984-85	9428.2	4123.3	13551.5	14938.1	2957.7	17895.8	12431.6	43878.9
1985-86	11210.4	4557.7	15768.1	18347.4	3825.1	22172.5	15171.8	53112.4
1986-87	14664.7	5905.0	20569.7	21242.8	4407.8	25650.6	17802.8	64023.1
1987-88	16551.2	5960.9	22512.1	25380.2	5474.1	30854.3	16938.2	70304.6
1988-89	18763.6	7056.2	25819.8	31398.7	5749.5	37148.2	18434.3	81402.3
1989-90	20783.7	8136.6	28920.3	37877.0	6835.2	44712.2	21416.9	95049.4
1990-91	22359.2	8601.9	30961.1	45134.0	7117.4	52251.4	21760.4	104972.9
1991-92 (RE)	24731.0	9519.8	34250.8	52674.1	8491.8	61165.9	19347.1	114763.8
1992-93 (BE)	**27129.8**	**11787.5**	**38917.3**	**55904.9**	**8682.0**	**64586.9**	**19373.7**	**122877.9**

* For 1965-66, includes Rs.53 crore as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Government Of India securities.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.4 PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE , STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961-80

	Amount (Rs. crore)					Percentage Distribution				
	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plans 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	1088.9	1107.1 *	2320.4 *	4864.9	1996.5	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.3	16.4
2. Irrigation and flood control	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	7.8	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.6
3. Power	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4
4. Village and small scale industries	240.8	126.1	242.6	592.5	255.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
5. Industry and minerals	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	8988.6	2383.5	20.1	22.8	18.2	22.8	19.6
6. Transport and communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2044.9	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.4	16.8
7. Education	588.7	306.8	774.3	)	263.0	6.9	4.6	4.9	)	2.2
				1710.3)					4.3)	
8. Scientific research	71.6	47.1	130.8	)	91.4 +	0.8	0.7	0.8	)	0.8
9. Health	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
10. Family planning	24.9	70.4	278.0	491.8	118.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
11. Water supply and sanitation	105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.2
12. Housing, urban and regional development	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150.0	368.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	3.0
13. Welfare of backward classes	99.1	73.6	164.6	724.0 **	247.9 **	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.0
14. Social welfare	19.4	11.2	64.4	88.2	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
15. Labour welfare and craftsman training	55.8	34.8	31.1	)	)	0.7	0.5	0.2	)	
				817.2)	236.5)				2.1)	1.9
16. Other programmes	173.1	115.8	179.8	)	)	2.0	1.7	1.1	)	
17. Special schemes										
(i) Special welfare programmes	--	--	123.6	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
(ii) Crash scheme for educated unemployed	--	--	54.0	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
(iii) Advance action for Fifth Plan	--	--	120.0	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
TOTAL	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes buffer stocks : Rs. 140 crore for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crore for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crore for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crore for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crore for 1973-74. Thus the figure for the buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crore against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crore.

** Includes Hill and Tribal Areas.

\+ Includes new and renewable sources of energy.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.5 SIXTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980-85

		Amount (Rs. crore)		Percentage distribution	
		Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Sixth Plan (Actuals) 1980-85	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Sixth Plan (Actuals) 1980-85
	1	2	3	4	5
I.	Agriculture	5695.1	6623.5	5.8	6.1
II.	Rural development	5363.7	6996.8	5.5	6.4
III.	Special area programmes	1480.0	1580.3	1.5	1.4
IV.	Irrigation and flood control	12160.0	10929.9	12.5	10.0
V.	Energy	26535.4	30751.3	27.2	28.1
	1. Power	19265.4	18298.6	19.8	16.7
	2. New and renewable sources of energy	100.0	163.1	0.1	0.1
	3. Petroleum	4300.0	8482.1	4.4	7.8
	4. Coal	2870.0	3807.5	2.9	3.5
VI.	Industry and minerals	15017.6	16947.5*	15.4	15.5
	1. Village and small scale industries	1780.5	1945.1	1.8	1.8
	2. Large and medium industries	13237.1	14790.4*	13.6	13.5
	3. Others	-	212.0	-	0.2
VII.	Transport	12412.0	14208.4	12.7	13.0
	1. Railways	5100.0	6586.7	5.2	6.1
	2. Others	7312.0	7612.7	7.5	6.9
VIII.	Communications and information & broadcasting	3134.3	3469.5	3.2	3.2
IX.	Science & technology	865.2	1020.4@	0.9	0.9
X.	Social services	14035.2	15916.6	14.4	14.5
	1. Education	2523.7	2976.6	2.6	2.7
	2. Health and family welfare	2831.0	3412.2	2.9	3.1
	3. Housing and urban development	2488.4	2839.1	2.6	2.6
	4. Other social services	6192.1	6688.7	6.3	6.1
XI.	Others	801.5	847.5	0.9	0.8
XII.	Total (I to XI)	97500.0	109291.7 (110467.3)	100.0	100.0
	(a) Central Plans	47250.0	57825.2	48.5	52.9
	(b) State Plans	48600.0	49458.2 (50633.8)	49.8	45.3
	(c) Union Territory Plans	1650.0	2008.3	1.7	1.8

* Excludes Rs.2.85 crore for National Test Houses.

@ Includes Rs.2.85 crore for National Test Houses.

Note: Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure (Rs.191 crore in 1980-81, Rs.162 crore in 1981-82, Rs.442 crore in 1982-83, Rs.226 crore in 1983-84 & Rs.154.5 crore in 1984-85) on works financed by central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.6 (A) SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT :

CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES, 1985-90

(Rs. crore)

	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1986-87 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1987-88 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1988-89 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1989-90 (Actuals)	Total for the Seventh Plan (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & allied activities	10523.6	1825.9	2215.8	2742.9	2903.0	3105.0	12792.6
II. Rural development	8906.1	2226.1	2667.7	3146.4	2982.3	4224.0	15246.5
III. Special area programmes	2803.6	447.3	627.6	677.1	926.5	791.8	3470.3
IV. Irrigation & flood control	16978.6	2792.2	3221.6	3346.9	3590.9	3638.2	16589.9
V. Energy	54821.3	9613.2	11402.8	11594.5	13226.4	15852.4	61689.3
a. Power	34273.5	5615.5	6701.5	7096.3	8243.8	10238.3	37895.3
b. Petroleum	12627.7	2869.9	3326.4	3019.6	3108.9	3684.0	16008.8
c. Coal & lignite	7400.6	995.0	1233.0	1362.9	1737.7	1793.6	7122.3
d. Non-conventional sources of energy	519.5	132.8	141.9	115.7	136.0	136.5	662.9
VI. Industry & minerals	22415.5@	5502.9@	5619.6@	5537.1$	5896.1$	6664.7$	29220.3
a. Village & small scale industries	2752.7	524.4	615.7	616.9	686.2	806.1	3249.3
b. Other industries	19662.8	4978.5	5003.9	4920.2	5209.9	5858.6	25971.1
VII. Transport	22644.9	4072.2	5201.4	6034.6	6723.0	7516.9	29548.1
a. Railways	12334.5	1941.7	2697.0	3418.9	3929.4	4562.2	16549.2
b. Others	10310.4	2130.5	2504.4	2615.7	2793.6	2954.7	12998.9
VIII. Communications	4474.5	942.1	1085.6	1464.0	2193.8	2740.0	8425.5
IX. Science, technology & environment	2463.1	404.8	512.4	585.4	751.4	769.9	3023.9
X. General economic services	1395.6*	179.1	423.1	386.1@	494.8@	766.6@	2249.6
XI. Social services	31545.2	4858.5	5902.0	7006.4	8052.5	9140.3	34959.7
a. Education	6382.6	876.8	1014.4	1610.8	1913.4	2270.1	7685.5
b. Medical & public health	3392.9	579.9	641.8	724.3	831.0	911.6	3688.6
c. Family welfare	3256.3	479.8	561.1	607.4	671.8	800.7	3120.8
d. Housing	2428.2	437.9	561.0	506.4	587.0	630.5	2722.8
e. Urban development	1801.3	323.2	359.0	400.9	482.3	548.0	2113.4
f. Other social services	14283.9**	2160.9	2764.7	3156.6	3567.0	3879.4	15628.5
XII. General services	1028.0	195.6	269.5	399.2	329.1	320.4	1513.8
Total (I to XII)	180000.0	33059.9 (33421.1)	39149.1 (39705.2)	42920.6 (44034.1)	48069.8 (48644.8)	55530.2 (55630.2)	218729.6 (221435.4)
(a) Central Plan	95534.0	19115.5	22401.7	24584.7	27949.0	33468.7	127519.6
(b) State Plans	80698.0	13249.5 (13610.7)	16043.0 (16599.0)	17627.5 (18741.1)	19356.4 (19931.4)	21216.0 (21316.0)	87492.4 (90198.2)
(c) Union Territory Plans	3768.0	694.9	704.4	708.4	764.5	845.5	3717.7

* Includes provision for district planning and National Saving Scheme also.

** Provision for Special Employment Scheme is also included.

@ Includes National Informatics Centre.

$ Excludes National Informatics Centre.

Notes:

1. As per revised budget classification.
2. Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure on works financed by central assistance for relief against natural calamities (Rs. 361.2 crore in 1985-86, Rs. 556.1 crore in 1986-87, Rs.1113.6 crore in 1987-88, Rs. 575.0 crore in 1988-89 and Rs.100.0 crore in 1989-90).
3. Annual Plan outlays/expenditure in respect of some erstwhile Union Territories have been included in State Plans' figures consequent on their attainment of Statehood. The Seventh Plan outlays are, however, as per the then existing situation.
4. Actual plan expenditure from 1985-86 to 1988-89 inclusive are as published in the previous Annual Plan documents.
5. Totals may not add up because of rounding.
6. Outlay/expenditure for petrochemical and engineering units under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been excluded from Energy and included under Industry and minerals.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.6 (B) SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES, 1985-90

(Percentage distribution)

	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1986-87 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1987-88 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1988-89 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1989-90 (Actuals)	Total for the Seventh Plan (Col. 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & allied activities	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.8
II. Rural development	4.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	6.2	7.6	7.0
III. Special area programmes	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6
IV. Irrigation & flood control	9.4	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.6
V. Energy	30.5	29.1	29.1	27.0	27.5	28.5	28.2
a. Power	19.0	17.0	17.1	16.5	17.1	18.4	17.3
b. Petroleum	7.0	8.7	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.3
c. Coal & lignite	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.3
d. Non-conventional sources of energy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
VI. Industry & minerals	12.5	16.6	14.4	12.9	12.3	12.0	13.4
a. Village & small scale industries	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
b. Other industries	10.9	15.1	12.8	11.5	10.8	10.6	11.9
VII. Transport	12.6	12.3	13.3	14.1	14.0	13.5	13.5
a. Railways	6.9	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.6
b. Others	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.9
VIII. Communications	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.9
IX. Science, technology & environment	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
X. General economic services	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
XI. Social services	17.5	14.7	15.1	16.3	16.8	16.5	16.0
a. Education	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.5
b. Medical & public health	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
c. Family welfare	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
d. Housing	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
e. Urban development	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
f. Other social services	7.9	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.1
XII. General services	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total (I to XII)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plan	53.1	57.8	57.2	57.3	58.1	60.3	58.3
(b) State Plans	44.8	40.1	41.0	41.1	40.3	38.2	40.0
(c) Union Territory Plans	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7

Note : Based on table 2.6 (A).

2.6 (C) PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES (1990-92,1992-97)

	Amount (Rs. crore)				Percentage distribution			
	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agricultural & allied activities	3395.7	3943.5	22467.2	4710.3	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.8
II. Rural development	4120.9	4113.5	34425.4	4536.2	6.7	6.2	7.9	5.6
III. Special area programmes	1027.1	1101.1	6750.1	1179.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
IV. Irrigation and flood control	3837.2	3955.8	32525.3	4934.5	6.2	6.0	7.5	6.1
V. Energy	17998.5	18842.5	115561.1	23574.2	29.3	28.6	26.6	29.2
a. Power	11334.4	12758.6	79588.7	14943.9	18.4	19.4	18.3	18.5
b. Petroleum	4130.1	4057.4	24000.0	6054.0	6.7	6.2	5.5	7.5
c. Coal & lignite	2391.8	1863.0	10507.0	2405.0	3.9	2.8	2.4	3.0
d. Non-conventional sources of energy	142.2	163.5	1465.4	171.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
VI. Industry and minerals	8239.7	8025.9	46921.7	9883.5	13.4	12.2	10.8	12.2
a. Village and small scale industries	906.6	1046.6	6334.2	1157.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
b. Other industries	7333.1	6979.3	40587.5	8726.2	11.9	10.6	9.3	10.8
VII. Transport	8695.8	9512.6	55925.6	11756.5	14.1	14.4	12.9	14.6
a. Railways	4916.0	5325.0	27272.0	5700.0	8.0	8.1	6.3	7.1
b. Others	3779.8	4187.6	28653.6	6056.5	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.5
VIII. Communications	3040.0	3632.2	25110.0	4890.0	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.1
IX. Science, technology & environment	787.0	887.8	9041.7	991.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.2
X. General economic services	1032.5	861.2	4549.5	1105.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4
XI. Social services	9104.2	10732.3	79011.9	12847.0	14.8	16.3	18.2	15.9
a. Education	2062.7	2435.3	21217.0	2945.4	3.4	3.7	4.9	3.6
b. Medical & public health	960.9	1042.3	7575.9	1307.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
c. Family welfare	784.9	856.6	6500.0	1000.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
d. Housing	559.8	947.3	5273.0	1113.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4
e. Urban development	693.2	763.1	5277.0	898.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
f. Other social services	4042.7	4687.7	33169.0	5582.4	6.5	7.1	7.6	6.9
XII. General services	239.5	247.4	1810.5	362.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
XIII. Total (I to XII)	61518.1 (61523.1)	65855.8	434100.0	80772.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plan	38052.3	40171.6	247865.0	48407.1	61.9	61.0	57.1	59.9
(b) State Plans	22452.4 (22457.7)	24409.4	179985.0	31074.2	36.5	37.1	41.5	38.5
(c) Union Territory Plans	1013.4	1274.8	6250.0	1290.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6

Notes: 1. As per revised budget classification.
2. Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure on works financed by central assistance for relief against natural calamities (Rs. 5.0 crore in 1990-91).

Source : Planning Commission.

2.7 FINANCING FOR CENTRAL AND STATE ANNUAL PLANS, 1990-91, 1991-92 AND 1992-93

(Rs. crore)

	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	Latest estimates			Latest estimates			Annual plan estimates		
	Centre and UTs	States	Total	Centre and UTs	States	Total	Centre and UTs	States	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Domestic resources									
(a) Balance from current revenues (BCR incl. ARM)	-9163	-1365@	-10528	-6060	-2940#	9000	-1815	2166	351
(b) Resources/contribution of public sector enterprises	12973	-1700	11273	14926	-1699	13227	17926	-1957	15969
(c) Issue of bonds/debentures by PSEs	4933	0	4933	5722	0	5722	6058	0	6058
(d) Market loans	8000	3307	11307	7500	4191	11691	5000	4180	9180
(e) Small savings	8000	5787	13787	6400	5847	12247	7200	7083	14283
(f) Provident funds	1200	3019	4219	1400	3407	4807	1500	2736	4236
(g) Term loans and financial institutions/corporations	0	1840	1840	0	1534	1534	0	2077	2077
(h) Misc. capital receipts	6092	-1777	4315	10462	-3286	7176	11704	-3670	8034
Total domestic resources	32035	9382*	41417	40350	7314##	47664##	47573	13397	60970
II. Net inflow from abroad	7359	0	7359	7892	0	7892	11296	0	11296
III. Budgetary deficit	10772	0	10772	7032	0	7032	5389	0	5389
IV. Aggregate resources (I to III)	50166	9382	59548	55274	7314	62588	64258	13397	77655
V. Central assistance to States**	-10113	10113	0	-12573	12573	0	-12780	14055	@@
VI. Plan grants to States under Article 275(1)	-992	992	0	-1333	1333	0	-1780	1780	0
VII. Implied assistance outside Gadgil Formula	0	736	736	0	2110	2110	0	1811	1811
VIII. Resources for the Plan	39061	21223	60284	41368	23330	64698	49698	31043	80741

* Capital resources of certain Special Category States were negative and were not taken into account .
\# Including only non-special category states estimates.
@ Including upgradation grants, special problem grants.
** Including assistance for externally aided projects, the rest is Plan Loans, Area Programmes.
\## Among Special Category States only positive sum of capital resources (Small Savings, States provident funds, miscellaneous capital receipts, market borrowings and negotiated loans) of certain States included in Plan funding while negative sum of capital resources of other States ignored, negative contribution of states Public Enterprises and negative BCR of all these States ignored.
@@ Difference is due to the higher levels of assistance for projected external aid utilisation by States.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.8 PROJECTED FINANCING PATTERN OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY IN THE EIGHTH PLAN : 1992-97

(Rs. crore at 1991-92 prices)

	Resources	Centre and UTs	States	Total
	1	2	3	4
I.	Domestic resources			
	1. Balance from current revenues (BCR)*	22020	12985**	35005
	2. Contribution of public sector enterprises	144140	4000	148140
	3. Borrowings @ and Miscellaneous (net) Capital Receipts (MCR)	117755	84500	202255
	Total - I (1 to 3)	283915	101485	385400
II.	Net capital inflow from abroad	28700	0	28700
III.	Deficit financing	20000	0	20000
IV.	Aggregate resources (I+II+ III)	332615	101485	434100
VI.	Assistance for State plans @@	-78500	78500	0
IX.	Resources for the Public Sector (IV+V)	254115	179985	434100

* Including Additional Resource Mobilisation.

** Including only non-special category States' estimates.

@ Covering market borrowings, small savings, provident funds and loans from financial institutions.

@@ Including plan revenue deficit grant under Article 275 (I)

Source: Planning Commission.

2.9 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Rs. crore)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Gross traffic receipts	2624	5359	6428	7506	8435	9259	10739	12096	13586	**15884**
(i) Passenger coaching	827	1459	1720	1941	2060	2455	2669	3147	3647	**4648**
(ii) Other coaching	116	179	210	293	255	271	313	336	374	**415**
(iii) Goods	1618	3603	4376	5133	5982	6343	7624	8408	9318	**10568**
(iv) Other earnings	82	125	133	142	162	225	226	242	287	**293**
(v) Suspense account	-19	-7	-11	-3	-24	-35	-93	-37	-40	**-40**
2. Working expenses	2537	5142	5823	6901	7803	8633	9887	11154	12295	**13960**
(i) Ordinary working expenses	2233	4071	4643	5301	6003	6583	7444	8234	9205	**10460**
(ii) Appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund	220	850	920	1250	1350	1500	1715	1950	2000	**2300**
(iii) Appropriation to pensions	84	221	260	350	450	550	728	970	1090	**1200**
3. Net traffic receipts (1-2)	87	217	605	605	632	626	852	942	1291	**1924**
4. Net miscellaneous receipts	40	53	81	76	91	111	130	171	183	**206**
5. Net revenues (3+4)	127	270	686	681	723	737	981	1113	1474	**2130**
6. Payments to general revenues	325	466	507	579	639	716	809	938	1039	**1566**
7. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-198	-196	179	102	84	22	173	175	435	**564**
8. Capital at charge	6096	8286	9078	10373	11622	12988	14629	16126	17655	**19410**
9. Item 5 as % of Item 8	2.1	3.3	7.6	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.9	8.3	**10.9**
10. Item 7 as % of item 8	-3.2	-2.4	2	1	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.1	2.5	**2.9**

Source : Ministry of Railways.

2.10 (A) FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

(Rs. crore)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	**1992-93 (BE)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**11**
1. Gross receipts	278	445	477	558	643	742	703	841	948	**960**
2. Net working expenses	346	569	640	774	834	912	966	1033	1162	**1109**
3. Net receipts (1-2)	-68	-124	-163	-216	-191	-170	-263	-192	-214	**-149**
4. Dividend to General Revenues	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Surplus/deficit (3-4)	-72	-136	-163	-216	-191	-170	-263	-192	-214	**-149**

Source : Ministry of Communications.

2.10 (B) FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Rs. crore)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	**1992-93 (BE)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**11**
1. Gross receipts	632	1191	1309	1230	1701	2359	2841	3405	3985	**4917**
2. Net working expenses	475	811	942	1005	1247	1375	1603	1857	2170	**2526**
3. Net receipts (1-2)	157	380	367	225	454	984	1238	1548	1815	**2391**
4. Dividend to General Revenues	32	123	170	213	0	161	180	220	245	**251**
5. Surplus/deficit (3-4)	125	257	197	12	454	823	1058	1328	1570	**2140**

Source : Ministry of Communications.

3.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR BY INDUSTRY

(Lakh, as on 31 March)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. By branch												
1. Central Government	30.82	30.96	31.34	31.78	31.95	32.66	33.11	33.29	33.46	33.50	33.81	33.95
2. State Governments	50.20	51.60	53.09	54.78	56.76	60.38	61.54	62.80	64.73	66.66	67.81	68.29
3. Quasi-Governments	36.75	39.29	41.70	43.43	45.76	50.40	52.74	54.96	56.74	57.95	59.48	59.99
4. Local bodies	19.89	20.15	20.63	20.80	20.37	21.11	21.30	21.64	21.90	22.14	22.11	22.38
Total	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.79	154.84	164.55	168.69	172.69	176.83	180.25	183.21	184.44
B. By industry												
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	3.66	3.87	4.08	4.31	4.63	4.76	4.89	4.98	5.26	5.57	5.54	5.55
1. Mining and quarrying	7.57	7.58	7.71	7.97	8.18	8.84	9.27	9.74	9.66	9.42	9.56	9.56
2. & 3. Manufacturing	12.26	13.55	14.16	14.46	15.02	16.34	17.17	17.61	18.15	18.62	18.67	18.63
4. Electricity, gas and water	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.61	6.83	7.21	7.33	7.60	7.85	7.89	8.49	8.69
5. Construction	10.09	9.98	10.32	10.68	10.89	11.20	11.20	11.46	11.81	11.85	12.14	11.46
6. Wholesale and retail trade	0.76	0.83	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.50
7. Transport, storage & communications	24.67	25.20	25.97	26.51	27.09	28.26	28.64	28.94	29.29	29.70	30.11	29.74
8. Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	5.34	5.80	6.47	6.91	7.48	8.72	9.14	9.83	10.30	10.56	10.95	11.23
9. Community, social & personal services	67.69	69.18	70.71	72.24	73.55	78.06	79.81	81.23	83.21	85.29	86.35	88.11
Total	137.67	141.98	146.75	150.79	154.84	164.57	168.69	172.70	176.84	180.24	183.20	184.44

Source: Ministry of Labour.

3.2 EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY INDUSTRY+

(Lakh, as on March, 31)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	8.38	8.53	8.41	8.60	8.58	8.47	8.19	8.07	8.22	8.48	8.44	8.68
1. Mining and quarrying	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.11	0.91	0.93	0.96
2. & 3. Manufacturing	41.65	43.21	44.33	44.17	45.45	46.56	44.73	44.21	44.48	44.10	43.95	43.83
4. Electricity, gas and water	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.39
5. Construction	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.58	0.50	0.69
6. Wholesale and retail Trade	2.75	2.74	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.83	2.86
7. Transport, storage & communications	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.51
8. Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	1.86	1.80	2.01	2.06	1.96	2.07	2.14	2.19	2.21	2.29	2.38	2.34
9. Community, social & personal services	10.86	11.10	11.40	11.67	12.22	12.83	12.89	13.09	13.32	13.59	13.97	14.29
Total	68.69	70.43	72.08	72.27	73.95	75.52	73.46	73.09	73.74	73.64	73.92	74.53

+ Relates to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.
Note: Coverage in construction, particularly on private account, is known to be inadequate.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

3.3 PER CAPITA EMOLUMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES AND THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Year	Employment (lakh)	Emoluments (Rs. crore)	Per capita emoluments (Rs.)	Increase over 1971-72 (per cent)	Consumer price index (1960=100)	Increase over 1971-72 (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971-72	7.01	415	5920	--	192	--
1972-73	9.32	541	5805	-1.94	207	7.81
1973-74	13.44	749	5573	-5.86	250	30.21
1974-75	14.32	1060	7402	25.03	317	65.10
1975-76	15.04	1352	8983	51.74	313	63.02
1976-77	15.75	1408	8940	51.01	301	56.77
1977-78	16.38	1646	10048	69.73	324	68.75
1978-79	17.03	1908	11210	89.36	331	72.40
1979-80	17.75	2214	12468	110.6	360	87.50
1980-81	18.39	2619	14239	140.5	401	108.85
1981-82	19.39	3133	16158	172.9	451	134.90
1982-83	20.24	3649	18029	204.5	486	153.13
1983-84	20.72	4465	21549	264	547	184.90
1984-85	21.07	5126	24328	311	582	203.13
1985-86	21.54	5576	25887	337.3	620	222.92
1986-87	22.11	6371	28820	386.8	674	251.04
1987-88	22.14	7193	32537	449.6	736	283.33
1988-89	22.09	8683	39415	565.8	803	318.23
1989-90	22.36	9742	43665	637.6	855	345.31
1990-91	**22.17**	**10906**	**49197**	**731.0**	**951**	**384.64**

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises.

4.1 SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MONEY STOCK (M3)

(Rs. crore)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1987	Variations during 1987-88 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to March 31	1989-90 March 31 to March 31	1990-91 March 31 to March 31	1991-92 March 31 to Mrch 31 (P)	1991 March 31 to Dec. 13 (P)	1992 March 31 to Dec. 11 (P)	**Outstanding as on Dec.11, 1992 (P)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**10**
1. M1 (Money supply with the public)	51516	7039	12553	15290	13366	20603	10944	-760	**119607**
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4)	141632	22643	35970	38939	38419	48393	26545	25622	**351618**
1) Currency with the public	28382	5177	4512	8029	6491	8244	7645	4369	**65204**
2) Demand deposits with banks	22825	1774	7744	7357	6799	12137	1416	-8045	**50591**
3) Time deposits with banks	90116	15604	23417	23649	25053	27790	15601	26382	**232011**
4) Other deposits with RBI	309	88	297	-96	76	222	1883	2916	**3812**
III. Sources of change in Money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4-5)									
1. Net bank credit to Government (A+B)	72020	12350	13003	20720	23280	17236	23034	16847	**175456**
A) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)**	46285	6402	6928	14068	15165	5168	14004	9330	**103346**
i) to Central Government	45138	6559	6503	13813	14745	5508	15830	10744 $	**103010 $**
ii) to State Governments	1147	-157	425	255	420	-340	-1826	-1414	**336**
B) Other banks' credit to Government	25735	5948	6075	6652	8115	12068	9030	7517	**72110**
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (A+B)	94741	12746	25176	24102	21969	21654	-3533	7705	**208093**
A) RBI's credit to commercial sector@	3394	396	1734	825	-7	918	-814	-1264	**5996**
B) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	91347	12350	23442	23277	21976	20736	-2719	8969	**202097**
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector	4815	857	1128	18	1854 #	10855 #	4430 #	-3418 #	**16109 #**
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public	1192	188	95	80	66	75	55	5	**1701**
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits	31136	3498	3432	5981	8750 #	1427 #	-2559 #	-4483 #	**49741 #**

P Provisional.

@ Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD on July 12,1982, its refinance to banks.

** Includes special securities.

$ Includes Rs.751.64 crore (equivalent of SDR's 211.95 million) incurred on account of Reserve Asset subscription made to the IMF towards the quota increase.

Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to international market price since October 17, 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.

Notes:
1. Data relate to March 31, Reserve Bank data are on the basis of closure of Government accounts.
2. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
3. With the change in bank accounting year from calender to financial in 1988-89, there were sharp and unusual increases in aggregate deposits and credit towards the end of financial year 1988-89 and 1989-90, followed by a large decline in them in the first week of next financial year.

Source : Reserve bank of India.

4.2 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crore)

	1988-89 Busy Season	1989 Slack Season	1989-90 Busy Season	1990 Slack Season @@	1990-91 Busy Season	1991 Slack Season	1991-92 Busy Season	1992 Slack Season (P)	1991-92 Busy Season (Nov. 1 to Dec. 13) (P)	1992-93 Busy Season (Oct. 30 to Dec. 11) (P)	**Outstanding as on Dec. 11 1992 (P)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sources:											
1. Increase in aggregate deposits	11927	13946	13234	9702	15880	17558	21312	20301	4601	4967	**260258**
2. Increase in borrowings from RBI	2796	-94	152	657	5672	-7774	2324	-1120	-402	-1655	**1004**
3. Increase in other borrowings@	503	278	880	-78	-525	-298	-96	507	-369	427	**1099**
4. Increase in other demand and time liabilities	1421	648	1019	1416	-1419	-990	3622	-237	1661	789	**15208**
5. Residual (net)	587	-563	2925	-336	915	-1395	-746	-5764	-1206	-1483	**3132**
Total	17234	14215	18210	11361	20523	7101	26416	13687	4286	3045	**280701**
Uses:											
1. Increase in bank credit	11050	6321	10631	2179	12026	1265	11703	8655	287	801	**141622**
2. Increase in investments	4107	5250	5413	6791	4649	5873	8416	7592	1016	635	**99792**
3. Increase in cash in hand	-6	205	-1	206	0	-23	124	138	66	-68	**2233**
4. Increase in balances with RBI	2083	2439	2167	2185	3848	-14	6173	-2698	2917	1677	**37054**
Total	17234	14215	18210	11361	20523	7101	26416	13687	4286	3045	**280701**

P Provisional.
@ Excludes borrowings from RBI, IDBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.
@@ Slack season 1990 onwards data relate to reporting Friday instead of last Friday hitherto.
Notes: 1. Residual (Net) is the balance of Uses of Funds over Sources of Funds and includes by implication borrowings from IDBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.
2. The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.3 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS: VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crore)

Items	Outstanding as on March 31 1982	Variations during												Outstanding as on Dec.11, 1992 (P)
		1982-83 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1983-84 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1984-85 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1985-86 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1986-87 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1987-88 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1988-89 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1989-90 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1991-92 Mar.31 to Mar.31 (P)	1991 Mar.31 to Dec.13 (P)	1992 Mar.31 to Dec.11 (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Demand deposits	8590	1394	1609	2743	1756	3641	1040	7148	6488	6113	11218	1221	-7861	43879
2. Time deposits	35469	5905	7765	9096	11377	13593	14275	21759	21793	23220	26076	13177	26051	216379
3. Aggregate deposits	44059	7299	9374	11839	13133	17234	15315	28907	28281	29333	37294	14398	18190	260258
4. Borrowings from R.B.I.	783	32*	688	469	-943	348	847	1996	-112	2238	-5612	-5882	270	1004
5. Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I.	6200	-114	2771	2759	864	3231	3348	4554	6688	3521	2899	1930	2566	39287
6. Investments in government securities	9878	2200	1348	2087	3549	5984	5815	5852	6511	7953	11866	8928	7329	70372
7. Bank credit	30153	5340	6532	7148	7869	7715	7492	17121	17295	16770	12164	-4269	6023	141622

P Provisional.

* Takes into account variations due to transfer of RRB's borrowings to NABARD on July 12, 1982.

Note: With the change in bank accounting year from calender to financial in 1988-89, there were sharp and unusual increases in aggregate deposits and credit towards the end of financial year 1988-89 and 1989-90, followed by a large decline in them in the first week of next financial year.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.4 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROL

(Rs. crore)

	Commodities	As on last Friday of								Variations during		
		March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990	March 1991	July 1991	March 1992*	July* 1992	1991-92 April-March	April-July 1991-92	April-July 1992-93*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Paddy and rice	190	275	438	433	392	340	452	411	60	-52	-41
2.	Wheat	41	50	65	77	71	82	86	90	15	11	4
3.	Pulses	..	32	39	65	88	94	100	104	12	6	4
4.	Other foodgrains	65	41	53	67	56	52	65	101	9	-4	36
5.	Sugar	463	553	560	536	807	868	773	1079	-34	61	306
6.	Khandsari	..	17	28	26	26	26	36	22	10	-	-14
7.	Gur	2	2	3	3	3	4	9	9	6	1	-
8.	Groundnut	8	13	33	32	44	28	25	25	-19	-16	-
9.	Rapeseed/mustard seed	9	10	16	17	15	17	18	18	3	2	-
10.	Linseed	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
11.	Castorseed	1	2	2	4	1	4	4	5	3	3	1
12.	Cottonseed	..	..	11	10	11	12	14	12	3	1	-2
13.	Soyabean**	..	..	48	94	92	106	72	60	-20	14	-12
14.	Other oilseeds	..	..	11	16	13	13	19	21	6	-	2
15.	Groundnut oil	13	16	24	41	29	57	37	42	8	28	5
16.	Rapeseed/mustard oil	13	19	23	38	30	38	44	52	14	8	8
17.	Castor oil	6	9	15	40	42	40	11	18	-31	-2	7
18.	Linseed oil	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	-3	-3	-
19.	Cottonseed oil	..	..	10	12	16	18	18	19	2	2	1
20.	Soyabean oil**	..	..	28	18	23	17	40	40	17	-6	-
21.	Other veg. oils	..	..	26	27	35	34	41	39	6	-1	-2
22.	Vanaspati	50	61	66	75	68	82	76	82	8	14	6
23.	Cotton & kapas	397	465	516	672	661	608	690	698	29	-53	8
24.	Total	1260	1567	2019	2306	2529	2543	2633	2950	104	14	317

* Data are provisional.
** Not covered by selected credit control at present.
.. Not available.
\- Nil.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.5 BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Banks	Number of offices as on June 30						Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-92	Increase in the number of offices in rural centres*	% age of Col. (9) to (8)
		1969	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	State Bank of India	1569	7613	7988	8216	8462	8593	7024	4159	59
B.	Subsidiaries of SBI	893	3445	3571	3671	3706	3763	2870	1150	40
C.	Fourteen nationalised banks	4134	22729	23753	25157	25613	25833	21699	12915	60
D.	Regional rural banks	..	13568	14136	14453	14522	14525	14525	13453	93
	Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D)	6596	47385	49448	51497	52303	52714	46118	31677	69
E.	Six banks nationalised on 15 April, 1980	419	3675	3821	3889	3904	3919	3500	NA	NA
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	7015	51060	53269	55386	56207	56633	49618	31677	64
F.	Other Indian scheduled commercial banks	900	4175	4254	3825	3801	3828	2928	1003	34
G.	Foreign banks	130	136	136	138	140	140	10	-1	..
H.	Non-scheduled banks**	217	39	39	39	42	48	-169*	-41	..
	All commercial banks	8262	55410	57698	59388	60190	60649	52387	32638	62

* Rural centres - Places with a population below 10,000.
** The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to:
(i) the inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; and
(ii) take-over of certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.
N.A. Not Available.
.. Nil.

Note: The increase in the number of offices in rural centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on June 30, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 Census) and the number of offices at rural centres as on June 30, 1992 (classified on the basis of 1981 Census).

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.6 ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER PRIORITY SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Accounts in thousand)
(Amount in Rs. crore)

	Number of accounts					Amount outstanding				
	June 1969	June 1988	Sep. 1989	March 1990+	March 1991	June 1969	June 1988	Sep. 1989	March 1990+	March 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture										
(a) Direct finance *	160	18225	2072	21055	19735	40.31	10660	13490	15152	15739
(b) Indirect finance	4	734	682	728	564	122.12	1510	1492	1363	1132
2. Small-scale industries**	51	2315	2650	2725	2830	251.07	10798	13766	15015	16756
3. Setting up of industrial estates	..	1	1	1	1	..	87	90	61	59
4. Road and water transport operators	2	691	725	753	751	5.49	2101	2265	2377	2487
5. Retail trade	33	3638	4141	4518	4629	19.37 $	1754	2173	2374	2563
6. Small business	..	2747	3145	3177	3459	..	1075	1350	1427	1691
7. Professional and self-employed persons	8	2137	2297	2392	2367	1.91	1037	1208	1332	1380
8. Education	1	72	71	72	70	0.80	49	62	67	77
9. Consumption loans	..	167	156	154	153	..	34	24	24	23
10. S.S.C.'s organisation for on-lending to other priority sector mentioned at 4 to 9 above	..	4	18	18	8	..	11	66	43	30
11. S.S. organisation for SC/STs for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs	..	9	4	2	4	..	5	5	8	8
12. Housing loans	..	226	256	271	288	..	210	276	330	367
13. Total Priority Sector advances (1to12)	260	30965	34217	35867	34859	440.97	29332	36267	39574	42312
14. Total bank credit						3017.00	66856	82252	91732	107642
						Percentage to total advances				
1. Agriculture										
(a) Direct finance *						1.3	15.9	16.4	16.5	14.6
(b) Indirect finance						4.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
2. Small-scale industries**						8.3	16.2	16.7	16.4	15.6
3. Setting up of industrial estates						..	0.1	0.1	neg.	neg.
4. Road and water transport operators						0.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3
5. Retail trade						0.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
6. Small business						..	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
7. Professional and self-employed persons						0.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
8. Education						neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
9. Consumption loans						..	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
10. S.S.C.'s organisation for on-lending to other priority sector mentioned at 4 to 9 above						..	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
11. S.S. organisation for SC/STs for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs						..	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.
12. Housing loans						..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
13. Total Priority Sector advances (1to12)						14.6	43.9	44.1	43.1	39.3

+ Provisional.
* Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance.
** Number of units.
$ Includes small business.
neg. Negligible.
Notes : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.7 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS# AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crore)		Bank credit (Rs. crore)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (percent)	
	June 1969	March 1992*	June 1969	March 1992*	June 1969	March 1992*	June 1969	March 1990*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	3301	121.11	10920	122.09	8905	24.4	47.5
2. Assam	67	805	33.20	2234	12.85	1079	10.3	50.5
3. Bihar	269	2973	168.67	9219	52.05	3518	9.1	63.7
4. Gujarat	750	2936	401.31	13457	194.89	7218	15.9	39.3
5. Haryana	140	963	48.78	4119	23.15	2307	28.2	66.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	602	12.38	1496	3.49	503	2.7	60.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	255	17.95	896	0.86	277	30.3	54.1
8. Karnataka	510	2785	187.79	9705	143.04	7591	24.8	47.0
9. Kerala	331	1637	116.79	7084	76.95	3607	27.6	47.9
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	2734	107.43	8014	63.14	5065	22.3	52.7
11. Maharashtra	946	4522	902.67	38900	911.79	25040	12.4	24.0
12. Manipur	2	55	1.06	106	0.15	76	...	68.5
13. Meghalaya	7	115	8.87	357	2.52	70	50.0	64.0
14. Nagaland	2	61	1.07	214	0.06	87	40.0	64.2
15. Orissa	96	1269	29.49	2185	14.60	1963	11.2	54.6
16. Punjab	290	1927	185.41	10865	50.29	4578	27.9	61.4
17. Rajasthan	311	1764	73.73	5298	38.20	2996	16.8	58.6
18. Tamil Nadu	721	3206	233.48	12862	311.32	12488	25.5	44.6
19. Tripura	5	87	3.76	255	0.16	111	9.5	66.3
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	5229	337.15	20291	153.74	8948	16.9	54.1
21. West Bengal	428	3272	456.45	18159	525.80	8788	4.4	29.6
22. Chandigarh	19	112	34.55	1570	64.13	1031	4.2	36.9
23. Delhi	207	1060	359.80	18195	244.90	12670	10.2	20.0
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	258	48.68	1694	19.68	511	12.6	36.5
25. Pondicherry	11	58	5.06	339	4.74	164	12.9	41.8
26. All others**	1	142	0.33	468	0.01	102	...	53.1
Total	6669	42128	3896.97	199531	3034.60	119693	14.9	40.4

\# Includes State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 20 nationalised banks.
* Data are provisional.
** Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

Notes : 1. Deposits exclude inter-bank deposits.
2. Bank credit excludes dues from banks but includes amount of bills rediscounted with RBI/IDBI/other financial institutions.
3. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.
4. State-wise and All India percentages have been worked out with reference to gross bank credit (inclusive of food credit).
5. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.8 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crore)

Institutions	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	April-September 1991 (P)	April-September 1992 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	206.6	230.2	321.9	415.4	499.2	798.1	1018.9	1892.0	2294.9	2965.1	2869.2	718.2	971.0
(ii) Disbursed	108.9	196.1	224.5	272.9	403.9	451.6	656.4	989.2	1121.4	1574.8	1605.2	566.0	692.9
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	314.1	392.1	507.6	620.7	708.2	1118.3	1231.7	1978.1	2850.6	3744.0	4305.9	1362.7	3174.4
(ii) Disbursed	185.3	282.2	334.2	392.7	482.2	695.5	771.2	1085.6	1357.1	1967.5	2351.3	995.3	1517.4
3. Industrial Development Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	1277.0	1791.1	2314.4	3322.2	3506.9	4312.6	4584.0	6730.9	7742.2	6827.4	7639.6	2418.8	3958.0
(ii) Disbursed	1014.1	1498.5	1774.3	2073.7	2783.9	3205.9	3613.6	4745.8	5084.8	4459.4	5762.8	2095.2	2581.0
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	19.4	62.3	69.5	110.8	75.2	148.9	186.5	208.8	146.6	234.7	277.7	79.5	108.4
(ii) Disbursed	16.9	37.9	41.4	54.8	67.8	94.7	101.9	116.5	141.2	153.9	185.2	67.3	68.1
5. State Financial Corporations													
(i) Sanctioned	370.5	611.6	644.9	743.1	1009.1	1210.8	1284.7	1391.9	1511.0	1848.0	2065.0	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Disbursed	248.0	404.0	435.5	497.7	608.5	791.9	938.0	1055.0	1154.6	1267.3	1393.2	N.A.	N.A.
6. State Industrial Development Corporations													
(i) Sanctioned	216.4	296.6	364.6	477.9	527.0	570.3	619.4	734.1	666.0	815.0	905.0	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) Disbursed	124.6	208.0	236.5	297.6	364.0	425.5	449.1	512.9	537.5	590.4	670.0	N.A.	N.A.
7. Unit Trust of India													
(i) Sanctioned	40.4	127.5	165.8	357.3	696.6	465.0	1024.8	1973.1	1296.6	2077.2	3821.5	1249.8	4172.6
(ii) Disbursed	51.0	71.7	139.3	236.2	528.9	417.6	749.1	1091.2	1080.5	1582.7	2906.6	1027.9	2593.2
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	70.0	136.5	166.8	219.9	383.6	363.8	362.7	660.2	578.2	688.1	1515.3	379.9	552.5
(ii) Disbursed	65.6	86.6	140.9	161.5	261.9	389.8	342.3	442.0	455.2	427.4	1022.5	170.2	309.4
9. General Insurance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	30.8	92.7	108.5	144.1	153.0	153.3	98.3	122.6	211.2	312.9	657.2	212.2	206.5
(ii) Disbursed	44.0	44.7	84.5	110.5	107.3	131.6	103.5	115.4	179.6	146.4	241.8	93.4	187.7
10. Small Industries Development Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2408.8	2898.0	1194.9	1144.4
(ii) Disbursed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1838.5	2027.4	960.6	902.3
11. Risk Capital & Technology Finance Corporation Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.7	6.6	8.8	12.8	13.3	6.2	3.9
(ii) Disbursed	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.7	3.5	4.9	5.0	7.3	7.8	2.5	3.1
12. Technology Development & Information Company of India Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.3	14.1	13.0	19.8	5.2	4.5
(ii) Disbursed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	9.5	11.8	17.9	4.6	3.5
13. Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	143.8	312.0	321.2	331.6	409.0	214.0	220.9
(ii) Disbursed	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.5	137.9	225.7	167.0	170.9	170.9	298.4
14. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.8	85.0	103.5	43.6	20.2
(ii) Disbursed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	39.2	48.3	17.6	15.1

.. Not available. P Provisional.

Notes : 1. IDBI data up to 1989-90 include assistance to small scale sector. IDBI's operations in respect of small scale sector have been transfered to SIDBI with effect from 1990.

2. SIDBI commenced its operations from April 2, 1990 after taking over the operations of IDBI under Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund.

3. Data for 1991-92 are provisional for all institutions and estimated in respect of SFCs and SIDCs.

4. TDICI commenced operations in July 1988, SCICI in December 1986 and TFCI in February 1989.

Source: Industrial Development Bank of India.

5.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

	Primary articles					Fuel, power, light & lubricants	Manufactured products						All commodities
	Total	Food articles		Non-food articles	Minerals		Total	Food products	Textiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals, alloys, & metal products	Machinery & machine tools	
		Total	Foodgrains										
Base:1970-71=100													
Weight	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	5.05	100.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average of weeks													
1971-72	101	101	103	99	115	106	110	118	110	102	105	105 *	105.6
1972-73	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112 *	116.2
1973-74	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	135	116	139	123 *	139.7
1974-75	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156 *	174.9
1975-76	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	173.0
1976-77	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	171	176.6
1977-78	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	185.8
1978-79	181	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	183	185.8
1979-80	207	187	185	195	780	283	216	215	203	199	252	211	217.6
1980-81	238	208	217	218	1110	354	257	309	213	241	272	232	256.2
1981-82	264	235	237	241	1169	428	271	299	224	260	317	254	281.3
1982-83	274	250	249	245	1106	460	272	260	233	269	355	268	288.7
1983-84	304	283	274	282	994	495	296	299	250	282	381	284	316.0
1984-85	325	297	276	320	1015	518	320	324	280	292	420	297	338.4
1985-86	331	318	296	247	1030	580	343	346	276	311	477	327	357.8
1986-87	349	339	299	305	949	619	359	382	271	329	479	345	376.8
1987-88	383	367	332	386	721	642	384	413	298	353	512	358	405.4
1988-89	411	408	390	380	749	677	414	419	330	374	599	394	435.3
Base: 1981-82=100													
Weight	32.30	17.39	7.92	10.08	4.83	10.66	57.04	10.14	11.55	7.36	7.63	6.27	100.00
Last week of													
1982-83	110	117	118	102	100	110	105	97	108	106	107	104	107.2
1983-84	119	124	115	118	104	116	112	110	113	109	114	108	114.9
1984-85	123	130	118	121	106	123	121	112	123	114	133	115	121.8
1985-86	129	137	129	126	107	137	126	118	115	121	140	124	127.7
1986-87	136	144	130	138	101	140	132	130	120	128	144	129	134.2
1987-88	157	168	151	167	98	148	144	142	135	133	161	139	148.5
1988-89	157	174	166	156	99	155	157	149	144	137	192	158	156.9
1989-90	167	177	160	176	110	165	175	169	169	144	210	171	171.1
1990-91	196	211	196	211	109	189	190	191	178	154	228	189	191.8
1991-92	225	255	243	228	115	214	214	210	198	178	242	223	217.8
Average of weeks													
1982-83	107	111	109	101	103	107	104	97	105	104	105	103	104.9
1983-84	118	127	119	112	100	113	110	108	110	107	112	107	112.8
1984-85	126	132	117	125	105	117	118	114	120	112	123	112	120.1
1985-86	126	134	125	120	107	130	124	117	120	118	140	121	125.4
1986-87	137	148	129	134	104	139	129	129	116	125	141	127	132.7
1987-88	153	161	141	163	101	143	139	141	127	132	150	132	143.6
1988-89	160	177	162	160	99	151	152	148	140	136	176	151	154.3
1989-90	164	179	165	166	102	157	169	165	158	140	206	166	165.7
1990-91	185	201	179	194	109	176	183	182	171	148	220	180	182.7
1991-92	218	241	216	229	114	199	203	206	188	168	235	208	207.8

Contd...

	Primary articles						Manufactured products						All commodities
	Total	Food articles		Non-food articles	Minerals	Fuel, power, light & lubricants	Total	Food products	Textiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals, alloys, & metal products	Machinery & machine tools	
		Total	Food-grains										
Base:1981-82=100													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average of weeks													
1991-92													
April	197	211	190	214	110	189	191	191	179	154	228	190	192.8
May	200	216	188	216	110	190	193	194	180	156	228	194	194.8
June	207	227	193	217	111	190	195	200	180	158	229	197	198.4
July	213	236	197	221	114	191	199	203	184	161	233	202	202.8
August	221	225	210	230	114	197	205	210	189	170	235	208	209.2
September	222	247	217	230	115	198	206	211	190	171	236	210	210.4
October	221	246	216	229	115	199	206	211	190	172	236	211	210.2
November	227	252	221	237	115	200	207	211	189	175	237	214	212.4
December	228	250	230	243	115	202	207	210	191	175	237	217	213.2
January	229	253	244	243	115	210	209	211	194	176	237	218	215.3
February	229	255	247	239	115	210	210	212	196	177	239	219	216.4
March	227	256	246	231	115	214	213	211	198	178	242	222	217.7
1992-93													
April	227	258	244	226	115	214	216	214	199	179	243	224	219.4
May	229	262	243	225	115	214	219	219	198	181	244	226	221.6
June	233	271	245	225	115	214	221	221	197	183	254	226	224.1
July	238	275	248	232	116	214	223	227	197	184	257	228	226.6
August	241	277	251	238	117	214	225	230	198	188	258	228	228.8
September	238	274	246	234	116	225	228	227	200	199	259	229	230.7
October	237	274	240	231	116	235	229	230	201	200	259	233	232.4
November(P)	236	274	239	227	116	235	228	227	202	198	259	231	231.4
December(P)	**234**	**272**	**238**	**225**	**116**	**235**	**229**	**227**	**202**	**199**	**259**	**234**	**231.1**

P Provisional.
* Machinery & transport equipment.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

5.2 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES-SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertili-zers	Cement	Iron steel & ferro-alloys
(Base: 1970-71=100)																	
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	1.15	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.21	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average of weeks																	
1971-72	103	100	111	114	108	96	88	102	108	141	88	118	11	114	101	105	106
1972-73	116	107	138	108	92	110	104	111	112	188	99	123	115	111	106	110	118
1973-74	140	108	177	111	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75	183	183	216	162	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76	179	160	182	175	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77	157	152	146	214	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78	162	157	215	252	193	149	172	199	268	185	187	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79	161	154	247	212	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80	184	161	244	233	164	139	185	300	309	231	193	222	193	232	167	229	259
1980-81	206	176	323	227	183	129	225	348	414	377	228	237	209	195	243	233	272
1981-82	226	192	339	243	227	137	271	432	501	336	261	251	231	172	274	270	332
1982-83	257	214	302	288	199	163	265	493	518	259	263	254	244	193	278	365	387
1983-84	292	218	347	441	222	235	302	542	538	302	304	263	253	247	268	422	416
1984-85	273	210	431	494	261	520	323	642	542	335	321	296	258	405	263	464	463
1985-86	284	226	463	413	216	273	308	662	609	393	288	292	270	303	267	494	539
1986-87	302	239	408	424	185	175	372	731	623	401	379	257	273	242	289	471	543
1987-88	326	259	494	421	299	204	459	766	628	393	473	337	279	268	289	477	567
1988-89	346	292	670	439	306	259	428	888	645	430	423	394	288	336	288	483	652
(Base: 1981-82=100)																	
Weight	3.69	2.25	1.09	0.56	1.34	0.16	1.3	1.26@	6.67	4.06	2.45	1.23	3.16	0.69	1.75	0.86	2.64
Last week of																	
1982-83	125	126	93	148	93	155	96	120	106	78	107	103	110	121	105	130	103
1983-84	121	111	117	185	115	199	113	155	106	93	121	106	112	191	98	148	108
1984-85	121	115	133	169	105	418	110	155	115	101	119	117	114	233	98	172	128
1985-86	128	130	134	125	83	114	111	175	126	114	122	102	121	133	107	140	139
1986-87	134	129	131	154	109	139	131	175	125	108	156	113	122	148	108	139	138
1987-88	153	147	169	154	151	157	171	206	128	115	175	157	129	171	105	127	158
1988-89	163	165	188	218	156	250	133	232	129	130	162	172	135	209	99	141	176
1989-90	165	138	209	282	129	374	180	233	111	147	190	193	153	284	99	162	196
1990-91	188	205	232	247	186	318	234	233	170	147	252	197	168	300	99	185	208
1991-92	245	238	253	264	231	213	245	297	186	157	257	269	195	283	136	217	215
Average of weeks																	
1982-83	115	111	94	120	87	120	97	116	103	83	105	101	108	113	105	125	102
1983-84	129	114	110	178	100	173	111	128	106	92	117	104	111	145	99	145	107
1984-85	121	111	131	199	116	283	118	155	107	100	126	116	113	234	98	159	117
1985-86	127	119	138	155	95	197	112	159	120	116	117	113	120	180	101	154	141
1986-87	134	127	128	169	87	125	138	135	126	118	144	102	121	142	108	139	139
1987-88	146	135	153	173	133	147	169	183	126	117	176	137	125	157	108	139	144
1988-89	161	154	200	183	141	198	155	212	129	127	170	164	133	197	99	133	165
1989-90	169	148	206	283	147	271	156	232	130	152	178	188	148	245	99	148	190
1990-91	178	172	228	300	146	360	209	233	155	152	223	190	159	283	99	173	203
1991-92	217	204	249	270	238	256	245	250	180	160	266	233	183	283	125	197	214

Contd...

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertili-zers	Cement	Iron steel & ferro-alloys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average of weeks																	
1991-92																	
April	189	181	230	231	212	292	230	233	170	¡48	250	202	172	294	99	190	208
May	191	168	234	240	218	311	226	233	170	153	252	208	173	283	99	195	208
June	194	173	242	300	220	312	226	233	170	161	257	208	178	272	99	199	208
July	200	174	244	315	237	393	233	233	173	165	260	213	181	284	108	204	211
August	211	194	254	296	270	275	240	233	183	172	269	238	183	282	136	206	215
September	220	199	257	278	252	261	248	233	183	173	269	241	184	285	136	200	216
October	221	196	255	285	237	247	254	233	183	168	274	236	186	283	136	197	216
November	224	204	255	266	237	230	259	233	183	160	277	232	186	282	136	191	216
December	228	219	257	262	242	208	267	248	183	154	278	241	186	287	136	185	216
January	239	248	254	258	247	213	264	296	186	153	277	258	187	280	136	184	217
February	244	249	250	261	248	218	257	297	186	157	268	265	190	282	136	198	218
March	245	240	249	254	238	213	240	297	186	157	258	258	197	282	128	218	218
1992-93																	
April	246	225	254	258	220	211	240	297	186	158	271	253	198	284	128	218	218
May	250	215	254	301	226	218	244	297	186	166	272	249	198	277	128	213	220
June	251	221	255	310	233	212	240	297	186	170	270	248	198	264	128	213	235
July	252	226	259	309	245	223	251	297	186	180	272	251	199	261	128	216	235
August	252	235	268	282	236	223	262	297	186	184	278	254	199	263	139	214	235
September	251	228	266	264	218	219	248	297	203	183	272	254	200	276	184	209	235
October	249	221	256	280	219	192	240	297	219	189	273	255	201	272	184	211	235
November(p)	252	222	247	279	212	210	233	297	219	182	268	254	203	268	184	202	235
December(P)	**249**	**227**	**246**	**284**	**207**	**194**	**229**	**297**	**219**	**182**	**265**	**252**	**203**	**268**	**184**	**198**	**235**

P Provisional.
@ Relates to coal mining.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

5.3 ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Industrial workers (Base : 1960=100)		Urban non-manual employees (Base:1960=100)	Agricultural labourers (Base: 1960-61=100)
	Food index	General index	General index	General index
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	192	174	161	187
1971-72	205	192	180	196
1973-74	279	250	221	263
1978-79	347	331	306	317
1979-80	373	360	330	346
1980-81	419	401	369	395
1981-82	476	451	413	444
1982-83	508	486	446	467
1983-84	581	547	492	520
1984-85	607	582	532	521
1985-86	638	620	568	546
1986-87	700	674	613	572
1987-88	759	736	668 **	629
1988-89	839 *	803 *	724 **	708
	(Base: 1982=100)		(Base: 1984-85=100)	
1983-84	117 *	111 *	92 **	520
1984-85	122 *	118 *	100 **	521
1985-86	128 *	126 *	107 **	546
1986-87	141 *	137 *	115 **	572
1987-88	152 *	149 *	126 **	629
1988-89	169 *	166 *	136	708
1989-90	177	173	145	746
1990-91	199	193	161	803
1991-92	230	219	[illegible]	958

Contd...

5.3 ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (CONTD.)

	Industrial workers (Base : 1982=100)		Urban non-manual employees (Base:1984-85=100) General index	Agricultural labourers (Base: 1960-61=100) General index
	Food index	General index		
1	2	3	4	5
1991-92				
April	207	202	170	853
May	210	204	171	854
June	219	209	174	876
July	224	214	179	904
August	230	217	183	936
September	234	221	184	975
October	236	223	185	990
November	240	225	187	999
December	239	225	187	1008
January	239	228	190	1015
February	241	229	191	1038
March	241	229	192	1046
1992-93				
April	243	231	193	1046
May	247	234	195	1058
June	251	236	197	1068
July	258	242	202	1090
August	258	242	203	1114
September	258	243	204	1112
October	258	244	205	1099
November	**257**	**244**	**205**	**1085**

* The new series of CPI for industrial workers with 1982 base has been introduced from October, 1988. The earlier series on base 1960=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The conversion factor from the new to the old series is 4.93 in regard to the General index, and 4.98 in regard to the Food index.

** The new series of CPI for urban non-manual employees with 1984-85 base was introduced from November, 1987. The earlier series on base 1960=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The conversion factor from the new to the old series is 5.32.

Note : Annual figures are monthly averages.

Sources : 1. Labour Bureau, Simla for consumer price indices for industrial workers and agricultural labourers.
2. C.S.O. for consumer price indices for urban non-manual employees.

5.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Year	General index of wholesale prices	Index of manufactured products	Index of agricultural products @	Index of manufactured products as per cent of index of agricultural products
1	2	3	4	5
(Base: 1970-71=100)				
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	(Col.3/Col.4)*100)
1971-72	105.6	109.5	100.4	109.1
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	217.6	215.8	188.7	114.4
1980-81	256.2	257.3	210.5	122.2
1981-82	281.3	270.6	236.5	114.4
1982-83	288.7	272.1	247.9	109.8
1983-84	316.0	295.8	282.7	104.6
1984-85	338.4	319.5	303.2	105.4
1985-86	357.8	342.6	309.6	110.7
1986-87	376.8	359.4	330.1	108.9
1987-88	405.4	384.4	372.3	103.3
1988-89	435.3	414.4	400.7	103.4
(Base: 1981-82=100)				
Weight	100.00	57.04	27.47	
1982-83	104.9	103.5	107.3	96.4
1983-84	112.8	109.8	121.4	90.5
1984-85	120.1	117.5	129.2	91.0
1985-86	125.4	124.4	129.1	96.4
1986-87	132.7	129.2	142.8	90.5
1987-88	143.6	138.5	161.8	85.6
1988-89	154.3	151.6	170.9	88.7
1989-90	165.7	168.6	174.4	96.7
1990-91	182.7	182.8	198.3	92.2
1991-92	207.8	203.4	236.8	86.0

Contd...

5.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (CONTD.)

Year	General index of wholesale prices	Index of manufactured products	Index of agricultural products @	Index of manufactured products as per cent of index of agricultural products
1	2	3	4	5
1991-92				
April	192.8	190.9	212.5	89.8
May	194.8	192.8	215.6	89.4
June	198.4	195.4	223.6	87.4
July	202.8	199.2	230.3	86.5
August	209.2	204.9	239.4	85.6
September	210.4	206.1	241.0	85.5
October	210.2	206.0	240.0	85.8
November	212.4	206.7	246.2	84.0
December	213.2	207.2	247.4	83.7
January	215.3	208.5	249.2	83.7
February	216.4	210.3	249.4	84.3
March	217.7	213.2	246.7	86.4
1992-93				
April	219.4	216.4	246.5	87.8
May	221.6	219.0	248.7	88.1
June	224.1	220.9	253.8	87.0
July	226.6	222.6	259.0	85.9
August	228.8	224.7	262.7	85.5
September	230.7	227.7	259.4	87.8
October	232.4	229.3	258.3	88.8
November*	231.4	228.2	258.6	88.9
December*	**231.1**	**228.6**	**255.0**	**89.6**

@ Composite index of the sub-groups, food articles and non-food articles.
* Provisional.
Note : Annual figures are monthly averages.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

6.1 (A) FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crore)

	Reserves						Transactions with IMF		
	Gold		SDRs		Foreign exchange	Total	Drawings	Repurchases#	Outstanding repurchase obligations
	Tonnes	Rs. crore	Million	Rs. crore	Rs. crore	Rs. crore (3+5+6)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1950-51	219.8	117.8	--	--	911.4	1029.2	--	--	48
1951-52	219.8	117.8	--	--	746.6	864.4	--	--	48
1952-53	219.8	117.8	--	--	763.3	881.1	--	--	48
1953-54	219.8	117.8	--	--	792.2	910.0	--	17.3	30
1954-55	219.8	117.8	--	--	774.1	891.9	--	17.2	13
1955-56	219.8	117.8	--	--	784.6	902.4	--	7.1	6
1956-57	219.8	117.8	--	--	563.3	681.1	60.7	6.0	61
1957-58	219.8	117.8	--	--	303.4	421.2	34.5	--	95
1958-59	219.8	117.8	--	--	261.1	378.9	--	--	95
1959-60	219.8	117.8	--	--	245.1	362.9	--	23.8	71
1960-61	219.8	117.8	--	--	185.8	303.6	--	10.7	61
1961-62	219.8	117.8	--	--	179.5	297.3	119.1	60.7	119
1962-63	219.8	117.8	--	--	177.3	295.1	11.9	--	131
1963-64	219.8	117.8	--	--	188.0	305.8	--	23.8	107
1964-65	249.6	133.8	--	--	115.9	249.7	47.6	47.6	107
1965-66	216.3	115.9	--	--	182.1	298.0	65.5	35.7	137
1966-67	216.3	182.5	--	--	295.9	478.4	89.3	43.1	313
1967-68	216.3	182.5	--	--	356.1	538.6	67.5	43.1	338
1968-69	216.3	182.5	--	--	391.2	573.7	--	58.5	279
1969-70	217.0	182.5	122.7	92.0	546.4	820.9	--	125.3	154
1970-71	216.3	182.5	148.9	111.7	438.1	732.3	--	153.8	--
1971-72	216.3	182.5	247.7	194.0	480.4	856.9	--	--	--
1972-73	216.3	182.5	246.5	225.7	478.9	887.1	--	--	--
1973-74	216.3	182.5	244.9	229.5	580.8	992.8	62.0	--	59
1974-75	216.3	182.5	234.9	228.9	610.5	1021.9	484.7	--	557
1975-76	216.3	182.5	202.8	211.2	1491.7	1885.4	207.1	--	804
1976-77	222.5	187.8	187.4	192.0	2863.0	3242.8	--	302.8	492
1977-78	228.8	193.1	161.6	169.6	4499.8	4862.5	--	248.6	210
1978-79	260.1	219.5	364.9	381.3	5219.9	5820.7	--	206.9	--
1979-80	266.3	224.7	529.1	545.3	5163.7	5933.7	--	55.1 $	--
1980-81	267.3	225.6	490.5	496.7	4822.1	5544.4	274.4 @	5.1 $$	268
1981-82	267.3	225.6	425.1	443.5	3354.5	4023.6	636.8 @@	--	901
1982-83	267.3	225.6	270.2	290.7	4265.2	4781.5	1892.8 @@	--	2867
1983-84	267.3	225.6	216.4	248.3	5497.8	5971.7	1413.7 @@	72.1 (A)	4444
1984-85	291.2	245.8	146.5	180.5	6816.8	7243.1	218.8 @@	155.9 (B)	4888
1985-86	325.0	274.3	115.1	161.4	7384.3	7820.0	--	253.0 (C)	5285
1986-87	325.0	274.3	139.4	231.7	7645.2	8151.2	--	672.2 (D)	5548
1987-88	325.0	274.3	69.7	125.3	7287.1	7686.7	--	1208.9 (E)	4732
1988-89	325.0	274.3	79.5	160.7	6604.6	7039.6	--	1547.3 (F)	3696
1989-90	332.6	280.7	81.9	183.5	5787.2	6251.4		1459.6 (G)	2572
1990-91	332.6	6828.3	75.9	200.0	4388.1	11416.4	3333.8 &	1155.9 (H)	5132
1991-92	350.9	9038.8	65.7	233.3	14578.0	23850.1	3204.7 &&	1127.3 (I)	8934
June	332.6	7410.8	47.7	132.9	2382.7	9926.4	--	216.1	5206
Sept.	332.6	8658.4	134.5	476.0	4441.6	13576.0	2217.2	327.8	8525
Dec.	332.6	9489.6	32.3	119.8	9286.7	18896.1	304.8	236.6	8993
March	350.9	9038.8	65.7	233.3	14578.0	23850.1	682.7	346.8	8934

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6.1 (A) FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

	Reserves						Transactions with IMF		
	Gold		SDRs		Foreign exchange	Total	Drawings	Repurchases#	Outstanding repurchase obligations
	Tonnes	Rs. crore	Millions	Rs. crore	Rs. crore	Rs. crore (3+5+6)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1992-93(J)									
April	350.9	8893.8	116.5	413.3	14226.8	23533.9	--	103.2	8818
May	350.9	8838.7	80.1	289.4	14162.7	23290.8	--	89.6	8898
June	350.9	8932.1	80.1	296.6	16124.9	25353.6	--	--	9120
July	351.0	9227.8	77.4	289.3	16716.9	26234.0	1717.1 *	218.3	10712
Aug. (P)	351.0	9023.1	23.1	88.7	16357.3	25469.1	--	94.2	10903
Sept. (P)	351.0	9053.1	23.1	88.1	14937.0	24078.2	--	--	10830
Oct. (P)	351.0	9036.1	21.6	78.5	14120.4	23235.0	--	60.7	10277
Nov. (P)	352.9	8787.3	0.6	2.1	12586.4	21375.8	--	89.8	9991
Dec. (P)	**353.0**	**8936.7**	**2.8**	**10.1**	**14297.3**	**23244.1**	**1685.3 ***	**--**	**11746**

* Drawals of Rs.3402.4 crore under stand-by arrangement.
P Provisional.
@ Excludes Rs. 544.53 crore drawn under Trust Fund.
@@ Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).
& Drawals of Rs.1883.6 crore under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and Rs.1450.2 crore under First Credit Tranche of Stand-by Arrangement.
&& Drawals of Rs 2217.2 crore under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and Rs 987.5 crore under First Credit Tranche of Stand-by Arrangement.
$ Includes voluntary repurchases of Rupees (Rs.199 crore) and sales of Rupees by the IMF under its General Resources Account (Rs.35.2 crore).
$$ Sales of Rupees by the Fund.
\# Additionally, SDR 59.9 million in May 1979, SDR 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDR 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of Rupees.
(A) SDR 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under Compensatory Financing Facility.
(B) SDR 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crore in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.
(C) SDR 66.5 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.
(D) SDR 431.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(E) SDR 704.17 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(F) SDR 804.18 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(G) SDR 681.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(H) SDR 468.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF
(I) SDR 337.49 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(J) SDR 179.16 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF during April-December1992-93.

Notes :
1. Figures after 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years owing to devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966.
2. Also figures for July 1991 onwards are not comparable with those of earlier periods due to the downward adjustment of the Rupee effected on July 1&3,1991.
3. Drawals,Repurchase and outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.
4. Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams up to May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams up to September 1990 and closer to international market price w.e.f. October 17,1990.
5. Foreign exchange includes (a) foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (b) Government balances held abroad up to 1955-56.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

6.1 (B) FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(US$ million)

	Reserves				Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs	Foreign exchange	Total	Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5(2+3+4)	6	7	8
1950-51	247	--	1914	2161	--	--	100
1951-52	247	--	1568	1815	--	--	100
1952-53	247	--	1603	1850	--	--	100
1953-54	247	--	1664	1911	--	36	64
1954-55	247	--	1626	1873	--	36	28
1955-56	247	--	1648	1895	--	15	13
1956-57	247	--	1184	1431	126	12	128
1957-58	247	--	637	884	72	--	200
1958-59	247	--	548	795	--	--	200
1959-60	247	--	515	762	--	50	150
1960-61	247	--	390	637	--	23	128
1961-62	247	--	377	624	249	127	250
1962-63	247	--	372	619	25	--	275
1963-64	247	--	395	642	--	50	225
1964-65	281	--	243	524	99	100	225
1965-66	243	--	383	626	137	75	288
1966-67	243	--	395	638	126	57	418
1967-68	243	--	475	718	89	58	450
1968-69	243	--	526	769	--	78	372
1969-70	243	123	728	1094	--	167	205
1970-71	243	148	584	975	--	205	--
1971-72	264	269	661	1194	--	--	--
1972-73	293	297	629	1219	--	--	--
1973-74	293	296	736	1325	79	--	75
1974-75	304	293	782	1379	608	--	715
1975-76	281	234	1657	2172	239	--	896
1976-77	290	217	3240	3747	--	336	559
1977-78	319	200	5305	5824	--	333	249
1978-79	377	470	6421	7268	--	256	--
1979-80	375	662	6324	7361	--	145	--
1980-81	370	603	5850	6823	342	16	327
1981-82	335	473	3582	4390	692	40	964
1982-83	324	291	4281	4896	1968	--	2876
1983-84	320	230	5099	5649	1376	70	4150
1984-85	325	145	5482	5952	201	134	3932
1985-86	417	131	5972	6520	--	209	4290
1986-87	471	179	5924	6574	--	521	4291
1987-88	508	97	5618	6223	--	930	3653
1988-89	473	103	4226	4802	--	1070	2365
1989-90	487	107	3368	3962		873	1493
1990-91	3496	102	2236	5834	1858	647	2623
1991-92	3499	90	5631	9220	1240	460	3451

Contd...

6.1 (B) FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES (CONTD.)

(US$ million)

	Reserves				Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs	Foreign exchange	Total	Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5(2+3+4)	6	7	8
1991-92							
June	3524	63	1124	4711	--	107	2457
Sept.	3353	184	1722	5259	858	127	3294
Dec.	3675	46	3580	7301	117	92	3471
March	3499	90	5631	9220	265	134	3451
1992							
April	3444	160	5476	9080	--	40	3406
May	3422	112	5458	8992	--	35	3437
June	3459	115	6221	9795	--	--	3523
July	3573	112	6445	10130	663	84	4138
Aug. (P)	3494	34	6309	9837	--	36	4211
Sept. (P)	3505	34	5777	9316	--	--	4183
Oct. (P)	3499	30	5466	8995	--	24	3970
Nov. (P)	3402	1	4852	8255	--	35	3859
Dec. (P)	**3420**	**4**	**5461**	**8885**	**643**	--	**4483**

P Provisional.

Notes : 1. Figures in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 6.1 (A) based on the respective Rs-US dollar rates.

6.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1985-86	
	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Imports (c.i.f.)	1105.7	2322.9	1826.1	2434.8	12543.6	15862.3	21163.6	17297.7
a) PL 480 Title I	185.1	388.9	49.9	66.5	-	-	-	-
b) Others	920.6	1934.0	1776.2	2368.3	12543.6	15862.3	21163.6	17297.7
2. Exports (f.o.b.)	630.5	1324.6	1404.5	1872.7	6576.4	8316.3	11577.6	9462.7
3. Trade balance (2-1)	-475.2	-998.3	-421.6	-562.1	-5967.2	-7546.0	-9586.0	-7835.0
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	-	-	13.1	17.5	-	-	28.5	23.3
5. Invisibles								
a) Receipts	259.9	546.0	496.1	661.5	5890.2	7448.6	7875.2	6436.7
b) Payments	177.1	372.1	533.0	710.7	1579.6	1997.5	4245.0	3469.6
(Of which: Interest & service payments on loans and credits)	(33.8)	(71.0)	(203.8)	(271.7)	(282.4)	(357.1)	(1371.5)	(1120.9)
c) Net	82.8	173.9	-36.9	-49.2	4310.6	5451.1	3630.2	2967.1
6. Current account (net)	-392.4	-824.4	-445.4	-593.8	-1656.6	-2094.9	-5927.3	-4844.6
7. Capital transactions								
a) Private								
i) Receipts	51.5	108.2	79.9	106.5	162.6	205.6	2566.9	2098.0
ii) Payments	35.0	73.5	59.6	79.5	65.5	83.0	212.6	173.7
iii) Net	16.5	34.7	20.3	27.0	97.1	122.6	2354.3	1924.3
b) Government miscellaneous								
i) Receipts	147.0	308.8	323.7	431.6	1010.9	1278.4	2233.2	1825.3
ii) Payments	42.0	88.2	353.3	471.0	1246.8	1576.7	895.8	732.2
iii) Net	105.0	220.6	-29.6	-39.4	-235.9	-298.3	1337.4	1093.1
c) Amortization payments (Gross)	-37.6	-79.0	-231.8	-309.1	-691.3	-874.1	-1465.3	-1197.6
d) Repurchases from IMF	-10.7	-22.5	-154.0	-205.3	-7.5	-9.5	-253.0	-206.8
e) Banking capital (net)	9.7	20.4	0.1	0.1	12.7	16.1	186.1	152.1
8. Errors & omissions	-6.3	-13.2	-66.9	-89.2	-158.0	-199.7	580.1	474.1
9. Total Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (6 to 8)	-315.8	-663.4	-907.3	-1209.7	-2639.5	-3337.8	-3187.7	-2605.4
FINANCED BY :								
10. External assistance loans	256.6 @	539.1	743.3 @	991.1	1728.7 **	2186.0	2481.2	2028.0
11. Drawings from IMF (gross)	-	-	-	-	274.3	346.9	-	-
12. Allocation of SDRs	-	-	75.4	100.5	120.5	152.4	-	-
13. Decline (+) or increase (-) in reserves	59.2	124.3	88.6	118.1	516.0	652.5	706.5	577.4
TOTAL (10 TO 13)	315.8	663.4	907.3	1209.7	2639.5	3337.8	3187.7	2605.4

Contd...

6.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (CONTD.)

	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Imports (c.i.f.)	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	34202.3	23617.6	40642.4	24411.0
a) PL 480 Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	34202.3	23617.6	40642.4	24411.0
2. Exports (f.o.b.)	13315.0	10420.1	16396.4	12645.9	20646.7	14257.1	28229.0	16955.2
3. Trade balance (2-1)	-9353.9	-7320.2	-9296.1	-7169.7	-13555.6	-9360.5	-12413.4	-7455.8
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	3.8
5. Invisibles								
a) Receipts	8274.4	6475.4	9278.5	7156.1	10926.3	7544.9	12483.9	7498.2
b) Payments	4750.5	3717.7	6275.0	4839.6	8950.8	6180.8	11459.1	6882.7
(Of which: Interest & service payments on loans and credits)	(1533.3)	(1199.9)	(1948.8)	(1503.0)	(2560.2)	(1767.9)	(3536.2)	(2123.9)
c) Net	3523.9	2757.7	3003.5	2316.5	1975.5	1364.1	1024.8	615.5
6. Current account (net)	-5830.0	-4562.5	-6292.6	-4853.2	-11580.1	-7996.4	-11382.2	-6836.5
7. Capital transactions								
a) Private								
i) Receipts	3141.4	2458.4	3880.5	2992.9	7431.5	5131.6	11374.6	6831.9
ii) Payments	514.2	402.4	966.3	745.3	2520.7	1740.7	6191.4	3718.7
iii) Net	2627.2	2056.0	2914.2	2247.6	4910.8	3390.9	5183.2	3113.2
b) Government miscellaneous								
i) Receipts	5386.9	4215.7	8499.1	6555.0	9465.5	6536.2	12015.3	7216.7
ii) Payments	2060.9	1612.8	4837.9	3731.3	3571.7	2466.4	6153.3	3695.8
iii) Net	3326.0	2602.9	3661.2	2823.7	5893.8	4069.8	5862.0	3520.9
c) Amortization payments (Gross)	-3039.9	-2378.9	-3611.0	-2785.0	-3924.3	-2709.8	-3773.4	-2266.4
d) Repurchases from IMF	-672.3	-526.1	-1209.0	-932.5	-1547.3	-1068.4	-1459.6	-876.7
e) Banking capital (net)	-70.1	-54.9	74.8	57.7	-265.2	-183.1	59.2	35.6
8. Errors & omissions	-129.3	-101.2	-947.7	-730.9	203.4	140.5	-720.0	-432.5
9. Total Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (6 to 8)	-3788.4	-2964.7	-5410.1	-4172.6	-6308.9	-4356.5	-6230.8	-3742.4
FINANCED BY :								
10 External assistance loans	3056.2	2391.7	4453.9	3435.1	4859.6	3355.7	4998.4	3002.2
11 Drawings from IMF (gross)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Decline (+) or increase (-) in reserves	732.2	573.0	956.2	737.5	1449.3	1000.8	1232.4	740.2
TOTAL (10 TO 13)	3788.4	2964.7	5410.1	4172.6	6308.9	4356.5	6230.8	3742.4

** Includes loan of Rs.544.5 crore from the IMF Trust Fund.

@ Includes rupee loans under PL-480 Title -I. Figures from 1980-81 onwards are preliminary.

Notes:

1. Figures given in this table for some items of capital account do not correspond to similar statistics published by Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in respect of loan drawings under external assistance and repayment thereof. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the above table differs from the adjusted balance of payments statistics published in the previous issues of the Economic Survey.

2. The Rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions has been arrived at by applying the par/central rates up to June 1972 and thereafter on the basis of the average of RBI's spot buying and selling rate for sterling and the monthly averages of cross-rates based on London market for non- sterling currencies.

3. Grants received are covered under item 5(a).

4. U.S. Embassy expenditures out of PL-480 counterpart funds are included under item 5(a).

5. Receipts by way of loans by the private sector including loans out of Cooley Fund and amortization payments thereof are excluded from items 7(a) (i) and 7(a) (ii) and included under item 10 and 7(c) respectively.

6. Receipts by way of loans received by the official sector under the External Assistance Programmes including Rupee loans out of PL-480 Title-I and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from item 7(b)(i) and 7(b)(ii) and are shown under items 10 and 7(c) repectively.

7. The movements in PL-480 Rupee balances are included under item 7(b).

8. Since October-December 1986, data on credits under private long term capital and official loans include borrowings made to prepay earlier loans; debits against private long-term capital and official amortization cover such prepayments.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

6.3 (A) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(Including Grants)

(Rs. crore)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign travel								
Receipts	15.3	36.4	1166.3	1189.1	1606.6	1856.1	2053.8	2386.2
Payments	12.1	17.8	90.3	411.6	370.6	487.8	586.4	670.4
Net	3.2	18.6	1076.0	777.5	1236.0	1368.3	1467.4	1715.8
2. Transportation								
Receipts	44.6	108.5	361.6	603.9	688.0	881.6	1299.8	1510.5
Payments	24.6	78.4	355.1	816.1	747.9	1127.9	1486.5	1856.7
Net	20.0	30.1	6.5	-212.2	-59.9	-246.3	-186.7	-346.2
3. Insurance								
Receipts	8.1	12.3	48.4	78.6	83.1	105.5	136.0	197.9
Payments	5.8	12.3	34.0	83.3	101.6	106.9	95.2	139.7
Net	2.3	0.0	14.4	-4.7	-18.5	-1.4	40.8	58.2
4. Investment income								
Receipts	14.2	49.1	855.1	669.1	640.5	578.6	602.7	687.8
Payments	61.9	303.3	371.2	1619.0	1890.0	2312.2	4250.9	5562.4
(Of which: Interest & service payments on foreign loans and credits)	(33.8)	(203.8)	(282.4)	(1371.5)	(1533.3)	(1948.8)	(2560.2)	(3536.2)
Net	-47.7	-254.2	483.9	-949.9	-1249.5	-1733.6	-3648.2	-4874.6
5. Government not included elsewhere:								
Receipts	51.0	29.8	87.5	116.4	132.8	120.8	118.0	51.9
Payments	21.3	23.1	47.1	123.8	135.8	182.1	212.2	211.0
Net	29.7	6.7	40.4	-7.4	-3.0	-61.3	-94.2	-159.1
6. Miscellaneous								
Receipts	36.6	31.3	664.0	2062.7	1602.8	1667.5	2117.7	2923.7
Payments	34.6	78.5	669.8	1163.8	1485.1	2020.5	2287.1	2987.5
Net	2.0	-47.2	-5.8	898.9	117.7	-353.0	-169.4	-63.8
7. Transfer payments								
a) Official								
Receipts	45.2	72.2	438.5	320.0	530.0	535.7	732.9	902.0
Payments	0.0	6.5	0.5	12.6	4.7	3.3	8.7	5.2
Net	45.2	65.7	438.0	307.4	525.3	532.4	724.2	896.8
b) Private								
Receipts	44.9	156.5	2268.8	2835.4	2990.6	3532.7	3865.4	3823.9
Payments	16.8	13.1	11.6	14.8	14.8	34.3	23.8	26.2
Net	28.1	143.4	2257.2	2820.6	2975.8	3498.4	3841.6	3797.7
Total Receipts	259.9	496.1	5890.2	7875.2	8274.4	9278.5	10926.3	12483.9
Total Payments	177.1	533.0	1579.6	4245.0	4750.5	6275.0	8950.8	11459.1
Net Receipts	82.8	-36.9	4310.6	3630.2	3523.9	3003.5	1975.5	1024.8

Notes: 1. This table is a breakdown of item 5 in Table 6.2.
2. Receipts include U.S. Embassy expenditures in India out of PL-480 counter part funds.
3. Figures from 1980-81 are preliminary.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

6.3 (B) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Including Grants)

(US$ million)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign travel								
Receipts	32.1	48.5	1474.9	971.9	1257.3	1431.5	1418.2	1433.2
Payments	25.4	23.7	114.2	336.4	290.0	376.2	404.9	402.7
Net	6.7	24.8	1360.7	635.5	967.3	1055.3	1013.3	1030.5
2. Transportation								
Receipts	93.7	144.7	457.3	493.6	538.4	679.9	897.5	907.2
Payments	51.7	104.6	449.1	667.0	585.3	869.9	1026.5	1115.2
Net	42.0	40.1	8.2	-173.4	-46.9	-190.0	-129.0	-208.0
3. Insurance								
Receipts	17.0	16.4	61.2	64.3	65.0	81.4	93.9	118.9
Payments	12.2	16.4	43.0	68.1	79.5	82.5	65.7	83.9
Net	4.8	0.0	18.2	-3.8	-14.5	-1.1	28.2	35.0
4. Investment income								
Receipts	29.8	65.5	1081.3	546.9	501.3	446.2	416.2	413.1
Payments	130.0	404.4	469.4	1323.3	1479.1	1783.3	2127.4	2404.9
(Of which: Interest & service payments on foreign loans and credits)	71.0	(271.7)	(357.1)	(1121.0)	(1199.9)	(1503.0)	(1767.9)	(2123.9)
Net	-100.2	-338.9	611.9	-776.4	-977.8	-1337.1	-1711.2	-1991.8
5. Government not included elsewhere:								
Receipts	107.2	39.7	110.6	95.1	103.9	93.2	81.5	31.2
Payments	44.8	30.8	59.6	101.2	106.3	140.4	146.5	126.8
Net	62.4	8.9	51.1	-6.1	-2.4	-47.2	-65.0	-95.6
6. Miscellaneous								
Receipts	76.9	41.7	839.7	1685.9	1254.3	1286.1	1462.3	1756.1
Payments	72.7	104.6	847.0	951.2	1162.2	1558.3	1579.3	1794.4
Net	4.2	-62.9	-7.3	734.7	92.1	-272.2	-117.0	-38.3
7. Transfer payments								
a) Official								
Receipts	95.0	96.3	554.5	261.5	414.8	413.2	506.1	541.8
Payments	0.0	8.7	0.6	10.3	3.7	2.6	6.0	3.1
Net	95.0	87.6	553.9	251.2	411.1	410.6	500.1	538.7
b) Private								
Receipts	94.2	208.7	2869.1	2317.5	2340.4	2724.6	2669.2	2296.7
Payments	35.3	17.5	14.7	12.1	11.6	26.4	16.5	15.7
Net	59.0	191.2	2854.4	2305.4	2328.8	2698.2	2652.7	2281.0
Total Receipts	546.0	661.5	7448.6	6436.7	6475.4	7156.1	7544.9	7498.2
Total Payments	372.1	710.7	1997.5	3469.6	3717.7	4839.6	5372.8	5946.7
Net Receipts	173.9	-49.2	5451.1	2967.1	2757.7	2316.5	2172.1	1551.5

Notes: Figures in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 6.3 (A) based on the respective Rs-US dollar rates.

6.4 (A) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crore)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Private (non-banking)								
Receipts	51.5	79.9	162.6	2566.9	3141.4	3880.5	7431.5	11374.6
Payments	35.0	59.6	65.5	212.6	514.2	966.3	2520.7	6191.4
Net	16.5	20.3	97.1	2354.3	2627.2	2914.2	4910.8	5183.2
a) Long-term								
Receipts	46.0	78.7	160.9	2561.2	3126.7	3851.8	7415.7	11333.4
Payments	26.6	57.3	64.3	205.8	508.9	947.7	2511.1	6090.4
Net	19.4	21.4	96.6	2355.4	2617.8	2904.1	4904.6	5243.0
b) Short-term								
Receipts	5.5	1.2	1.7	5.7	14.7	28.7	15.8	41.2
Payments	8.4	2.3	1.2	6.8	5.3	18.6	9.6	101.0
Net	-2.9	-1.1	0.5	-1.1	9.4	10.1	6.2	-59.8
2. Banking (excluding RBI)								
Receipts	44.1	47.1	430.3	754.5	375.6	315.2	697.9	973.5
Payments	34.4	47.0	417.6	568.4	445.7	240.4	963.1	914.3
Net	9.7	0.1	12.7	186.1	-70.1	74.8	-265.2	59.2
3. Government miscellaneous								
Receipts #	147.0	323.7	1010.9	2233.2	5386.9	8499.9	9465.5	12015.3
Payments	42.0	353.3	1246.8	895.8	2060.9	4837.9	3571.7	6153.3
Net	105.0	-29.6	-235.9	1337.4	3326.0	3662.0	5893.8	5862.0
4. Total (1 to 3)								
Receipts	242.6	450.7	1603.8	5554.6	8903.9	12695.6	17594.9	24363.4
Payments	111.4	459.9	1729.9	1676.8	3020.8	6044.6	7055.5	13259.0
Net	131.2	-9.2	-126.1	3877.8	5883.1	6651.0	10539.4	11104.4

Including amortisation receipts.

Note : This table is a breakdown of items 7(a),7(b) and 7(c) of Table 6.2.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

6.4 (B) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(US$ million)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Private (non-banking)								
Receipts	108.2	106.5	205.6	2098.0	2458.4	2992.9	4323.6	5895.9
Payments	73.5	79.5	83.0	173.7	402.4	745.3	1740.7	3718.7
Net	34.7	27.0	122.6	1924.3	2056.0	2247.6	2582.9	2177.2
a) Long-term								
Receipts	96.6	104.9	203.4	2093.3	2446.9	2970.7	4312.7	5871.2
Payments	55.9	76.4	81.4	168.2	398.3	730.9	1734.0	3658.1
Net	40.7	28.5	122.0	1925.1	2048.6	2239.8	2578.7	2213.1
b) Short-term								
Receipts	11.6	1.6	2.2	4.7	11.5	22.2	10.9	24.7
Payments	17.6	3.1	1.6	5.5	4.1	14.4	6.7	60.6
Net	-6.0	-1.5	0.6	-0.8	7.4	7.8	4.2	-35.9
2. Banking (excluding RBI)								
Receipts	92.6	62.8	544.0	616.7	293.9	243.1	481.9	584.7
Payments	72.2	62.7	527.9	464.6	348.8	185.4	665.0	549.1
Net	20.4	0.1	16.1	152.1	-54.9	57.7	-183.1	35.6
3. Government miscellaneous								
Receipts #	308.8	431.6	1278.4	1825.3	4215.7	6555.0	6536.2	7216.7
Payments	88.2	471.0	1576.7	732.2	1612.8	3731.3	2466.4	3695.8
Net	220.6	-39.4	-298.3	1093.1	2602.9	2823.7	4069.8	3520.9
4. Total (1 to 3)								
Receipts	509.6	600.9	2028.0	4540.0	6968.0	9791.0	11341.7	13697.3
Payments	233.9	613.2	2187.6	1370.5	2364.0	4662.0	4872.1	7963.6
Net	275.7	-12.3	-159.6	3169.5	4604.0	5129.0	6469.6	5733.7

\# Including amortisation receipts.

Note : Figure in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 6.4 (A) based on the respective Rs-US dollar rates.

6.5 EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE VIS-A-VIS SELECTED CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

(Rupees per unit of foreign currency)

Year / Month	US dollar	Pound sterling	Deutsch mark	Yen	French franc	Canadian dollar	Italian lira	Turkish lira	Indonesian rupiah	Brazillian cruzado	Mexican peso	Korean won	Pakistani rupee	Thailand baht	SDR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1980-81	7.908	18.500	4.188	0.037	1.800	6.720	0.009	0.096	0.012	0.137	0.343	0.011	0.805	0.388	10.178
1981-82	8.968	17.110	3.861	0.039	1.570	7.457	0.008	0.074	0.014	0.085	0.340	0.013	0.899	0.403	10.335
1982-83	9.666	16.136	3.960	0.039	1.425	7.810	0.007	0.056	0.014	0.046	0.152	0.013	0.792	0.422	10.563
1983-84	10.340	15.417	3.940	0.044	1.299	8.343	0.007	0.042	0.011	0.015	0.076	0.013	0.788	0.452	10.941
1984-85	11.889	14.867	3.988	0.049	1.301	9.007	0.007	0.030	0.011	0.005	0.061	0.015	0.830	0.485	11.933
1985-86	12.235	16.847	4.555	0.056	1.491	8.889	0.007	0.022	0.011	0.002	0.038	0.014	0.777	0.461	12.923
1986-87	12.778	19.072	6.297	0.080	1.929	9.309	0.009	0.018	0.009	0.874	0.018	0.015	0.764	0.494	15.447
1987-88	12.966	22.087	7.400	0.094	2.203	9.914	0.010	0.014	0.008	0.270	0.008	0.016	0.752	0.515	17.121
1988-89	14.482	25.596	8.049	0.113	2.370	11.960	0.011	0.009	0.009	1.292	0.006	0.021	0.791	0.575	19.262
1989-90	16.649	26.918	9.092	0.117	2.680	14.093	0.012	0.008	0.009	6.360	0.006	0.025	0.800	0.651	21.368
1990-91	17.943	33.193	11.435	0.128	3.387	15.442	0.015	0.007	0.010	0.203	0.006	0.025	0.827	0.710	24.849
1991-92	24.474	42.515	14.625	0.185	4.299	21.267	0.020	0.005	0.012	0.050	0.008	0.033	1.021	0.977	33.433
								(OFFICIAL RATE)							
1992-93															
April	25.890	45.461	15.705	0.194	4.645	21.800	0.021	0.004	0.013	0.012	0.009	0.033	1.049	1.021	35.485
May	25.890	46.838	15.965	0.198	4.749	21.586	0.021	0.004	0.013	0.010	0.009	0.033	1.056	1.014	35.931
June	25.890	47.788	16.464	0.204	4.893	21.651	0.022	0.004	0.013	0.008	0.009	0.033	1.085	1.020	36.551
July	25.890	49.721	17.413	0.206	5.160	21.764	0.023	0.004	0.013	0.007	0.009	0.033	1.119	1.025	37.385
August	25.890	50.384	17.921	0.205	5.280	21.734	0.024	0.004	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.033	1.035	1.027	37.709
September	25.890	47.567	17.809	0.211	5.237	21.161	0.022	0.004	0.013	0.005	0.009	0.034	1.035	1.028	37.695
October	25.890	42.862	17.424	0.214	5.135	20.805	0.020	0.003	0.013	0.004	0.009	0.033	1.054	1.026	37.162
November	25.890	39.535	16.311	0.209	4.816	20.413	0.019	0.003	0.013	0.003	0.008	0.033	1.021	1.019	35.910
December	**26.154**	**40.578**	**16.527**	**0.211**	**4.846**	**20.574**	**0.019**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**36.329**
								(MARKET RATE)**							
1992-93															
April	30.925	54.256	18.755	0.232	5.549	26.040	0.025	0.005	0.015	0.014	0.010	0.040	1.253	1.220	---
May	30.341	54.882	18.714	0.233	5.565	25.297	0.025	0.005	0.015	0.012	0.010	0.039	1.237	1.188	---
June	30.236	55.907	19.193	0.238	5.714	25.285	0.025	0.004	0.015	0.010	0.010	0.038	1.267	1.192	---
July	30.252	57.971	20.276	0.241	6.029	25.431	0.027	0.004	0.015	0.008	0.010	0.038	1.307	1.197	---
August	30.089	58.363	20.683	0.238	6.136	25.259	0.027	0.004	0.015	0.007	0.010	0.038	1.203	1.193	---
September	30.058	55.405	20.717	0.245	6.080	24.568	0.026	0.004	0.015	0.005	0.010	0.039	1.202	1.194	---
October	30.047	49.893	20.251	0.248	5.960	24.146	0.023	0.004	0.015	0.004	0.010	0.038	1.223	1.191	---
November	30.082	45.935	19.010	0.243	5.596	23.719	0.022	0.004	0.015	0.003	0.010	0.038	1.187	1.184	---
December	**30.701**	**47.422**	**19.407**	**0.248**	**5.688**	**24.150**	**0.022**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	---

NA Not Available.

* On February 28, 1986 the cruzado, equal to 1000 cruzeiros, was introduced. On January 15, 1989, the new cruzado, equal to1000 old cruzados was introduced.

** Indicative rates announced by Federation Of Exchange Dealers Associations of India (FEDAI).

Note: Annual/ monthly averages.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

7.1 (A) EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

(Rs. crore)

Year	Exports (incl.re-exports)	Imports	Trade Balance	Rate of Change (per cent) Export	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6
1949-50	485	617	-132		
1950-51	606	608	-2	24.9	-1.5
1951-52	716	890	-174	18.2	46.4
1952-53	578	702	-124	-19.3	-21.1
1953-54	531	610	-79	-8.1	-13.1
1954-55	593	700	-107	11.7	14.8
1955-56	609	774	-165	2.7	10.6
1956-57	605	841	-236	-0.7	8.7
1957-58	561	1035	-474	-7.3	23.1
1958-59	581	906	-325	3.6	-12.5
1959-60	640	961	-321	10.2	6.1
1960-61	642	1122	-480	0.3	16.8
1961-62	660	1090	-430	2.8	-2.9
1962-63	685	1131	-446	3.8	3.8
1963-64	793	1223	-430	15.8	8.1
1964-65	816	1349	-533	2.9	10.3
1965-66	810	1409	-599	-0.7	4.4
1966-67	1157	2078	-921	42.9	47.5
1967-68	1199	2008	-809	3.6	-3.4
1968-69	1358	1909	-551	13.3	-4.9
1969-70	1413	1582	-169	4.1	-17.1
1970-71	1535	1634	-99	8.6	3.3
1971-72	1608	1825	-217	4.8	11.7
1972-73	1971	1867	104	22.6	2.3
1973-74	2523	2955	-432	28.0	58.3
1974-75	3329	4519	-1190	31.9	52.9
1975-76	4036	5265	-1229	21.2	16.5
1976-77	5142	5074	68	27.4	-3.6
1977-78	5408	6020	-612	5.2	18.6
1978-79	5726	6811	-1085	5.9	13.1
1979-80	6418	9143	-2725	12.1	34.2
1980-81	6711	12549	-5838	4.6	37.3
1981-82	7806	13608	-5802	16.3	8.4
1982-83	8803	14293	-5490	12.8	5.0
1983-84	9771	15831	-6060	11.0	10.8
1984-85	11744	17134	-5390	20.2	8.2
1985-86	10895	19658	-8763	-7.2	14.7
1986-87	12452	20096	-7644	14.3	2.2
1987-88	15674	22244	-6570	25.9	10.7
1988-89	20232	28235	-8003	29.1	26.9
1989-90(P)	27681	35416	-7735	36.8	25.4
1990-91	32553	43193	-10640	17.6	22.0
1991-92	44042	47851	-3809	35.3	10.8
1992-93 (P) (Apr-Dec)	**37329**	**47480**	**-10151**	**23.1**	**38.7**

P Provisional.

Notes : For the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 the data is as per the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) on the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.1 (B) EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

(US $ Million)

Year	Exports (incl. re-exports)	Imports	Trade Balance	Rate of Change Export (per cent)	Import
1	2	3	4	5	6
1949-50	1016	1292	-276		
1950-51	1269	1273	-4	24.9	-1.5
1951-52	1490	1852	-362	17.4	45.5
1952-53	1212	1472	-260	-18.6	-20.5
1953-54	1114	1279	-166	-8.1	-13.1
1954-55	1233	1456	-223	10.7	13.8
1955-56	1275	1620	-345	3.3	11.3
1956-57	1259	1750	-491	-1.2	8.0
1957-58	1171	2160	-989	-7.0	23.4
1958-59	1219	1901	-682	4.2	-12.0
1959-60	1343	2016	-674	10.1	6.0
1960-61	1346	2353	-1007	0.3	16.7
1961-62	1381	2281	-900	2.6	-3.1
1962-63	1437	2372	-935	4.0	4.0
1963-64	1659	2558	-899	15.5	7.8
1964-65	1701	2813	-1111	2.6	10.0
1965-66	1693	2944	-1251	-0.5	4.7
1966-67	1628	2923	-1295	-3.9	-0.7
1967-68	1586	2656	-1071	-2.6	-9.1
1968-69	1788	2513	-726	12.7	-5.4
1969-70	1866	2089	-223	4.4	-16.9
1970-71	2031	2162	-131	8.8	3.5
1971-72	2153	2443	-290	6.0	13.0
1972-73	2550	2415	134	18.4	-1.1
1973-74	3209	3759	-549	25.9	55.6
1974-75	4174	5666	-1492	30.1	50.8
1975-76	4665	6084	-1420	11.7	7.4
1976-77	5753	5677	77	23.3	-6.7
1977-78	6316	7031	-715	9.8	23.9
1978-79	6978	8300	-1322	10.5	18.0
1979-80	7947	11321	-3374	13.9	36.4
1980-81	8486	15869	-7383	6.8	40.2
1981-82	8704	15174	-6470	2.6	-4.4
1982-83	9107	14787	-5679	4.6	-2.6
1983-84	9449	15311	-5861	3.8	3.5
1984-85	9878	14412	-4534	4.5	-5.9
1985-86	8904	16067	-7162	-9.9	11.5
1986-87	9745	15727	-5982	9.4	-2.1
1987-88	12089	17156	-5067	24.1	9.1
1988-89	13970	19497	-5526	15.6	13.6
1989-90(P)	16626	21272	-4646	19.0	9.1
1990-91	18142	24072	-5930	9.1	13.2
1991-92	17866	19411	-1545	-1.5	-19.4
1992-93(P) (Apr-Dec)	**13075**	**16630**	**-3555**	**3.4**	**16.5**

P Provisional.

Notes : For the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 the data is as per the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) on the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.2 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1960-61			1970-71			1980-81		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which:	---	214	449	---	242	321	---	380	481
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	3747.7	181	380	3343.2	213	282	400.8	100	127
II.	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures	---	527	1105	---	889	1176	---	9760	12341
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	NA	---	---	169.4	29	39	25.0	9	11
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	36.2	11	23	7.8	4	5	26.2	32	40
II.3	Fibres of which:	---	101	212	---	127	168	---	164	208
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	0.2	---	---	15.8	9	12	68.8	97	122
II.3.2	Raw wool	1.9	1	2	19.0	15	20	18.8	43	55
II.3.3	Raw cotton	237.1	82	172	139.1	99	131	N.A.	---	---
II.3.4	Raw jute	100.4	8	17	0.7	0	0	8.0	1	1
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	800.0	69	145	12767.0	136	180	23537.0	5264	6656
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:	---	5	10	---	39	51	---	709	896
II.5.1	Edible oils	31.1	4	8	84.7	23	31	1633.3	677	857
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:	---	88	185	---	217	286	---	1490	1884
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	307.0	13	27	2392.7	86	113	5560.2	818	1034
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds	---	39	82	---	68	90	---	358	453
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	---	1	2	---	9	12	---	21	26
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products	---	10	21	---	24	32	---	85	107
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	---	9	19	---	8	11	---	121	154
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	80.3	7	15	71.7	12	16	36.9	18	23
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	55.6	12	25	159.0	25	33	371.4	187	236
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:	---	6	13	---	33	44	---	555	702
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	---	1	2	---	25	33	---	417	527
II.10	Iron and steel	1325.2	123	258	683.4	147	194	2031.1	852	1078
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	---	47	99	---	119	158	---	477	604
III.	Capital goods *	---	356	747	---	404	534	---	1910	2416
III.1	Manufactures of metals	---	23	48	---	9	12	---	90	113
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	203	426	---	258	341	---	1089	1377
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	57	120	---	70	93	---	260	328
III.4	Transport equipment	---	72	151	---	67	88	---	472	597
IV.	Others (Unclassified)	---	25	52	---	99	131	---	499	631
V.	TOTAL	---	1122	2353	---	1634	2162	---	12549	15869

Contd...

7.2 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (CONTD.)

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1985-86			1987-88			1988-89		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I.	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which:	---	854	698	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	297.2	110	90	143.5	66	51	2750.6	774	534
II.	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures	---	13966	11415	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	21.9	24	20	42.6	64	50	45.1	61	42
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	76.0	101	82	78.5	120	93	91.4	173	119
II.3	Fibres of which:	---	259	212	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	43.3	69	56	15.6	30	23	13.2	33	23
II.3.2	Raw wool	32.5	98	80	33.4	132	102	22.5	157	109
II.3.3	Raw cotton	10.9	13	10	0.3	1	**	47.2	99	68
II.3.4	Raw jute	19.8	6	5	9.0	3	2	12.4	6	4
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	19009.0	4989	4078	21883.0	4043	3118	24310.0	4358	3009
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:	---	770	629	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.5.1	Edible oils	1036.4	735	600	1944.9	969	747	1083.1	730	504
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:	---	3256	2661	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	8066.0	1436	1174	4375.0	508	392	5416.2	934	645
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds	---	1089	890	---	1082	834	---	1894	1308
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	---	56	46	---	89	68	---	92	63
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products	---	177	145	---	168	129	---	236	163
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	---	322	263	---	567	437	---	809	558
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	551.2	246	201	473.7	239	184	410.1	260	179
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	237.2	226	185	282.8	270	208	255.3	305	211
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:	---	1201	982	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	---	1100	899	---	2018	1557	---	3176	2193
II.10	Iron and steel	2417.7	1395	1140	2298.8	1320	1018	2225.1	1933	1335
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	---	542	443	---	639	493	---	776	536
III.	Capital goods *	---	4285	3503	---	6566	5064	---	6956	4803
III.1	Manufactures of metals	---	202	165	---	161	124	---	193	133
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	2593	2119	---	2826	2180	---	2872	1983
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	923	754	---	1093	843	---	1563	1079
III.4	Transport equipment	---	569	465	---	760	586	---	753	520
IV.	Others (Unclassified)	---	553	452	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
V.	TOTAL	---	19658	16067	---	22244	17156	---	28235	19497

Contd...

7.2 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (CONTD.)

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
I	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	761.2	378	227	308.3	182	102	187.7	173	70
II	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	57.2	77	46	82.6	134	75	106.1	267	108
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	83.0	172	103	105.1	226	126	55.6	182	74
II.3	Fibres of which:	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	23.0	65	39	21.2	56	31	12.8	48	20
II.3.2	Raw wool	21.4	172	103	29.4	182	102	27.7	198	80
II.3.3	Raw cotton	4.5	9	6	0.2	1	0	1.0	5	2
II.3.4	Raw jute	23.7	11	6	32.1	20	11	9.5	5	2
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	26054.0	6274	3768	29359.0	10816	6028	33800.0	13127	5364
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.5.1	Edible oils	292.0	211	127	525.8	326	182	226.1	248	101
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	7088.8	1777	1067	7560.3	1766	984	6926.7	2352	954
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds	---	2135	1283	---	2289	1276	---	3399	1379
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	---	146	88	---	168	94	---	157	64
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products	---	272	163	---	468	261	---	559	227
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	---	996	598	---	1095	610	---	1402	569
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	451.4	304	183	678.2	458	255	385.5	299	121
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	260.2	358	215	286.4	456	254	260.1	488	198
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked	---	4242	2548	---	3738	2083	---	4825	1957
II.10	Iron and steel	3618.4	2305	1384	1920.5	2113	1178	1390.4	1970	799
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	---	1253	753	---	1102	614	---	840	341
III.	Capital goods *	---	8831	5304	---	10466	5833	---	10436	4233
III.1	Manufactures of metals	---	271	163	---	302	168	---	321	130
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	3532	2122	---	4240	2363	---	4020	1631
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	---	1921	1154	---	1702	949	---	1553	630
III.4	Transport equipment	---	1526	916	---	1670	930	---	915	371
IV.	Others (Unclassified)	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA	---	NA	NA
V.	TOTAL	---	35416	21272	---	43193	24072	---	47851	19411

NA Not available.

* From the year 1987-88 onwards (III) Capital Goods includes Project Goods.

** Negligible.

Note : Figures for the year 1989-90 are provisional.

Source : DGCI&S.

7.3 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1960-61			1970-71			1980-81		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which	...	284	596	...	487	644	...	2057	2601
I. 1	Coffee	19.7	7	15	32.2	25	33	87.3	214	271
I. 2	Tea and mate	199.2	124	260	199.1	148	196	229.2	426	538
I. 3	Oil cakes	433.8	14	29	878.5	55	73	886.0	125	158
I. 4	Tobacco	47.5	16	34	49.8	33	43	91.3	141	178
I. 5	Cashew kernels	43.6	19	40	60.6	57	76	32.3	140	177
I. 6	Spices	47.2	17	36	46.9	39	51	84.2	11	14
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	99.6	3.0	6	473.0	29	39	97.0	40	50
I. 8	Raw cotton	32.6	12	25	32.1	14	19	131.6	165	209
I. 9	Rice	...	...	...	32.8	5	7	726.7	224	283
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	19.9	5	10	32.6	31	40	69.4	217	274
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	1	2	...	3	4	...	56	70
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl.cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)	...	6	13	...	12	16	...	80	101
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)	...	1	2	...	4	6	...	36	45
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which	...	52	109	...	164	217	...	414	523
II.1	Mica	28.4	...	...	26.7	16	21	16.7	18	22
II.2	Iron ore	3.2	17	36	21.2	117	155	22.4	303	384
III.	Manufactured goods of which	...	291	610	...	772	1021	...	3747	4738
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	73	153	...	145	192	...	933	1179
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc.	...	65	136	...	142	188	...	408	516
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials	...	1	2	...	29	39	...	550	696
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	6	13	...	13	17	...	17	22
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	790.0	135	283	560.0	190	252	660.0	330	417
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments	...	28	59	...	80	106	...	390	493
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	11	23	...	73	96	...	952	1204
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	1	2	...	45	59	...	618	782
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products	...	7	15	...	29	39	...	225	284
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment, engineering good, metal products, iron and steel*	...	22	46	...	198	261	...	827	1045
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)	...	7	15	...	13	17	...	28	35
V.	Others	...	8	16	...	100	132	...	466	589
VI.	TOTAL	...	642	1346	...	1535	2031	...	6711	8486

Contd...

7.3 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (CONTD.)

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1985-86			1987-88			1988-89		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which	...	3018	2467	...	3504	2702	...	3723	2571
I. 1	Coffee	98.9	265	217	91.6	262	202	84.3	294	203
I. 2	Tea and mate	205.6	626	512	206.1	601	464	193.7	609	421
I. 3	Oil cakes	806.9	134	110	1126.5	213	165	1609.2	409	282
I. 4	Tobacco	80.5	170	139	72.2	135	104	54.6	126	87
I. 5	Cashew kernels	37.1	225	184	41.6	315	243	36.7	276	190
I. 6	Spices	89.0	278	227	91.8	337	260	104.6	275	190
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	37.9	16	13	18.7	12	9	102.8	10	7
I. 8	Raw cotton	35.7	68	56	80.2	110	84	16.6	21	15
I. 9	Rice	245.0	196	160	388.8	339	261	349.6	331	229
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	87.5	409	334	98.4	533	411	115.6	630	435
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	74	60	...	88	68	...	94	65
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl.cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)	...	124	101	...	128	99	....	170	118
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)	...	82	67	...	174	134	....	177	122
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which	...	785	641	...	765	590	....	1003	693
II.1	Mica	18.1	21	17	37.6	23	18	47.1	29	20
II.2	Iron ore	30.1	579	473	29.4	554	428	33.0	673	465
III.	Manufactured goods of which	...	6374	5210	...	10707	8258	....	14947	10321
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	1795	1467	...	3309	2552	....	3722	2570
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc.	...	574	469	...	1145	883	....	1155	798
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials	...	1067	872	...	1820	1403	....	2102	1451
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	34	28	...	30	23	....	32	22
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	250.0	262	214	260.0	241	186	210.0	233	161
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments	...	770	629	...	1250	964	....	1522	1051
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	1881	1538	...	3167	2443	....	5103	3524
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	1503	1228	...	2613	2015	....	4392	3033
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products	...	498	407	...	801	618	....	1288	889
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment, engineering good, metal products, iron and steel*	...	954	780	...	1480	1142	....	2256	1558
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)	...	655	535	...	657	507	....	518	358
V.	Others	...	63	50	...	40	31	...	40	28
VI.	TOTAL	...	10895	8904	...	15674	12089	...	20232	13970

Contd...

7.3 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (CONTD.)

Quantities : Thousand tonnes
Value : Rs. crore & US $ Million

		1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
		Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill	Qty.	Rs. cr	$ mill
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which	...	4879	2930	...	6317	3521	...	8228	3338
I. 1	Coffee	115.6	347	208	86.5	252	141	98.4	332	135
I. 2	Tea and mate	211.4	917	551	199.1	1070	596	216.4	1212	492
I. 3	Oil cakes	2323.6	610	366	2447.8	609	339	7758.1	922	374
I. 4	Tobacco	70.7	175	105	87.1	263	147	84.2	377	153
I. 5	Cashew kernels	48.5	368	221	55.5	447	249	52.4	676	274
I. 6	Spices	112.1	277	166	103.0	234	130	141.8	372	151
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	158.9	33	20	191.0	38	21	445.7	157	64
I. 8	Raw cotton	53.0	128	77	374.3	846	471	106.2	305	124
I. 9	Rice	421.7	427	256	505.0	462	257	678.5	756	307
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	124.9	687	413	158.9	960	535	190.2	1443	585
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	114	68	...	140	78	...	231	94
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl.cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)	...	202	121	...	213	119	...	349	142
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)	...	210	126	...	213	119	...	190	77
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which	...	1363	819	...	1497	834	...	2030	823
II.1	Mica	37.9	30	18	33.0	31	17	34.4	35	14
II.2	Iron ore	35.6	928	557	32.5	1049	585	29.5	1435	582
III.	Manufactured goods of which	...	20659	12409	...	23736	13229	...	32693	13262
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	5398	3242	...	6926	3860	...	10106	4099
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc.	...	1507	905	...	2100	1170	...	3204	1300
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials	...	3226	1938	...	4012	2236	...	5422	2199
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	41	25	...	48	27	...	70	28
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	280.0	296	178	220.0	298	166	240.0	391	159
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments	...	1950	1172	...	2600	1449	...	3128	1269
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which	...	6168	3705	...	6167	3437	...	8349	3387
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	5296	3181	...	5247	2924	...	6750	2738
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products	...	2143	1287	...	2544	1418	...	3925	1592
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment, engineering good, metal products, iron and steel*	...	3289	1975	...	3877	2161	...	5508	2234
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)	...	740	444	...	948	528	...	1041	422
V.	Others	...	40	24	...	55	31	...	51	21
VI.	TOTAL	...	27681	16626	...	32553	18142	...	44042	17866

* Also includes electronic goods and computer software.

Notes : 1 Exports of crude petroleum because of swapping of Bombay High in 1985-86 were Rs 135.2 crore. There were no crude oil exports in subsequent years.
2 Figures for 1989-90 are provisional.
3 Value figures rounded off to Rs crore.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.4 DIRECTION OF TRADE : (A) EXPORTS

		(Rs. crore)									(Percentage share)								
		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	OECD of which:	**425**	**769**	**3126**	**5532**	**8838**	**11301**	**14743**	**17428**	**25482**	**66.1**	**50.1**	**46.6**	**50.8**	**56.4**	**55.9**	**53.3**	**53.5**	**57.9**
I.1	(a) EEC of which:	232	282	1447	1929	3934	4926	6906	8951	11899	36.2	18.4	21.6	17.7	25.1	24.3	24.9	27.5	27.0
I.1.1	(i) Belgium	5	20	145	225	485	885	1209	1259	1644	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	3.1	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.7
I.1.2	(ii) France	9	18	147	203	379	427	638	766	1049	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
I.1.3	(iii) F.R.G.	20	32	385	513	1059	1236	1778	2549 @	3131 @	3.1	2.1	5.7	4.7	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.8 @	7.1 @
I.1.4	(iv) Netherlands	9	14	152	158	279	402	530	644	919	1.3	0.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
I.1.5	(v) U.K.	173	170	395	524	1015	1153	1602	2128	2806	26.9	11.1	5.9	4.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.4
																			0.0
I.2	(b) North America	120	235	806	2106	3086	3925	4739	5077	7666	18.7	15.3	12.0	19.3	19.7	19.4	17.1	15.6	17.4
I.2.1	(i) Canada	18	28	62	132	166	197	264	281	465	2.7	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
I.2.2	(ii) U.S.A.	103	207	743	1974	2920	3728	4474	4797	7201	16.0	13.5	11.1	18.1	18.6	18.4	16.2	14.7	16.4
I.3	(c) Asia and Oceania of which:	65	234	708	1304	1819	2450	3099	3401	4630	10.1	15.2	10.6	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.2	10.4	10.5
I.3.1	(i) Australia	22	25	92	123	180	265	335	321	499	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
I.3.2	(ii) Japan	35	204	598	1164	1614	2154	2727	3039	4071	5.5	13.3	8.9	10.7	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.3	9.2
II.	**OPEC** of which:	**26**	**99**	**745**	**835**	**962**	**1193**	**1841**	**1831**	**3850**	**4.1**	**6.4**	**11.1**	**7.7**	**6.1**	**5.9**	**6.6**	**5.6**	**8.7**
II.1	(i) Iran	5	27	123	95	139	89	132	141	302	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
II.2	(ii) Iraq	3	10	52	34	18	53	126	44	0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
II.3	(iii) Kuwait	3	16	97	121	106	144	198	74	129	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3
II.4	(iv) Saudi Arabia	3	15	165	221	278	324	429	419	866	0.5	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.0
III.	**Eastern Europe** of which:	**45**	**323**	**1486**	**2294**	**2594**	**3356**	**5336**	**5819**	**4814**	**7.0**	**21.0**	**22.1**	**21.1**	**16.6**	**16.6**	**19.3**	**17.9**	**10.9**
III.1	(i) G.D.R.	3	25	49	95	112	183	216	**	**	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	**	**
III.2	(ii) Romania	1	14	58	98	61	38	123	96	31	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
III.3	(iii) U.S.S.R.	29	210	1226	2006	1963	2609	4463	5255	4043	4.5	13.7	18.3	18.4	12.5	12.9	16.1	16.1	9.2
IV.	**Developing Countries*** of which:	**95**	**305**	**1286**	**1463**	**2204**	**3315**	**4246**	**5465**	**7101**	**14.8**	**19.8**	**19.2**	**13.4**	**14.1**	**16.4**	**15.3**	**16.8**	**16.1**
IV.1	(i) Africa	40	129	350	289	304	384	521	668	958	6.3	8.4	5.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
IV.2	(ii) Asia	45	166	900	1156	1866	2821	3634	4665	5892	6.9	10.8	13.4	10.6	11.9	13.9	13.1	14.3	13.4
IV.3	(iii) Latin America and Carribean	10	10	36	18	33	110	93	132	251	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
V.	**Others**	**51**	**40**	**68**	**771**	**1076**	**1068**	**1515**	**2010**	**2795**	**8.0**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**7.1**	**6.9**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.2**	**6.3**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**642**	**1535**	**6711**	**10895**	**15674**	**20232**	**27681**	**32553**	**44042**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Contd...

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7.4 DIRECTION OF TRADE (CONTD.) : (B) SOURCES OF IMPORTS

(Rs. crore)

1	2	1960-61 (3)	1970-71 (4)	1980-81 (5)	1985-86 (6)	1987-88 (7)	1988-89 (8)	1989-90 (9)	1990-91 (10)	1991-92 (11)
I.	**OECD** of which:	**875**	**1042**	**5740**	**10527**	**12380**	**16059**	**20224**	**23310**	**25939**
I.1	(a) EEC of which:	417	320	2639	5234	7400	9005	11736	12680	13966
I.1.1	(i) Belgium	15	12	296	951	1371	2055	2696	2718	3422
I.1.2	(ii) France	21	21	280	583	798	806	1612	1304	1516
I.1.3	(iii) F.R.G.	123	108	694	1544	2159	2458	2750	3473 @	3844 @
I.1.4	(iv) Netherlands	11	19	215	296	443	536	549	793	689
I.1.5	(v) U.K.	217	127	731	1251	1829	2398	2974	2894	2963
I.2	(b) North America	347	570	1851	2515	2300	3668	4713	5804	5608
I.2.1	(i) Canada	20	117	332	451	299	428	454	559	690
I.2.2	(ii) U.S.A.	328	453	1619	2064	2002	3239	4260	5245	4917
I.3	(c) Asia and Oceania of which:	80	122	932	2257	2680	3387	3775	4826	4988
I.3.1	(i) Australia	18	37	170	442	503	707	887	1464	1445
I.3.2	(ii) Japan	61	83	749	1774	2126	2631	2820	3245	3376
II.	**OPEC** of which:	**52**	**126**	**3488**	**3420**	**2953**	**3779**	**5074**	**7041**	**9419**
II.1	(i) Iran	30	92	1339	885	144	129	390	1018	1435
II.2	(ii) Iraq	2	3	753	547	611	194	461	496	6
II.3	(iii) Kuwait	0	6	338	340	472	521	1160	363	751
II.4	(iv) Saudi Arabia	14	24	540	794	765	1893	1448	2899	3556
III.	**Eastern Europe** of which:	**38**	**220**	**1296**	**2169**	**2126**	**1947**	**2990**	**3377**	**2444**
III.1	(i) G.D.R.	3	19	44	85	93	133	197	**	**
III.2	(ii) Romania	5	17	97	144	58	72	106	50	62
III.3	(iii) U.S.S.R.	16	106	1014	1678	1608	1258	2038	2548	1796
IV.	**Developing Countries*** of which:	**132**	**239**	**1966**	**3466**	**3800**	**5260**	**6031**	**7965**	**7427**
IV.1	(i) Africa	63	169	205	593	626	939	857	959	1961
IV.2	(ii) Asia	64	54	1431	2344	2680	3737	4452	6033	4595
IV.3	(iii) Latin America and Carribean	5	16	313	529	494	584	723	974	872
V.	**Others**	**25**	**8**	**60**	**75**	**985**	**1190**	**1097**	**1500**	**2620**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**1122**	**1634**	**12549**	**19658**	**22244**	**28235**	**35416**	**43193**	**47851**

(Percentage share)

1	2	1960-61 (12)	1970-71 (13)	1980-81 (14)	1985-86 (15)	1987-88 (16)	1988-89 (17)	1989-90 (18)	1990-91 (19)	1991-92 (20)
I.	**OECD** of which:	**78.0**	**63.8**	**45.7**	**53.6**	**55.7**	**56.9**	**57.1**	**54.0**	**54.2**
I.1	(a) EEC of which:	37.1	19.6	21.0	26.6	33.3	31.9	33.1	29.4	29.2
I.1.1	(i) Belgium	1.4	0.7	2.4	4.8	6.2	7.3	7.6	6.3	7.2
I.1.2	(ii) France	1.9	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.9	4.6	3.0	3.2
I.1.3	(iii) F.R.G.	10.9	6.6	5.5	7.9	9.7	8.7	7.8	8.0 @	8.0 @
I.1.4	(iv) Netherlands	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4
I.1.5	(v) U.K.	19.4	7.8	5.8	6.4	8.2	8.5	8.4	6.7	6.2
I.2	(b) North America	31.0	34.9	14.7	12.8	10.3	13.0	13.3	13.4	11.7
I.2.1	(i) Canada	1.8	7.2	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
I.2.2	(ii) U.S.A.	29.2	27.7	12.9	10.5	9.0	11.5	12.0	12.1	10.3
I.3	(c) Asia and Oceania of which:	7.1	7.4	7.4	11.5	12.0	12.0	10.7	11.2	10.4
I.3.1	(i) Australia	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.0
I.3.2	(ii) Japan	5.4	5.1	6.0	9.0	9.6	9.3	8.0	7.5	7.1
II.	**OPEC** of which:	**4.6**	**7.7**	**27.8**	**17.4**	**13.3**	**13.4**	**14.3**	**16.3**	**19.7**
II.1	(i) Iran	2.6	5.6	10.7	4.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.0
II.2	(ii) Iraq	0.2	0.2	6.0	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.0
II.3	(iii) Kuwait	0.0	0.3	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.8	3.3	0.8	1.6
II.4	(iv) Saudi Arabia	1.3	1.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	6.7	4.1	6.7	7.4
III.	**Eastern Europe** of which:	**3.4**	**13.5**	**10.3**	**11.0**	**9.6**	**6.9**	**8.4**	**7.8**	**5.1**
III.1	(i) G.D.R.	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	**	**
III.2	(ii) Romania	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
III.3	(iii) U.S.S.R.	1.4	6.5	8.1	8.5	7.2	4.5	5.8	5.9	3.8
IV.	**Developing Countries*** of which:	**11.8**	**14.6**	**15.7**	**17.6**	**17.1**	**18.6**	**17.0**	**18.4**	**15.5**
IV.1	(i) Africa	5.6	10.4	1.6	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	4.1
IV.2	(ii) Asia	5.7	3.3	11.4	11.9	12.0	13.2	12.6	14.0	9.6
IV.3	(iii) Latin America and Carribean	0.4	1.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.8
V.	**Others**	**2.2**	**0.5**	**9.5**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.1**	**3.5**	**5.5**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* Excluding members of OPEC.

@ Figures for unified Germany.

** Included under F.R.G.(Item I.1.3 above) with the reunification of Germany.

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1970 World (US $ million)	1970 India (US $ million)	1970 India's share (%)	1975 World (US $ million)	1975 India (US $ million)	1975 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	3584	4	0.1	7378	9	0.1
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	--	--	--	--	--	--
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	6775	9	0.1	25133	16	0.1
	042	Rice	925	6	0.6	1984	12	0.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	1471	17	1.2	10104	154	1.5
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2700	26	1.0	11663	554	4.8
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	5437	280	5.1	9133	438	4.8
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	3205	31	1.0	4580	73	1.6
	074	Tea and mate	587	196	33.4	933	292	31.3
	075	Spices	255	52	20.5	548	73	13.3
08		Feeding stuffs for animals	--	--	--	--	--	--
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1713	43	2.5	3827	124	3.2
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	1058	42	4.0	2357	119	5.0
	122	Manufactured tobacco	655	1	0.2	1470	5	0.4
22		Oilseeds and oleagineous fruit	--	--	--	--	--	--
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	7357	193	2.6	13446	253	1.9
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	2373	158	6.7	4601	247	5.4
51		Organic chemicals	6648	9	0.1	20219	22	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	--	--	--	--	--	--
53		Dying, tanning and colouring materials	1615	8	0.5	3642	23	0.6
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2687	11	0.4	6503	29	0.4
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	916	10	1.1	3059	18	0.6
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	--	--	--	--	--	--
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	--	--	--	--	--	--
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed furskins	1047	95	9.1	2380	200	8.4
	611	Leather	701	94	13.4	1540	189	12.3
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	132	1	0.6	355	4	1.0
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	214	--	--	486	8	1.6
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	11371	461	4.1	23798	599	2.5
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	1436	98	6.8	3149	161	5.1
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	3967	189	4.8	8038	191	2.4
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	270	2	0.8	547	5	0.9
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	2431	53	2.2	5707	128	2.2
67		Iron and steel	14540	132	0.9	40789	116	0.3
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	4328	27	0.6	12053	74	0.6
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	20884	25	0.1	54327	97	0.2
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	10670	17	0.2	67016	102	0.2
73		Metal-working machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	--	--	--	--	--	--
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	--	--	--	--	--	--
79		Other transport equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	109	--	--	308	--	--
		Other exports	207521	605	0.3	555611	1398	0.3
		Total exports	313804	2026	0.6	876094	4355	0.5

Contd...

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS (CONTD.)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1980 World (US $ million)	1980 India (US $ million)	1980 India's share (%)	1985 World (US $ million)	1985 India (US $ million)	1985 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	17832	67	0.4	15755	61	0.4
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	12258	242	2.0	14335	337	2.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	41989	201	0.5	32643	211	0.6
	042	Rice	4355	160	3.7	2916	162	5.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	24018	259	1.1	23606	332	1.4
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16183	46	0.3	10113	0	0.0
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	22121	879	4.0	20779	971	4.7
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	12979	271	2.1	11676	226	1.9
	074	Tea and mate	1631	452	27.7	1973	517	26.2
	075	Spices	1072	156	14.5	1188	229	19.3
08		Feeding stuffs for animals	10322	164	1.6	8515	127	1.5
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3423	151	4.4	7822	140	1.8
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	3423	151	4.4	3798	113	3.0
	122	Manufactured tobacco	--	--	--	4024	27	0.7
22		Oilseeds and oleagineous fruit	9487	30	0.3	7896	20	0.3
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	30239	465	1.5	23137	557	2.4
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6515	411	6.3	6154	478	7.8
51		Organic chemicals	31841	17	0.1	36923	25	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	15491	26	0.2	16318	22	0.1
53		Dying, tanning and colouring materials	7986	65	0.8	8024	62	0.8
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13918	109	0.8	15920	130	0.8
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	7647	86	1.1	8136	56	0.7
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	630	1	0.1	840	0	0.1
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	27223	3	--	28456	5	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	15960	8	--	16613	28	0.2
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed furskins	5967	405	6.8	6444	534	8.3
	611	Leather	3415	342	10.0	4185	331	7.9
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	975	62	6.3	1233	202	16.4
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	1577	1	0.1	1026	0	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	48884	1145	2.3	48218	1037	2.1
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	6632	351	5.3	6804	327	4.8
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	9325	44	0.5	9735	20	0.2
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	3188	204	6.4	3462	167	4.8
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	18563	579	3.1	12073	1165	9.6
67		Iron and steel	68231	87	0.1	61891	46	0.1
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	36840	221	0.6	32884	125	0.4
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	35722	88	0.2	38433	59	0.2
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	58495	65	0.1	54707	97	0.2
73		Metal-working machinery	15671	32	0.2	12696	55	0.4
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	59443	67	0.1	53954	60	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	24750	2	0.0	53604	30	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	26799	11	0.0	47318	4	0.0
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	60947	114	0.2	75739	121	0.2
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	127347	208	0.2	157446	126	0.1
79		Other transport equipment	41291	32	0.1	50709	27	0.1
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32365	590	1.8	38718	887	2.3
		Other exports	1027803	1912	0.2	890188	1293	0.1
		Total exports	1997686	8378	0.4	1930849	8750	0.5

Contd...

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS (CONTD.)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1989 World (US $ million)	1989 India (US $ million)	1989 India's share (%)	1990 World (US $ million)	1990 India (US $ million)	1990 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	27506	60	0.2	31431	43	0.1
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	26621	455	1.7	30758	531	1.7
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	43928	295	0.7	43272	219	0.5
	042	Rice	4322	288	6.7	3406	206	6.0
05		Vegetables and fruits	153942	447	0.3	47547	315	0.7
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	12823	0	0.0	14524	0	0.0
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	21753	611	2.8	21746	439	2.0
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	11287	171	1.5	10130	123	1.2
	074	Tea and mate	1618	275	17.0	1815	199	10.9
	075	Spices	1289	165	12.8	1237	117	9.5
08		Feeding stuffs for animals	14731	188	1.3	14252	135	0.9
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	12951	95	0.7	16802	68	0.4
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	4136	70	1.7	4506	50	1.1
	122	Manufactured tobacco	8815	25	0.3	12296	18	0.1
22		Oilseeds and oleagineous fruit	9252	50	0.5	9362	36	0.4
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	35309	985	2.8	34224	687	2.0
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6855	804	11.7	7158	584	8.2
51		Organic chemicals	63116	192	0.3	67494	122	0.2
52		Inorganic chemicals	22850	38	0.2	23509	26	0.1
53		Dying, tanning and colouring materials	14500	165	1.1	19311	125	0.6
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	29093	103	0.4	35399	68	0.2
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets, polishing and cleaning preparations	16190	65	0.4	19535	45	0.2
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1057	2	0.2	1189	2	0.1
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	55961	17	0.0	63885	11	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	27661	22	0.1	32625	16	0.0
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed furskins	11508	786	6.8	12780	538	4.2
	611	Leather	8148	594	7.3	9283	401	4.3
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	2142	192	9.0	2471	138	5.6
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	1218	0	0.0	1025	0	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	82071	1963	2.4	93207	1474	1.6
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	11119	473	4.3	13623	328	2.6
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	17021	51	0.3	19984	35	0.2
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	6521	218	3.3	7149	153	2.1
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	26453	3247	12.3	28396	3190	11.2
67		Iron and steel	100811	211	0.2	101629	118	0.1
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	53567	305	0.6	63372	256	0.4
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	67768	84	0.1	77964	62	0.1
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	95954	85	0.1	110891	61	0.1
73		Metal-working machinery	24830	22	0.1	28892	17	0.1
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	106795	127	0.1	127072	88	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	109929	69	0.1	124080	48	0.0
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	83180	20	0.0	97131	14	0.0
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	157800	90	0.1	181969	65	0.0
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	261877	143	0.1	301854	112	0.0
79		Other transport equipment	75040	4	0.0	92815	3	0.0
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	79578	1997	2.5	91426	1552	1.7
		Other exports	1088586	2896	0.3	1333296	7328	0.5
		Total exports	3014991	15839	0.5	3393639	17814	0.5

Note : A zero in India's share means negligible or no share at all.

NA Not Available.

Source: International Trade Statistics Year Book : United Nations 1990.

7.6 INDEX NUMBERS OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Base : 1978-79=100)

Year	Unit Value Index		Volume Index		Terms of trade		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Gross	Net	Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1969-70	44.0	35.2	55.7	64.9	116.5	125.0	69.6
1970-71*	45.0	35.3	59.0	67.2	113.9	127.4	75.2
1971-72*	46.0	32.8	59.2	80.6	136.1	140.2	83.0
1972-73*	51.2	34.2	66.5	76.7	115.3	149.7	99.6
1973-74*	62.2	48.9	69.5	87.2	125.4	127.2	88.4
1974-75*	78.0	84.5	73.7	77.2	104.7	92.3	68.4
1975-76*	83.9	99.1	81.7	76.0	93.0	84.7	69.2
1976-77*	89.4	96.3	96.8	76.1	78.6	92.9	89.9
1977-78*	100.3	88.0	93.2	100.0	107.3	114.0	106.2
1978-79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979-80	105.4	114.1	106.2	116.4	109.7	92.4	98.1
1980-81	108.5	134.2	108.1	137.9	127.6	80.8	87.3
1981-82	124.1	133.1	110.1	150.6	136.8	93.2	102.6
1982-83	132.0	136.3	116.7	154.6	132.4	96.8	113.0
1983-84	151.0	125.8	113.0	185.4	164.1	120.0	135.6
1984-85	169.8	161.7	120.8	156.1	129.2	105.0	126.8
1985-86	170.8	158.8	111.3	182.3	163.8	107.6	119.8
1986-87	179.4	139.4	121.3	212.3	175.0	128.6	156.0
1987-88	195.4	160.0	140.0	204.8	146.3	122.1	170.9
1988-89	232.2	185.5	152.1	224.2	147.4	125.2	190.4
1989-90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990-91	292.5	267.7	194.1	237.7	122.5	109.3	212.2
1991-92	**369.5**	**309.1**	**208.6**	**228.0**	**109.3**	**119.5**	**249.3**

* Converted from the original base with the help of linking factors.

NA Not available.

Notes

1. Gross Terms of Trade implies Volume Index of Imports expressed as a percentage of Volume Index of Exports.
2. Net Terms of Trade implies Unit Value Index of Exports expressed as a percentage of Unit Value Index of Imports.
3. Income Terms of Trade implies product of Net Terms of Trade and Volume Index of Exports expressed as a percentage.

Source : DGCI&S.

8.1 (A) OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crore)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
1	2	3	4
A. AUTHORIZATIONS :			
1979-80	1295.1	564.4	1859.5
1980-81	3771.2	75.8	3847.0
1981-82	2766.5	207.4	2973.9
1982-83	2549.4	423.3	2972.7
1983-84	1700.8	386.9	2087.7
1984-85	4409.3	470.7	4880.0
1985-86	5337.0	313.4	5650.4
1986-87	5730.0	429.5	6159.5
1987-88	8203.1	1062.2	9265.3
1988-89	12855.6	214.2	13069.8
1989-90	10105.8	720.2	10826.0
1990-91	7601.3	522.1	8123.4
1991-92	**11805.8**	**901.8**	**12707.6**
B. UTILIZATION:			
1979-80	1048.6	304.5	1353.1
1980-81	1765.3	396.5	2161.8
1981-82	1519.4	345.5	1864.9
1982-83	1909.2	342.8	2252.0
1983-84	1962.4	303.4	2265.8
1984-85	1962.2	397.2	2359.4
1985-86	2493.1	442.9	2936.0
1986-87	3175.7	429.3	3605.0
1987-88	4574.4	477.5	5051.9
1988-89	4738.6	565.8	5304.4
1989-90	5137.8	664.7	5802.5
1990-91	6170.0	534.3	6704.3
1991-92	**10695.9**	**919.1**	**11615.0**

Notes : 1. Figures of authorizations have been arrived at by applying the average exchange rate of the Rupee with individual donor currencies. Figures of utilization are at current rates applicable to the dates of transactions.
2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations, etc.
3. Figures of authorizations and utilization include loans and grants on both Government and non-Government accounts.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.1 (B) OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(US$ million)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
1	2	3	4
A. AUTHORIZATIONS :			
1979-80	1603.6	698.9	2302.5
1980-81	4768.9	95.9	4864.7
1981-82	3084.9	231.3	3316.2
1982-83	2637.5	437.9	3075.5
1983-84	1644.8	374.2	2019.0
1984-85	3708.7	395.9	4104.6
1985-86	4362.1	256.2	4618.2
1986-87	4484.2	336.1	4820.4
1987-88	6326.7	819.2	7145.9
1988-89	8877.0	147.9	9024.9
1989-90	6069.9	432.6	6502.5
1990-91	4236.4	291.0	4527.3
1991-92	**4766.0**	**64.1**	**5130.0**
B. UTILIZATION:			
1979-80	1298.4	37[illegible]0	1675.5
1980-81	2232.3	501[illegible]	2733.7
1981-82	1694.2	385.[illegible]	2079.5
1982-83	1975.2	354.6	2329.8
1983-84	1897.9	293.4	2191.3
1984-85	1650.4	334.1	1984.5
1985-86	2037.7	362.0	2399.7
1986-87	2485.3	336.0	2821.3
1987-88	3528.0	368.2	3896.2
1988-89	3272.1	390.7	3662.7
1989-90	3086.0	399.2	3485.2
1990-91	3438.7	297.8	3736.4
1991-92	**4317.9**	**371.0**	**4689.0**

Notes : 1. Figures in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 8.1(A) based on the respective Rs-US dollar rates.

8.2 (A) AUTHORIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	**10**
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	2614.9	4409.3	4118.4	3344.0	6371.5	5705.3	7232.1	6787.8	**10046.6**
(b) Grants	68.8	302.2	313.4	378.0	888.0	177.1	545.3	516.8	**754.6**
Total	2683.7	4711.5	4431.8	3722.0	7259.5	5882.4	7777.4	7304.6	**10801.2**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	1.7	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	**25.1**
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**..**
Total	1.7	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	**25.1**
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	**..**
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**..**
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	**..**
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	65.8	196.8	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	**..**
(b) Gants	4.9	1.8	--	5.6	399.1	4.2	85.2	--	**10.6**
Total	70.7	198.6	2.7	5.6	399.1	4.2	85.2	--	**10.6**
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	--	26.6	--	30.4	--	--	--	--	**..**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	48.7	--	47.2	7.4	**40.1**
Total	--	26.6	--	30.4	48.7	--	47.2	7.4	**40.1**
(v) France									
(a) Loans	182.0	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	292.8	369.1	1.3	**118.3**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.7	--	**11.6**
Total	182.0	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	292.8	419.8	1.3	**129.9**
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	215.2	214.4	165.0	213.0	508.9	426.5	252.3	1069.3	**129.4**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	1.1	2.2	--	11.4	**3.0**
Total	215.2	214.4	165.0	213.0	510.0	428.7	252.3	1080.7	**132.4**
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	--	--	77.3	51.4	110.9	--	--	57.1	**..**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**..**
Total	--	--	77.3	51.4	110.9	--	--	57.1	**..**
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	46.6	451.2	223.6	635.4	895.3	1120.6	385.3	1640.9	**2637.7**
(b) Grants	15.0	16.1	16.1	32.3	24.8	57.5	32.6	61.6	**39.3**
Total	61.6	467.3	239.7	667.7	920.1	1178.1	417.9	1702.5	**2677.0**
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	67.7	20.3	4.9	37.1	168.8	6.1	84.4	101.0	**98.2**
(b) Grants	22.1	--	--	36.5	5.2	--	--	126.2	**19.9**
Total	89.8	20.3	4.9	73.6	174.0	6.1	84.4	227.2	**118.1**
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	232.3	--	**..**
(b) Grants	--	--	106.4	--	159.6	--	179.8	19.4	**125.2**
Total	--	--	106.4	--	159.6	--	412.1	19.4	**125.2**
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**42.8**
(b) Grants	--	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	81.5	253.2	**451.1**
Total	--	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	81.5	253.2	**493.9**
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	135.0	93.9	47.0	57.9	25.4	--	--	--	**..**
(b) Grants	26.8	24.0	19.5	37.7	30.3	34.5	68.3	37.6	**53.8**
Total	161.8	117.9	66.5	95.6	55.7	34.5	68.3	37.6	**53.8**

Contd...

8.2 (A) AUTHORISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xii) I.B.R.D.	362.2	2220.7	2362.3	1875.3	3231.3	3004.3	4442.4	2219.0	**3670.3**
(xiv) I.D.A.	1538.7	1152.6	1092.0	347.2	1264.4	855.0	1455.6	1698.4	**3324.8**
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries									
Loans	485.7	--	1134.0	2055.5	1162.7	6210.0	2212.6	--	..
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R.									
Loans	485.7	--	1134.0	2055.5	1162.7	6210.0	1880.0	--	..
(ii) Hungary									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	332.6	--	..
III. Others									
(a) Loans	670.6	--	84.6	330.5	668.9	940.3	661.1	813.5	**1759.2**
(b) Grants	7.0	168.5	--	51.5	174.2	37.1	174.9	5.3	**147.2**
Total	677.6	168.5	84.6	382.0	843.1	977.4	836.0	818.8	**1906.4**
(i) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**101.0**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	27.1	--	--	5.3	**130.3**
Total	--	--	--	--	27.1	--	--	5.3	**231.3**
(ii) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations									
(a) Loans									
(b) Grants	--	168.5	--	51.5	147.1	37.1	171.3	--	..
Total	--	168.5	--	51.5	147.1	37.1	171.3	--	..
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
(a) Loans	39.8	--	--	9.0	10.4	14.6	--	11.6	..
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
(a) Loans	--	--	51.6	--	50.2	--	--	--	..
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
(a) Loans	--	--	30.8	--	--	36.1		--	..
(b) Grants	7.0								
Total	7.0	--	30.8	--	--	36.1		--	..
(vi) International Fund for Agricultural Development									
(a) Loans	13.9	--	--	--	15.9	--	28.3	--	**48.5**
(vii) Iraq									
(a) Loans	82.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
(viii) IMF Trust Fund									
(a) Loans	534.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
(ix) International Sugar Organisation									
(a) Loans	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	..
(x) ADB									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	321.5	592.4	889.6	631.9	801.9	**1609.7**
(xi) Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	..
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	..
(xii) Norway									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	**16.9**
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	**16.9**
Grand Total	3847.0	4880.0	5650.4	6159.5	9265.3	13069.8	10826.0	8123.4	**12707.6**
(a) Loans	3771.2	4409.3	5337.0	5730.0	8203.1	12855.6	10105.8	7601.3	**11805.8**
(b) Grants	75.8	470.7	313.4	429.5	1062.2	214.2	720.2	522.1	**901.8**

-- Nil.

Note : Figures of authorization of assistance include agreements signed on Government and non-Government accounts.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.2 (B) AUTHORIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	3306.7	3708.7	3366.1	2617.0	4914.0	3939.6	4343.9	3783.0	**4055.8**
(b) Grants	87.0	254.2	256.2	295.8	684.9	122.3	327.5	288.0	**304.6**
Total	3393.7	3962.9	3622.3	2912.8	5598.9	4061.9	4671.4	4071.0	**4360.4**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	2.1	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	**10.1**
(b) Gants									
Total	2.1	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	**10.1**
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	..	**..**
(b) Gants									
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	..	**..**
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	83.2	165.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(b) Gants	6.2	1.5	..	4.4	307.8	2.9	51.2	..	**4.3**
Total	89.4	167.0	2.2	4.4	307.8	2.9	51.2	..	**4.3**
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	..	22.4	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	**..**
(b) Grants	..		..		37.6	..	28.4	4.1	**16.2**
Total	..	22.4	..	23.8	37.6	..	28.4	4.1	**16.2**
(v) France									
(a) Loans	230.1	27.6	117.4	68.3	128.4	202.2	221.7	0.7	**47.8**
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.5		**4.7**
Total	230.1	27.6	117.4	68.3	128.4	202.2	252.2	0.7	**52.5**
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	272.1	180.3	134.8	166.7	392.5	294.5	151.5	595.9	**52.2**
(b) Grants					0.8	1.5		6.4	**1.2**
Total	272.1	180.3	134.8	166.7	393.3	296.0	151.5	602.3	**53.4**
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	..	..	63.2	40.2	85.5	..	..	31.8	**..**
(b) Grants									
Total	..	..	63.2	40.2	85.5	..	..	31.8	**..**
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	58.9	379.5	182.8	497.3	690.5	773.8	231.4	914.5	**1064.8**
(b) Grants	19.0	13.5	13.2	25.3	19.1	39.7	19.6	34.3	**15.9**
Total	77.9	393.0	196.0	522.6	709.6	813.5	251.0	948.8	**1080.7**
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	85.6	17.1	4.0	29.0	130.2	4.2	50.7	56.3	**39.6**
(b) Grants	27.9			28.6	4.0			70.3	**8.0**
Total	113.5	17.1	4.0	57.6	134.2	4.2	50.7	126.6	**47.6**
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	139.5	..	**..**
(b) Grants	..		87.0		123.1	..	108.0	10.8	**50.5**
Total			87.0		123.1	..	247.5	10.8	**50.5**
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**17.3**
(b) Grants	..	218.9	140.1	208.1	169.1	54.3	49.0	141.1	**182.1**
Total	..	218.9	140.1	208.1	169.1	54.3	49.0	141.1	**199.4**
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	170.7	79.0	38.4	45.3	19.6	..	..	..	**..**
(b) Grants	33.9	20.2	15.9	29.5	23.4	23.8	41.0	21.0	**21.7**
Total	204.6	99.2	54.3	74.8	43.0	23.8	41.0	21.0	**21.7**

Contd...

8.2 (B) AUTHORISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	**1991-92**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xii) I.B.R.D.	458.0	1867.9	1930.7	1467.6	2492.1	2074.5	2668.2	1236.7	**1481.7**
(xiv) I.D.A.	1945.8	969.5	892.5	271.7	975.2	590.4	874.3	946.6	**1342.2**
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries									
Loans	614.2	..	926.8	1608.6	896.7	4288.1	1329.0	..	**..**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R.									
Loans	614.2	..	926.8	1608.6	896.7	4288.1	1129.2	..	**..**
(ii) Hungary									
Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	199.8	..	**..**
III. Others									
(a) Loans	848.0	..	69.1	258.6	515.9	649.3	397.1	453.4	**710.2**
(b) Grants	8.9	141.7		40.3	134.4	25.6	105.0	3.0	**59.4**
Total	856.9	141.7	69.1	298.9	650.3	674.9	502.1	456.4	**769.6**
(i) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**40.8**
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	20.9	..	..	3.0	**52.6**
Total	..	..	..	..	20.9	..	..	3.0	**93.4**
(ii) European Economic Community/United Natic Emergency Operations									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(b) Grants	..	141.7	..	40.3	113.5	25.6	102.9	..	**..**
Total	..	141.7	..	40.3	113.5	25.6	102.9	..	**..**
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
(a) Loans	50.3	..	..	7.0	8.0	10.1	..	6.5	**..**
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
(a) Loans	..	..	42.2		38.7	..	..	..	**..**
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
(a) Loans	..	..	25.2	..	..	24.9	..	..	**..**
(b) Grants	8.9	..		..	..		..	..	**..**
Total	8.9	..	25.2	..	..	24.9	..	..	**..**
(vi) International Fund for Agricultural Development									
(a) Loans	17.6	..	..	..	12.3	..	17.0	..	**19.6**
(vii) Iraq									
(a) Loans	104.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(viii) IMF Trust Fund									
(a) Loans	675.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(ix) International Sugar Orgar									
(a) Loans	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(x) ADB									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	251.6	456.9	614.3	379.6	446.9	**649.8**
(xi) Spain									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	**..**
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	**..**
(xii) Norway									
(a) Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**..**
(b) Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	**6.8**
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	**6.8**
Grand Total	4864.8	4104.6	4618.3	4820.3	7145.9	9024.9	6502.5	4527.4	**5130.1**
(a) Loans	4768.9	3708.7	4362.1	4484.2	6326.7	8877.0	6069.9	4236.4	**4766.0**
(b) Grants	95.9	395.9	256.2	336.1	819.2	147.9	432.6	291.0	**364.1**

.. Nil.

Note: Figures in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 8.2(A) based on the respective Rs-US dollar rates.

8.3 (A) UTILIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	1687.1	1765.0	2270.2	2957.4	4290.9	4375.3	4681.8	5383.5	**9152.8**
(b) Grants	311.9	308.8	281.6	336.8	299.1	352.0	507.1	413.0	**748.6**
Total	1999.0	2073.8	2551.8	3294.2	4590.0	4727.3	5188.9	5796.5	**9901.4**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	2.0	2.3	3.6	1.7	--	--	7.2	18.7	**6.9**
(b) Gants	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
Total	2.6	2.3	3.6	1.7	--	--	7.2	18.7	**6.9**
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	5.5	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	1.4	--	**3.0**
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
Total	5.5	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	1.4	--	**3.0**
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	21.3	48.9	40.2	27.3	9.7	--	--	--	**--**
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	16.9	19.8	23.5	15.8	**21.0**
Total	21.3	48.9	40.2	27.3	26.6	19.8	23.5	15.8	**21.0**
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	2.9	17.4	10.8	17.6	21.8	9.5	7.3	0.1	**0.2**
(b) Grants		14.9	10.1	20.8	28.2	16.2	12.8	57.1	**52.4**
Total	2.9	32.3	20.9	38.4	50.0	25.7	20.1	57.2	**52.6**
(v) France									
(a) Loans	70.1	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.0	129.4	161.8	164.2	**252.0**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.4	--	**--**
Total	70.1	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.0	129.4	213.2	164.2	**252.0**
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	142.3	125.6	145.4	260.0	256.4	274.5	285.7	422.3	**840.3**
(b) Grants	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	**0.9**
Total	143.5	126.9	146.9	260.1	256.9	275.2	286.6	422.7	**841.2**
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	--	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	104.7	10.6	**61.3**
(b) Grants									
Total	--	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	104.7	10.6	**61.3**
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	62.0	52.4	157.8	384.9	607.7	318.3	421.0	861.3	**1873.5**
(b) Grants	28.2	15.8	17.3	24.4	20.5	70.9	46.5	33.6	**95.9**
Total	90.2	68.2	175.1	409.3	628.2	389.2	467.5	894.9	**1969.4**
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	72.5	16.6	45.8	49.9	79.4	89.8	52.6	125.3	**73.9**
(b) Grants	33.8	51.4	34.7	57.7	46.2	45.9	68.4	67.8	**111.5**
Total	106.3	68.0	80.5	107.6	125.6	135.7	121.0	193.1	**185.4**
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.2	164.8	**97.6**
(b) Grants	52.9	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	162.3	34.2	**59.4**
Total	52.9	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	252.5	199.0	**157.0**
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**35.8**
(b) Grants	195.2	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	125.9	181.7	**361.7**
Total	196.7	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	125.9	181.7	**397.5**
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	82.4	41.8	59.9	113.4	83.3	40.1	40.4	34.5	**52.4**
(b) Grants	--	10.8	10.4	13.3	39.6	7.4	15.4	22.4	**45.8**
Total	82.4	52.6	70.3	126.7	122.9	47.5	55.8	56.9	**98.2**
(xiii) I.B.R.D	138.8	344.0	394.6	800.7	1658.7	2360.8	2543.0	2184.6	**3294.8**
(xiv) I.D.A	522.0	979.9	1198 *	1011.0	1206.6	1079.9	948.6	1388.6	**2547.5**
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
(xvi) IFAD	7.3	18.6	29.2	20.8	20.8	29.3	17.9	8.5	**13.6**
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	537.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**

Contd...

8.3 (A) UTILIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. USSR and East European Countries									
Loans	32.9	108.0	161.2	175.5	222.1	218.8	240.5	312.8	**137.4**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R									
(a) Loans	32.9	108.0	161.2	175.5	221.1	207.2	218.4	295.3	**137.4**
(ii) Czechoslovakia									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	22.1	17.5	**0.0**
III. Others									
(a) Loans	45.3	89.2	61.7	42.8	61.4	144.5	215.5	473.7	**1405.7**
(b) Grants	84.6	88.4	161.3	92.5	178.4	213.8	157.6	121.3	**170.5**
Total	129.9	177.6	223.0	135.3	239.8	358.3	373.1	595.0	**1576.2**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
(a) Loans	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	0.3	--	3.4	5.0	3.7	4.4	17.5	18.6	**1.6**
(b) Grants	13.9	11.3	12.8	4.1	15.9	17.2	1.1	1.1	**64.2**
Total	14.2	11.3	16.2	9.1	19.6	21.6	18.6	19.7	**65.8**
(iii) Other International Institutions @@									
Grants	--	21.0	41.9	18.5	67.7	89.6	25.5	48.9	**30.6**
(iv) European Economic Community/ United Nations Emergency Operations									
Grants	63.7	49.3	106.6	60.5	79.1	94.1	111.2	51.2	**41.2**
(v) Oil Producing & Exporting Countries									
Loans	3.4	6.2	4.7	7.4	24.5	29.0	6.9	9.8	**18.1**
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	13.0	3.0	0.2	7.4	0.9	5.6	42.6	29.7	**26.5**
(vii) Norway									
Grants	--	6.8	--	9.4	15.7	12.9	19.8	20.1	**34.5**
(viii) Spain									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.7	33.2	**7.6**
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
Loans	8.6	80.0	53.4	23.0	10.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	**--**
Grants @	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
(x) Iraq		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
Loans	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
(xi) Iran		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
Loans	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**--**
(xii) A D B									
Loans	--	--	--	--	21.5	103.7	108.3	381.1	**1351.9**
Grand Total	2161.8	2359.4	2936.0	3605.0	5051.9	5304.4	5802.5	6704.3	**11615.0**
(a) Loans	1765.3	1962.2	2493.1	3175.7	4574.4	4738.6	5137.8	6170.0	**10695.9**
(b) Grants	396.5	397.2	442.9	429.3	477.5	565.8	664.7	534.3	**919.1**

* Revolving Fund receipts of Rs.309.27 crore included against IDA credits.

@ Grants received from Kuwait for the construction of Indoor Stadium for Asiad Games 1982.

@@ Other International Institutions include UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO,UNFPA and UNESCO.

Notes : 1. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Utilization figures are exclusive of suppliers'credit and commercial borrowings.
3. Utilization of assistance is on Government and non-Government accounts.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.3 (B) UTILIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	2133.4	1484.6	1855.5	2314.4	3309.3	3021.2	2812.1	3000.3	**3695.0**
(b) Grants	394.4	259.7	230.2	263.6	230.7	243.1	304.6	230.2	**302.2**
Total	2527.8	1744.3	2085.7	2578.0	3540.0	3264.3	3116.7	3230.5	**3997.2**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	2.5	1.9	2.9	1.3	--	--	4.3	10.4	**2.8**
(b) Gants	0.8								
Total	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.3	--	--	4.3	10.4	**2.8**
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	7.0	5.1	2.5	4.5	4.7	0.8	0.8	--	**1.2**
(b) Gants									
Total	7.0	5.1	2.5	4.5	4.7	0.8	0.8	--	**1.2**
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	26.9	41.1	32.9	21.4	7.5	--	--	--	--
(b) Gants					13.0	13.7	14.1	8.8	**8.5**
Total	26.9	41.1	32.9	21.4	20.5	13.7	14.1	8.8	**8.5**
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	3.7	14.6	8.8	13.8	16.8	6.6	4.4	0.1	**0.1**
(b) Grants		12.5	8.3	16.3	21.7	11.2	7.7	31.8	**21.2**
Total	3.7	27.1	17.1	30.1	38.5	17.8	12.1	31.9	**21.3**
(v) France									
(a) Loans	88.6	86.4	138.9	182.3	190.5	89.4	97.2	91.5	**101.7**
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.9	--	--
Total	88.6	86.4	138.9	182.3	190.5	89.4	128.1	91.5	**101.7**
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	179.9	105.6	118.8	203.5	197.7	189.5	171.6	235.4	**339.2**
(b) Grants	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	**0.4**
Total	181.4	106.7	120.0	203.6	198.1	190.0	172.1	235.6	**339.6**
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	--	7.3	9.7	24.5	72.0	29.3	62.9	5.9	**24.7**
(b) Grants									
Total	--	7.3	9.7	24.5	72.0	29.3	62.9	5.9	**24.7**
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	78.4	44.1	129.0	301.2	468.7	219.8	252.9	480.0	**756.3**
(b) Grants	35.7	13.3	14.1	19.1	15.8	49.0	27.9	18.7	**38.7**
Total	114.1	57.4	143.1	320.3	484.5	268.8	280.8	498.7	**795.0**
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	91.7	14.0	37.4	39.1	61.2	62.0	31.6	69.8	**29.8**
(b) Grants	42.7	43.2	28.4	45.2	35.6	31.7	41.1	37.8	**45.0**
Total	134.4	57.2	65.8	84.3	96.8	93.7	72.7	107.6	**74.8**
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans							54.2	91.8	**39.4**
(b) Grants	66.9	22.8	10.5	16.3	12.3	25.1	97.5	19.1	**24.0**
Total	66.9	22.8	10.5	16.3	12.3	25.1	151.7	110.9	**63.4**
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**14.5**
(b) Grants	246.8	157.7	159.2	156.3	101.2	106.8	75.6	101.3	**146.0**
Total	248.7	157.7	159.2	156.3	101.2	106.8	75.6	101.3	**160.5**
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	104.2	35.2	49.0	88.7	64.2	27.7	24.3	19.2	**21.2**
(b) Grants	--	9.1	8.5	10.4	30.5	5.1	9.2	12.5	**18.5**
Total	104.2	44.3	57.5	99.1	94.7	32.8	33.5	31.7	**39.7**
(xiii) I.B.R.D	175.5	289.3	322.5	626.6	1279.3	1630.2	1527.4	1217.5	**1330.1**
(xiv) I.D.A	660.1	824.2	979.2	791.2	930.6	745.7	569.8	773.9	**1028.4**
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	24.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xvi) IFAD	9.2	15.6	23.9	16.3	16.0	20.2	10.8	4.7	**5.5**
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	679.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Contd...

8.3 (B) UTILIZATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. USSR and East European Countries									
Loans	41.6	90.8	131.8	137.3	171.3	151.1	144.5	174.3	**55.5**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R									
(a) Loans	41.6	90.8	131.8	137.3	170.5	143.1	131.2	164.6	**55.5**
(ii) Czechoslovakia									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	9.8	--
III. Others									
(a) Loans	57.3	75.0	50.4	33.5	47.4	99.8	129.4	264.0	**567.5**
(b) Grants	107.0	74.4	131.8	72.4	137.6	147.6	94.7	67.6	**68.8**
Total	164.3	149.4	182.2	105.9	185.0	247.4	224.1	331.6	**636.3**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
(a) Loans	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	0.4	--	2.8	3.9	2.9	3.0	10.5	10.4	**0.6**
(b) Grants	17.6	9.5	10.5	3.2	12.3	11.9	0.7	0.6	**25.9**
Total	18.0	9.5	13.3	7.1	15.2	14.9	11.2	11.0	**26.5**
(iii) Other International Institutions @@									
Grants	--	17.7	34.2	14.5	52.2	61.9	15.3	27.3	**12.4**
(iv) European Economic Community/ United Nations Emergency Operations									
Grants	80.6	41.5	87.1	47.3	61.0	65.0	66.8	28.5	**16.6**
(v) Oil Producing & Exporting Countries									
Loans	4.3	5.2	3.8	5.8	18.9	20.0	4.1	5.5	**7.3**
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	16.4	2.5	0.2	5.8	0.7	3.9	25.6	16.6	**10.7**
(vii) Norway									
Grants	--	5.7	--	7.4	12.1	8.9	11.9	11.2	**13.9**
(viii) Spain									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.2	18.5	**3.1**
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
Loans	10.9	67.3	43.6	18.0	8.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	--
Grants @	8.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(x) Iraq		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xi) Iran		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xii) A D B									
Loans		--	--	--	16.6	71.6	65.0	212.4	**545.8**
Grand Total	2733.7	1984.5	2399.7	2821.3	3896.2	3662.8	3485.2	3736.5	**4688.9**
(a) Loans	2232.3	1650.4	2037.7	2485.3	3528.0	3272.1	3086.0	3438.7	**4317.9**
(b) Grants	501.4	334.1	362.0	336.0	368.2	390.7	399.2	297.8	**371.0**

Note: Figures in this Table are converted from the preceding Table 8.3(A) based on the respective Rs.-US dollar rates.

8.4 (A) INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT
(Revised Classification)

(Rs. crore)

	End-March				End-Sep.
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
I. MULTILATERAL	27535	32886	40386	68266	68548
A. Government borrowing	26719	31575	38429	63787	63807
i) Concessional	19333	21760	25849	40990	41899
a) IDA	18477	21055	25221	40017	41090
b) Others	856	705	628	973	809
ii) Nonconcessional	7386	9815	12580	22797	21908
a) IBRD	7362	9752	12161	21134	20246
b) Others	24	63	419	1663	1662
B. Non-Government borrowing	816	1311	1957	4479	4741
i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Non-concessional	816	1311	1957	4479	4741
a) Public sector	130	158	303	962	0
i) IBRD	130	158	303	962	0
ii) Others	0	0	0	0	0
b) Financial institutions	409	799	1270	2811	4646
i) IBRD	278	503	872	1720	3272
ii) Others	131	296	398	1091	1374
c) Private sector	277	354	384	706	95
i) IBRD	274	313	330	628	0
ii) Others	3	41	54	78	95
II. BILATERAL	20189	23029	27430	47655	46889
A. Government borrowing	17640	19480	23117	40423	39149
i) Concessional	17640	19480	23117	40423	39149
ii) Nonconcessional	0	0	0	0	0

contd....

8.4 (A) INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT (CONTD.)
(Revised Classification)

(Rs. crore)

		End-March				End-Sep.
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
B.	Non-Government borrowing	2549	3549	4313	7232	7740
i)	Concessional	398	441	514	928	1179
a)	Public sector	40	7	0	0	0
b)	Financial institutions	354	431	514	928	1179
c)	Private sector	4	3	0	0	0
ii)	Nonconcessional	2151	3108	3799	6304	6561
a)	Public sector	1702	2581	2957	4472	4586
b)	Financial institutions	196	271	527	1236	1391
c)	Private sector	253	256	315	596	584
III.	IMF	3696	2572	5132	8934	10830
IV.	EXPORT CREDIT	4069	4167	4553	7374	8688
a)	Buyers' credit	1958	1877	2230	3566	3771
b)	Suppliers' credit	1049	950	933	1380	1925
c)	Export credit component of bilateral credit	1062	1340	1390	2428	2992
V.	COMMERCIAL BORROWING	12803	15988	19727	35664	36190
a)	Commercial bank loans	9815	11453	13200	20933	20333
b)	Securitized borrowings (inclu. IDBs)	2749	4227	5840	13219	13892
c)	Loans/securitized borrowings etc,. with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	239	308	687	1512	1965
VI.	NRI & FC(B&O) Deposits (above one-year maturity)	10109	12269	14039	15832	15836
a)	NRI deposits	10109	12269	13852	15185	15044
b)	FC(B&O) deposits	0	0	187	647	792
VII.	TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I to VI)	78401	90911	111267	183725	186981
VIII.	SHORT-TERM DEBT	6091	9465	11683	15242	15991
a)	NRI deposits (less than 1year maturity)	4045	5562	6902	6494	6492
b)	FC(B&O) Deposits	0	0	328	924	4419
c)	Others (above 6 months)	2046	3903	4453	7824	5080
IX.	GROSS TOTAL (VII + VIII)	84492	100376	122950	198967	202972
Memo items:						
	Short-term debt of less than 6 months (Rs. crore)	1695	3472	4976	438	4044
	Civilian Rouble debt (Rouble million)	783	856	943	972	978

Note: The total debt above excludes GCA and Rouble defence debt which stood at US$ 2176 million and Rouble 8899 million respectively as on March 31, 1992.

Sources: Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) & Reserve Bank of India.

8.4 (B) INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT
(Revised Classification)

(US$ million)

	End-March				End-Sep.
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
I. MULTILATERAL	17560	19164	20900	23090	23899
A. Government borrowing	17004	18399	19887	21651	22318
i) Concessional	12304	12672	13377	14320	15013
a) IDA	11759	12261	13052	13974	14714
b) Others	545	411	325	346	299
ii) Nonconcessional	4700	5727	6510	7331	7305
a) IBRD	4685	5690	6293	6796	6751
b) Others	15	37	217	535	554
B. Non-Government borrowing	556	765	1013	1439	1581
i) Concessional	0	0	0	0	0
ii) Non-concessional	556	765	1013	1439	1581
a) Public sector	83	92	157	308	0
i) IBRD	83	92	157	308	0
ii) Others	0	0	0	0	0
b) Financial institutions	296	465	657	904	1549
i) IBRD	178	292	451	553	1091
ii) Others	118	173	206	351	458
c) Private sector	177	208	199	227	32
i) IBRD	175	184	171	202	0
ii) Others	2	24	28	25	32
II. BILATERAL	12852	13585	14195	15486	16004
A. Government borrowing	11236	11510	11963	13119	13427
i) Concessional	11236	11510	11963	13119	13427
ii) Nonconcessional	0	0	0	0	0

contd....

8.4 (B) INDIA'S EXTERNAL DEBT (CONTD.)
(Revised Classification)

(US$ million)

		End-March				End-Sep.
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1992
B.	Non-Government borrowing	1616	2075	2232	2367	2577
i)	Concessional	242	261	266	348	393
a)	Public sector	26	4	0	0	0
b)	Financial institutions	214	255	266	348	393
c)	Private sector	2	2	0	0	0
ii)	Nonconcessional	1374	1814	1966	2019	2184
a)	Public sector	1087	1507	1530	1432	1526
b)	Financial institutions	125	158	273	396	463
c)	Private sector	162	149	163	191	195
III.	IMF	2365	1493	2623	3451	4183
IV.	EXPORT CREDIT	2597	2441	2356	2375	2917
a)	Buyers' credit	1251	1096	1154	1142	1255
b)	Suppliers' credit	670	555	483	442	641
c)	Export credit component of bilateral credit	676	790	719	791	1021
V.	COMMERCIAL BORROWING	8176	9335	10209	11700	12271
a)	Commercial bank loans	6268	6687	6831	6704	6768
b)	Securitized borrowings (inclu. IDBs)	1756	2468	3022	4512	4849
c)	Loans/securitized borrowings etc,. with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	152	180	356	484	654
VI.	NRI & FC(B&O) Deposits (above one-year maturity)	6463	7131	7107	5608	5687
a)	NRI deposits	6463	7131	7012	5358	5382
b)	FC(B&O) deposits	0	0	95	250	305
VII.	TOTAL LONG-TERM DEBT (I to VI)	50013	53149	57390	61710	64961
VIII.	SHORT-TERM DEBT	3892	5485	6006	5868	6149
a)	NRI deposits (less than 1 year maturity)	2586	3232	3572	2489	2480
b)	FC(B&O) Deposits	0	0	167	357	1707
c)	Others (above 6 months)	1306	2253	2267	3022	1962
X.	GROSS TOTAL (VII + VIII)	53905	58634	63396	67578	71110
	Memo items:					
	Short-term debt of less 6 months (US$ million)	1082	2004	2533	169	1562
	Civilian Rouble debt (Rouble million)	783	856	943	972	978

Note: The total debt above excludes GCA and Rouble defence debt which stood at US$ 2176 million and Rouble 8899 million respectively as on March 31, 1992.

Sources: Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) & Reserve Bank of India.

8.5 STOCKS AND FLOWS UNDER NON-RESIDENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Year	NR(E)R Accounts		FCNR Accounts		Total	
	Outstanding at year end @	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(-)	Outstanding at year end**	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(-)	Outstanding at year end	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Rs. hundred crore)			
1985-86	34.61	6.16	21.89	11.51	56.50	17.67
1986-87	43.36	4.77	35.11	11.73	78.47	16.50
1987-88	51.07	4.77	49.47	13.63	100.54	18.40
1988-89	58.99	2.35	82.55	22.30	141.54	24.65
1989-90	65.07	-0.04	113.24	21.79	178.31	21.75
1990-91	73.49	1.56	134.05	2.55	207.54	4.11
1991-92	80.71	-0.44	136.08	-36.41	216.79	-36.85
1992-93*	**89.83**	**2.60**	**130.90**	**-6.19**	**220.73**	**-3.59**
			(US$ billion)			
1985-86	2.81	0.50	1.78	0.94	4.59	1.44
1986-87	3.35	0.37	2.72	0.92	6.07	1.29
1987-88	3.94	0.37	3.83	1.05	7.77	1.42
1988-89	3.77	0.16	5.28	1.54	9.05	1.70
1989-90	3.78	..	6.58	1.31	10.36	1.31
1990-91	3.74	0.08	6.84	0.17	10.58	0.25
1991-92	2.59	-0.03	5.26	-1.63	7.85	-1.66
1992-93*	**2.92**	**0.09**	**4.99**	**-0.15**	**7.91**	**-0.06**

@ Inclusive of accrued interest.
* Up to December 1992 and provisional.
** Exclusive of accrued interest.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

8.6 (A) INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS UNDER NON-RESIDENT (EXTERNAL) RUPEE ACCOUNTS [NR(E)RA] SCHEME

(per cent per annum)

Maturity Period	Effective from October 12, 1987	April 16, 1990	April 13, 1991	October 9, 1992
1	2	3	4	5
1. 15 days to 45 days	3.0	*	*	*
2. 46 days to 90 days	4.0)]	8.5	8.5	)
3. 91 days to less than 6 months	6.5)]			)
4. 6 months to less than 1 year	8.5)]			) Not exceeding
5. 1 year to less than 2 years	10.5	10.5	10.5	) 13.00 per cent.
6. 2 years to less than 3 years	11.0	11.0	11.0	)
7. 3 years to less than 5 years	12.0	12.0	13.0	)
8. 5 years and above	13.0	13.0	14.0	

* The maturity range of 15 days to 45 days was abolished from April 16, 1990.

8.6 (B) INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS UNDER FOREIGN CURRENCY NON-RESIDENT ACCOUNTS (FCNRA) SCHEME

(per cent per annum)

Effective Dates	Maturity Period: U.S.$ 6 months to less than 1 year	U.S.$ 1 year to less than 2 years	U.S.$ 2 years to less than 3 years	U.S.$ 3 years only	Pound Sterling 6 months to less than 1 year	Pound Sterling 1 year to less than 2 years	Pound Sterling 2 years to less than 3 years	Pound Sterling 3 years only	D.M. 6 months to less than 1 year	D.M. 1 year to less than 2 years	D.M. 2 years to less than 3 years	D.M. 3 years only	Yen 6 months to less than 1 year	Yen 1 year to less than 2 years	Yen 2 years to less than 3 years	Yen 3 years only
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
March 27, 1990	9.25	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50
May 4, 1990	9.25	9.75	10.25	10.50	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25
May 10, 1990	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00
July 19,1990	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
August 13, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
September 3, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.25
September 25, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	9.75
October 26, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.25
December 4, 1990	8.75	9.00	9.50	9.75	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
January 14. 1991	8.25	8.50	9.00	9.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
February 8, 1991	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
December 12,1991	6.50	6.75	7.25	8.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
January 27,1992	5.50	5.75	6.75	7.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.25	10.25	10.50	10.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
March 27,1992	5.75	6.25	7.50	8.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00
July 13,1992	4.75	5.25	6.25	7.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.50
October12,1992	4.00	4.50	5.50	6.25	9.75	10.00	10.00	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.75
November 2,1992	**4.50**	**5.00**	**6.00**	**6.75**	**8.00**	**8.00**	**8.75**	**9.25**	**9.00**	**9.00**	**9.00**	**9.00**	**4.75**	**5.00**	**5.25**	**5.75**

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

9.1 POPULATION OF INDIA - 1991

		Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	Schduled Castes	Schduled Tribes
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	846302688	439230458	407072230	628691676	217611012	138223277	67758380
	States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66508008	33724581	32783427	48620882	17887126	10592066	4199481
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	864558	465004	399554	753930	110628	4052	550351
3.	Assam	22414322	11657989	10756333	19926527	2487795	1659412	2874441
4.	Bihar	86374465	45202091	41172374	75021453	11353012	12571700	6616914
5.	G o a	1169793	594790	575003	690041	479752	24364	376
6.	Gujarat	41309582	21355209	19954373	27063521	14246061	3060358	6161775
7.	Haryana	16463648	8827474	7636174	12408904	4054744	3250933	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5170877	2617467	2553410	4721681	449196	1310296	218349
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	4014100	3704600	5879300	1839400	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	44977201	22951917	22025284	31069413	13907788	7369279	1915691
11.	Kerala	29098518	14288995	14809523	21418224	7680294	2886522	320967
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6681170	34267293	31913877	50842333	15338837	9626679	15399034
13.	Maharashtra	78937187	40825618	38111569	48395601	30541586	8757842	7318281
14.	Manipur	1837149	938359	898790	1331504	505645	37105	632173
15.	Meghalaya	1774778	907687	867091	1444731	330047	9072	1517927
16.	Mizoram	689756	358978	330778	371810	317946	691	653565
17.	Nagaland	1209546	641282	568264	1001323	208223	-	1060822
18.	Orissa	31659736	16064146	15595590	27424753	4234983	5129314	7032214
19.	Punjab	20281969	10778034	9503935	14288744	5993225	5742528	-
20.	Rajasthan	44005990	23042780	20963210	33938877	10067113	7607820	5474881
21.	Sikkim	406457	216427	190030	369451	37006	24084	90901
22.	Tamil Nadu	55855946	28298975	27559971	36781354	19077592	10712266	574194
23.	Tripura	2757205	1417930	1339275	2335484	421721	451116	853345
24.	Uttar Pradesh	139112287	74036957	65075330	111506372	27605915	29276455	287901
25.	West Bengal	68077965	35510633	32567332	49370364	18707601	16080611	3808760
	Union Territories							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	280661	154369	126292	205706	74955	-	26770
2.	Chandigarh	642015	358614	283401	66186	575829	105977	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138477	70953	67524	126752	11725	2730	109380
4.	Daman & Diu	101586	51595	49991	54043	47543	3891	11724
5.	Delhi	9420644	5155512	4265132	949019	8471625	1794836	-
6.	Lakshadweep	51707	26618	25089	22593	29114	-	48163
7.	Pondicherry	807785	408081	399704	290800	516985	131278	-

NA Not available.

\- Nil population.

Notes:

1. The Census was not conducted in J&K in 1991. The figures for J&K are projected population for the year 1991. The projected figures of SCs and STs for J&K are not available hence those have not been included in columns 7&8 of the statement for J&K as well as in all India.

Source : (i) Census of India, Final Population Totals, Series-1, Paper-1of 1992 Vols. I & II (II) NICNET-Census Service-1993.

9.2 FEATURES OF POPULATION OF INDIA - 1991

		Annual exponential growth rate 1981-91	Population aged 0-6 years as percentage of total population	Density (population per Sq. Km.)	Literacy rate			Work participation rate (total workers as percentage of total popultion)		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(per	cent)		(per	cent)		(per	cent)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	2.14	17.94	274	52.21	64.13	39.29	37.46	51.55	22.25
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.17	16.49	242	44.09	55.13	32.72	45.05	55.48	34.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.14	21.12	10	41.59	51.45	29.69	46.24	53.76	37.49
3.	Assam	2.17	19.73	286	52.89	61.87	43.03	36.09	49.45	21.61
4.	Bihar	2.11	20.57	497	38.48	52.49	22.89	32.16	47.92	14.86
5.	G o a	1.49	11.74	316	75.51	83.64	68.09	35.28	49.56	20.52
6.	Gujarat	1.92	16.53	211	61.29	73.13	48.64	40.23	53.57	25.96
7.	Haryana	2.42	18.98	372	55.85	69.10	40.47	31.00	48.51	10.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	16.25	93	63.86	75.36	52.13	42.82	50.64	34.82
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	1.92	16.63	235	56.04	67.26	44.34	41.99	54.09	29.39
11.	Kerala	1.34	13.19	749	89.79	93.62	86.13	31.43	47.58	15.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	19.78	149	44.20	58.42	28.85	42.82	52.26	32.68
13.	Maharashtra	2.29	17.11	257	64.87	76.56	52.32	42.96	52.16	33.11
14.	Manipur	2.57	16.69	82	59.89	71.63	47.60	42.18	45.27	38.96
15.	Meghalaya	2.84	22.18	79	49.10	53.12	44.85	42.67	50.07	34.93
16.	Mizoram	3.34	18.60	33	82.27	85.61	78.60	48.91	53.87	43.52
17.	Nagaland	4.45	17.15	73	61.65	68.62	54.75	42.68	46.86	37.96
18.	Orissa	1.83	16.89	203	49.09	63.09	34.68	37.53	53.79	20.79
19.	Punjab	1.89	16.30	403	58.51	65.66	50.41	30.87	54.22	4.40
20.	Rajasthan	2.50	20.13	129	38.55	54.99	20.44	38.87	49.30	27.40
21.	Sikkim	2.51	18.37	57	56.94	65.74	46.69	41.51	51.26	30.41
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.43	13.33	429	62.66	73.75	51.33	43.31	56.39	29.89
23.	Tripura	2.95	18.03	263	60.44	70.58	49.65	31.14	47.55	13.76
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2.27	20.27	473	41.06	55.73	25.31	32.20	49.68	12.32
25.	West Bengal	2.21	16.98	767	57.70	68.81	46.56	32.19	51.40	11.25
	Union Territories									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.97	16.51	34	73.02	78.99	65.46	35.24	53.32	13.13
2.	Chandigarh	3.52	14.92	5632	77.81	82.04	72.34	34.94	54.33	10.33
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.89	20.46	282	40.71	53.56	26.98	53.25	57.50	48.79
4.	Daman & Diu	2.52	15.53	907	71.20	82.66	59.40	37.63	51.63	23.17
5.	Delhi	4.15	17.06	6352	75.29	82.01	66.99	31.64	51.72	7.36
6.	Lakshadweep	2.51	18.30	1616	81.78	90.18	72.89	26.43	44.17	7.60
7.	Pondicherry	2.90	13.67	1642	74.74	83.68	65.63	33.08	50.55	15.24

NA : Not available.

Notes:

1. Census was not conducted in J&K in 1991 and includes projected population for J&K in 1991. However, the rates in cols. 4 to 11 exclude J&K.

Source : (I) Census of India 1991, Final Population Totals, Series-1, Paper-1 of 1992 vols. I & II and (II) NICNET - Census Service - 1993.

The Finance Bill, 1993

BILL NO. 17 OF 1993

THE FINANCE BILL, 1993

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1993

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

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PRELIMINARY

CLAUSES

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CHAPTER II

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2. Income-tax.

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26. Amendment of section 196C.
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28. Amendment of section 197.
29. Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.
30. Insertion of new Chapter XIX-B.
31. Amendment of section 253.
32. Amendment of section 269UC.
33. Amendment of section 269UD.
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35. Amendment of section 273A.
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Wealth-tax

37. Amendment of section 2.
38. Amendment of section 5.

CLAUSES

39. Amendment of section 18B.

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40. Amendment of section 5.
41. Amendment of Schedule II.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

42. Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.
43. Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

Excise

44. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
45. Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

**AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 27TH FEBRUARY, 1993.**

Bill No. 17 of 1993

THE FINANCE BILL, 1993

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1993.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 41 (except section 14) shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1993.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(2)* and *(3)*, for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) shall be increased,—

43 of 1961.

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-eight thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surchage for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part I of the First Schedule:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) the income-tax computed under section 115B shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax; and

(b) the income-tax computed under section 115BB shall be increased,—

(i) in the case of a person other than a company, being a resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax; and

(ii) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 194C, 194EE, 194F and 194G of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in those sections and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such deduction:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such collection:

Provided that in the case of a buyer, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(8)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided also that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty- eight thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause *(18)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such

company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(e) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(f) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 10.

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after clause *(5A)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'*(5B)* in the case of an individual who renders services as a technician in the employment (commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1993) of the Government or of a local authority or of any corporation set up under any special law or of any such institution or body established in India for carrying on scientific research as is approved for the purposes of this clause or sub-clause *(viia)* of clause *(6)* by the prescribed authority or in any business carried on in India and the individual was not resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India and the tax on his income for such services chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding forty-eight months commencing from the date of his arrival in India: 1 of 1956.

Provided that the Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, waive the condition relating to non-residence in India as specified in this clause in the case of any individual who is employed in India for designing, erection or commissioning of machinery or plant or supervising activities connected with such designing, erection or commissioning.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "technician" means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in—

(i) constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation of electricity or any other form of power, or

(ii) agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or ship building, or

(iii) such other field as the Central Government may, having regard to availability of Indians having specialised knowledge and experience therein, the needs of the country and other relevant circumstances, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

who is employed in India in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised; ';

(b) in clause *(6)*,—

(i) sub-clause *(vii)* shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-clause *(viia)*, in item *(II)*, after the figures, letters and words "31st day of March, 1988", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(c) for clause *(10C)* [as substituted by section 4 of the Finance Act, 1992], the following clause shall be substituted, namely:— 18 of 1992.

"*(10C)* any amount received by an employee of—

(i) a public sector company; or

(ii) any other company; or

(iii) an authority established under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or

(iv) a local authority,

at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement, to the extent such amount does not exceed five lakh rupees:

Provided that the schemes of the said companies or authorities, as the case may be, governing the payment of such amount are framed in accordance with such guidelines (including *inter alia* criteria of economic viability) as may be prescribed and such schemes in relation to companies referred to in sub-clause *(ii)* are approved by the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, Director-General in this behalf:

Provided further that where exemption has been allowed to an employee under this clause for any assessment year, no exemption thereunder shall be allowed to him in relation to any other assessment year; ";

(d) in clause *(15)*,—

(i) in sub-clause *(iv)*, in item *(fa)*, after the words "a scheduled bank", the words, brackets and figures "to a non-resident or to a person who is not ordinarily resident within the meaning of sub-section *(6)* of section 6" shall be inserted;

(ii) in sub-clause *(v)*, for the words "Registrar, Supreme Court", the words "Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 2nd day of November, 1992;

(e) after clause *(23BBA)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'*(23BBB)* any income of the European Economic Community derived in India by way of interest, dividends or capital gains from investments made out of its funds under such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "European Economic Community" means the European Economic Community established by the Treaty of Rome of 25th March, 1957; ';

(f) in clause *(23C)*, after sub-clause *(iii)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(iiia)* the National Foundation for Communal Harmony; or".

Amendment of section 10A.

4. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(2)*, for clause *(i)*, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"*(i)* it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles or things during the previous year relevant to the assessment year—

(a) commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1981, in any free trade zone; or

(b) commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1994, in any electronic hardware technology park or, as the case may be, software technology park; ";

(b) in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(iii)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I", the words, figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(c) in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, after clause *(iii)*, the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'*(iv)* "electronic hardware technology park" means any park set up in accordance with the Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce;

(v) "software technology park" means any park set up in accordance with the Software Technology Park Scheme notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce;

(vi) "produce", in relation to articles or things referred to in clause *(i)* of sub-section *(2)*, includes production of computer programmes; '.

Amendment of section 10B.

5. In section 10B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(4)*, in clause *(iii)*, after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I", the words, figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

Amendment of section 11

6. In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"Provided that in computing the period of ten years referred to in clause *(a)*, the period during which the income could not be applied for the purpose for which it is so accumulated or set apart, due to an order or injunction of any court, shall be excluded. ".

Amendment of section 16.

7. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(i)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,—

(a) in the opening portion, for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, for the words "twelve thousand rupees" and "fifteen thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" and "eighteen thousand rupees" shall respectively be substituted.

Amendment of section 17.

8. In section 17 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(2)*, in the proviso, in clause *(vi)*,—

(a) in sub-clause *(2)*, for the words "travel or stay", the words "travel and stay" shall be substituted;

(b) for the portion beginning with the words "subject to the condition", and ending with the words "Reserve Bank of India in this behalf, prescribe", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"subject to the condition that—

(A) the expenditure on medical treatment and stay abroad shall be excluded from perquisite only to the extent permitted by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(B) the expenditure on travel shall be excluded from perquisite only in the case of an employee whose gross total income, as computed before including therein the said expenditure, does not exceed two lakh rupees".

Amendment of section 35.

9. In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section *(2A)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'*(2AA)* Where the assessee pays any sum to a National Laboratory with a specific direction that the said sum shall be used for scientific research undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority, then—

(a) there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to one and one-fourth times the sum so paid; and

(b) no deduction in respect of such sum shall be allowed under any other provision of the Income-tax Act:

Provided that every National Laboratory desirous of obtaining approval under this sub-section shall make an application in the prescribed form and manner to the prescribed authority:

Provided further that the prescribed authority may, before granting approval, call for such documents or information from the National Laboratory as it thinks necessary in order to satisfy itself about the genuineness of the activities relating to scientific research of such Laboratory.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "National Laboratory" means a scientific laboratory functioning at the national level under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and which is approved as a National Laboratory by the prescribed authority in such manner as may be prescribed. '.

Amendment of section 36.

10. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(viia)*, in sub-clause *(a)*, for the words "two per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 44C.

11. In section 44C of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) clause *(b)* shall be omitted;

(b) in the *Explanation*, clause *(iii)* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80DD.

12. In section 80DD of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 80G.

13. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(1) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(i)*,—

(a) after the words, brackets, figures and letters "or in sub-clause *(iiiab)*", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause *(iiie)*" shall be inserted;

(b) after the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause *(iiie)*" [as inserted by sub-clause *(a)* of this clause], the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause *(iiif)*" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(2) in sub-section *(2)*, in clause *(a)*,—

(a) after sub-clause *(iiid)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(iiie)* the National Foundation for Communal Harmony; or";

(b) after sub-clause *(iiie)* [as inserted by sub-clause *(a)* of this clause], the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"*(iiif)* a University or any educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf; or";

(3) in sub-section *(5)*, in clause *(vi)*, in the proviso, for the words "three assessment years", the words "five assessment years" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80HHE.

14. In section 80HHE of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, in the proviso, for the figures "1994", the figures "1995" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80-IA.

15. In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(5)*, for clause *(i)*, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'*(i) (A)* in the case of an industrial undertaking,—

(a) located in a backward State specified in the Eighth Schedule;

(b) set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power,

and which begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power on or after the 1st day of April, 1993, hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for the initial five assessment years;

(B) in the case of an industrial undertaking,—

(a) referred to in item *(a)* or item *(b)* of sub-clause *(A)*, after the initial five assessment years;

(b) other than that referred to in item *(a)* or item *(b)* of sub-clause *(A)*,

twenty-five per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking:

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this sub-clause shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-five per cent.", the words "thirty per cent." had been substituted; '.

Amendment of section 80M.

16. In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

52 of 1963.

"Provided that where any domestic company receives any income by way of dividend from the units of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, such domestic company shall, subject to the aforesaid provisions, be eligible for deduction to the extent of—

(a) four-fifth of such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994;

(b) two-fifth of such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1995,

and no deduction shall be allowed on such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1996 and any subsequent previous year. ".

Amendment of section 80P.

17. In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(3)*,—

(a) after the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I", the words, figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(b) after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I,", the word, figures and letters "section 80-IA," shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

Insertion of new section 80V.

18. After section 80U of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

Deduction from gross total income of the parent in certain cases.

"80V. Where a minor child, whose income is included in the total income of one of his parents under sub-section *(1A)* of section 64, is suffering from any disability of the nature specified in section 80U, then, in computing the total income of such parent, there shall be allowed from the gross total income of such parent a deduction of a sum to which such minor child would have been entitled under section 80U had the total income of such minor child been computed separately.".

Amendment of section 88B.

19. In section 88B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,—

(a) for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "seventy-five thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "ten per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 115AD. Tax on income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities or capital gains arising from their transfer.

20. After section 115AC of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'115AD. *(1)* Where the total income of a Foreign Institutional Investor includes—

(a) income received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in section 115AB) listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder; or 42 of 1956.

(b) income by way of short-term or long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such securities,

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income in respect of securities referred to in clause *(a)*, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(ii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of short-term capital gains referred to in clause *(b)*, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of thirty per cent.;

(iii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in clause *(b)*, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of ten per cent.; and

(iv) the amount of income-tax with which the Foreign Institutional Investor would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause *(a)* and clause *(b)*.

(2) Where the gross total income of the Foreign Institutional Investor—

(a) consists only of income in respect of securities referred to in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)*, no deduction shall be allowed to it under sections 28 to 44C or clause *(i)* or clause *(iii)* of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A;

(b) includes any income referred to in clause *(a)* or clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)*, the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced, were the gross total income of the Foreign Institutional Investor.

(3) Nothing contained in the first and second provisos to section 48 shall apply for the computation of capital gains arising out of the transfer of securities referred to in clause *(b)* of sub-section *(1)*.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) the expression "Foreign Institutional Investor" means such investor as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(b) the expression "securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(h)* of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.'. 42 of 1956.

Amendment of section 115K.

21. In section 115K of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(b)*, after the words "eating place", the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*,—

(i) in clause *(b)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, after the words "eating place", the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause *(c)*, after the words "eating place", the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(c) in sub-section *(4)*,—

(i) in clause *(a)*, in sub-clause *(ii)*, after the words "eating place", the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause *(b)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that where such person is carrying on the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle, the statement in relation to the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1993, shall be submitted by him on or before the 30th day of June, 1993.";

(d) for the existing *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) the expressions "goods carriage", "motor cab", "maxicab" and "motor vehicle" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; 59 of 1988.

(b) "vocation" includes tailoring, hair-cutting, clothes' washing, typing, photo-copying, repair work of any kind and other services of a similar nature.'.

Amendment of section 115N.

22. In section 115N of the Income-tax Act, for the words "retail trade or eating place or vocation", the words "the business of retail trade or from the business of running an eating place or from the business of

operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle or from any vocation" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 143.

23. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1A)*,—

(i) for clause *(a)*, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"*(a)* Where as a result of the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) the income declared by any person in the return is increased; or

(ii) the loss declared by such person in the return is reduced or is converted into income,

the Assessing Officer shall,—

(A) in a case where the increase in income under sub-clause *(i)* of this clause has increased the total income of such person, further increase the amount of tax payable under sub-section *(1)* by an additional income-tax calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. on the difference between the tax on the total income so increased and the tax that would have been chargeable had such total income been reduced by the amount of adjustments and specify the additional income-tax in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)*;

(B) in a case where the loss so declared is reduced under sub-clause *(ii)* of this clause or the aforesaid adjustments have the effect of converting that loss into income, calculate a sum (hereinafter referred to as additional income-tax) equal to twenty per cent. of the tax that would have been chargeable on the amount of the adjustments as if it had been the total income of such person and specify the additional income-tax so calculated in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)*;

(C) where any refund is due under sub-section *(1)*, reduce the amount of such refund by an amount equivalent to the additional income-tax calculated under sub-clause *(A)* or sub-clause *(B)*, as the case may be.";

(ii) the *Explanation* shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 194.

24. In section 194 of the Income-tax Act, the second proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of section 196B.

25. In section 196B of the Income-tax Act, in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "Where any income is payable in respect of units referred to in section 115AB to an Offshore Fund", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Where any income in respect of units referred to in section 115AB or by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such units is payable to an Offshore Fund".

Amendment of section 196C.

26. In section 196C of the Income-tax Act, in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "Where any income by way of interest or dividends is payable in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC to a non-resident", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Where any income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC or by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such bonds or shares is payable to a non-resident".

Insertion of new section 196D.

27. After section 196C of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

Income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities.

"196D. (1) Where any income in respect of securities referred to in clause *(a)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 115AD is payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor, the person responsible for making the payment shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent.

(2) No deduction of tax shall be made from any income, by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD, payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor.".

Amendment of section 197.

28. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after the figures "193,", the figures "194," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205

29. In sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "and section 196C", the words, figures and letters ", section 196C and section 196D" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Insertion of new Chapter XIX-B.

30. After Chapter XIX-A of the Income-tax Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

'CHAPTER XIX-B

ADVANCE RULINGS

Definitions.

245N. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "advance ruling" means the determination, by the Authority, of a question of law or fact specified in the application in relation to a transaction which has been undertaken, or is proposed to be undertaken, by the applicant;

(b) "applicant" means a non-resident making an application;

(c) "application" means an application made to the Authority under sub-section *(1)* of section 245Q;

(d) "Authority" means the Authority for Advance Rulings constituted under section 245-O;

(e) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Authority;

(f) "Member" means a Member of the Authority and includes the Chairman.

Authority for Advance Rulings .

245-O. *(1)* **The Central Government shall constitute an Authority for giving advance rulings, to be known as "Authority for Advance Rulings".**

(2) **The Authority shall consist of the following Members appointed by the Central Government, namely:—**

(a) **a Chairman, who is a retired Judge of the Supreme Court;**

(b) **an officer of the Indian Revenue Service who is qualified to be a member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes;**

(c) **an officer of the Indian Legal Service who is, or is qualified to be, an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.**

(3) **The salaries and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed.**

(4) **The Central Government shall provide the Authority with such officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of the powers of the Authority under this Act.**

(5) **The office of the Authority shall be located in Delhi.**

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings.

245P. No proceeding before, or pronouncement of advance ruling by, the Authority shall be questioned or shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Authority.

Application for advance ruling.

245Q. *(1)* An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought.

(2) The application shall be made in quadruplicate and be accompanied by a fee of two thousand five hundred rupees.

(3) An applicant may withdraw an application within thirty days from the date of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

245R. *(1)* On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the Commissioner and, if necessary, call upon him to furnish the relevant records:

Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the Commissioner.

(2) The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for, by order, either allow or reject the application:

Provided that the Authority shall not allow the application where the question raised in the application,—

(a) is already pending in his case before any income-tax authority, the Appellate Tribunal or any court;

(b) involves determination of fair market value of any property;

(c) relates to a transaction which is designed *prima facie* for the avoidance of income-tax:

Provided further that no application shall be rejected under this sub-section unless an opportunity has been given to the applicant of being heard:

Provided also that where the application is rejected, reasons for such rejection shall be given in the order.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section *(2)* shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner.

(4) Where an application is allowed under sub-section (2), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or obtained by the Authority, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application.

(5) On a request received from the applicant, the Authority shall, before pronouncing its advance ruling, provide an opportunity to the applicant of being heard, either in person or through a duly authorised representative.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "authorised representative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in sub-section *(2)* of section 288, as if the applicant were an assessee.

(6) The Authority shall pronounce its advance ruling in writing within six months of the receipt of application.

(7) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority, duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.

Applicability of advance ruling.

245S. *(1)* The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority under section 245R shall be binding only—

(a) on the applicant who had sought it;

(b) in respect of the transaction in relation to which the ruling had been sought; and

(c) on the Commissioner, and the income-tax authorities subordinate to him, in respect of the applicant and the said transaction.

(2) The advance ruling referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be binding as aforesaid unless there is a change in law or facts on the basis of which the advance ruling has been pronounced.

Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances.

245T. *(1)* Where the Authority finds, on a representation made to it by the Commissioner or otherwise, that an advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section *(6)* of section 245R has been obtained by the applicant by fraud or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void *ab initio* and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply (after excluding the period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section) to the applicant as if such advance ruling had never been made.

(2) A copy of the order made under sub-section *(1)* shall be sent to the applicant and the Commissioner.

Powers of the Authority.

245U. *(1)* The Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as are referred to in section 131. (5 of 1908.)

(2) The Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code. (2 of 1974.) (45 of 1860.)

Procedure of Authority.

245V. The Authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under this Act.'.

Amendment of section 253.

31. In section 253 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section *(6)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"*(6)* An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the 1st day of June, 1992, irrespective of the date of initiation of the assessment proceedings relating thereto, be accompanied by a fee of,—

(a) where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) where the total income of the assessee computed as aforesaid in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand and five hundred rupees:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section *(2)* or a memoradum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section *(4)*.".

Amendment of section 269UC.

32. In section 269UC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, for the words "three months", the words "four months" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of section 269UD.

33. In section 269UD of the Income-tax Act,—

(1) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(a) in the opening portion, for the words "The appropriate authority", the words, brackets, figures and letters "Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(1A)* and *(1B)*, the appropriate authority" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(b) the words "and for reasons to be recorded in writing," shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(c) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

'Provided further that where the statement referred to in section 269UC in respect of any immovable property is received by the appropriate authority on or after the 1st day of June, 1993, the provisions of the first proviso shall have effect as if for the words "two months", the words "three months" had been substituted:';

(d) in the existing second proviso,—

(i) for the words "Provided further", the words "Provided also" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(ii) for the words "preceding proviso", the words "the first and second provisos" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(e) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end with effect from the Ist day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned, where any matter relating to the property is pending in any court for decision, with reference to the date of final disposal of such pending matter or where any stay order has been issued by such court, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay order.";

(2) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"*(1A)* Before making an order under sub-section *(1)*, the appropriate authority shall give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the person in occupation of the immovable property if the transferor is not in occupation of the property, the transferee and to every other person whom the appropriate authority knows to be interested in the property.

(1B) Every order made by the appropriate authority under sub-section *(1)* shall specify the grounds on which it is made.".

Amendment of section 269UE.

34. In section 269UE of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) for the words "free from all encumbrances", the words, brackets, figures and letters "in terms of the agreement for transfer referred to in sub-section *(1)* of section 269UC " shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(ii) the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that where the appropriate authority, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the transferee or other persons interested in the said property, under sub-section *(1A)* of section 269UD, is of the opinion that any encumbrance on the property or leasehold interest specified in the aforesaid agreement for transfer is so specified with a view to defeat the provisions of this Chapter, it may, by order, declare such encumbrance or leasehold interest to be void and thereupon the aforesaid property shall vest in the Central Government free from such encumbrance or leasehold interest.";

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that the provisions of this sub-section and sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* shall not apply where the person in possession of the immovable property, in respect of which an order under sub-section *(1)* of section 269UD is made, is a *bonafide* holder of any encumbrance on such property or a *bonafide* lessee of such property, if the said encumbrance or lease has not been declared void under the proviso to sub-section *(1)* and such person is eligible to continue in possession of such property even after the transfer in terms of the aforesaid agreement for transfer.".

Amendment of section 273A.

35. In section 273A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section *(4)*,—

(i) the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(ii) in the proviso, for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.

Insertion of Eighth Schedule.

36. After the Seventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 80-IA *(5)*]

LIST OF BACKWARD STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(1) Arunachal Pradesh

(2) Assam

(3) Goa

(4) Himachal Pradesh

(5) Jammu and Kashmir

(6) Manipur

(7) Meghalaya

(8) Mizoram

(9) Nagaland

(10) Sikkim

(11) Tripura

(12) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(13) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(14) Daman and Diu

(15) Lakshadweep

(16) Pondicherry.".

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957.

Amendment of section 2.

37. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause *(ea)*, in the *Explanation*, in clause *(b)*, the words "or any land held by the assessee as stock-in-trade for a period of three years from the date of its acquisition by him" shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 5.

38. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after clause *(v)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"*(vi)* one house or part of a house belonging to an individual or a Hindu undivided family; ".

Amendment of section 18B.

39. In section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section *(4)*, the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958.

Amendment of section 5.

40. In section 5 of the Gift- tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act),—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*,—

(i) after clause *(iid)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(iie)* being an individual who is a non-resident Indian, once out of the moneys standing to his credit in an account opened and operated in accordance with the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this clause, "non-resident Indian" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause *(e)* of section 115C of the Income-tax Act;';

(ii) in clause *(vii)*, for the words "ten thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "twenty thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substitued with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of Schedule II.

41. In Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act,—

(a) in the opening portion, occurring after the heading "RULES FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY GIFTED",—

(i) for the words "The value of any property", the figures and words "1. Subject to the provisions of rules 2 to 7, the value of any property" shall be substitued;

(ii) for the words "the Wealth-tax Act", the words, figures and brackets "the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act)" shall be substituted; 27 of 1957.

(b) after rule 1 as so numbered, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

Quoted shares and debentures of companies.

'2. The value of an equity share or a preference share in any company or a debenture of any company which is a quoted share or a quoted debenture shall be taken as the value quoted in respect of such share or debenture on the date on which the gift was made or where there is no such quotation on such date, the quotation on the date closest to such date and immediately preceding such date.

Explanation.—The words and expressions used in this rule and rules 3 to 7 but not defined and defined in rule 2 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in rule 2 of that Schedule.

Special provision for quoted shares of companies.

3. Notwithstanding anything in rule 2, the value of an equity share in any company which is a quoted share may, at the option of the assessee or a company, be taken on the basis of the average of the value quoted on the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year and the values quoted in respect of such share on the said dates in relation to each of the immediately preceding nine assessment years, or where there is no such quotation on any of the aforesaid dates, the quotation on the date closest to the said date and immediately preceding such date:

Provided that where for any reason the value of such share is quoted in relation to lesser number of assessment years than the said nine assessment years, then the value or values so quoted shall be taken into account for the purposes of the aforesaid average:

Provided further that where the assessee opts for the average of the values so quoted, he shall get such values certified by an accountant and attach the certificate to the return of gifts in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, "accountant" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* below sub-section *(2)* of section 288 of the Income-tax Act.

Unquoted preference shares.

4. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-rule *(2)*, the value of an unquoted preference share in any company shall,—

(a) where the preference share is issued before the date on which the gift was made at a rate of dividend of not less than eight per cent., be the paid-up value of such share; and

(b) where the preference share is issued before the said date at a rate of dividend of less than eight per cent., be the adjusted paid-up value of such share.

(2) Where no dividend has been paid in respect of an unquoted preference share by any company continuously for not less than three accounting years ending on the date on which the gift was made or, in a case where the accounting year of the company does not end on that date, for not less than three continuous accounting years ending on a date immediately before the date on which the gift was made, the paid-up value or, as the case may be, the adjusted paid-up value shall be reduced—

(a) in the case of a non-cumulative preference share, as indicated in the Table below:–

TABLE

Number of accounting years ending on the date on which the gift was made or, in a case where the accounting year does not end on that date, the number of accounting years ending on a date immediately preceding the date on which the gift was made, for which no dividend has been paid	Rate of reduction	
(1)	(2)	
Three years	10%	of the paid-up value or the adjusted paid-up value, as the case may be;
Four years	20%	
Five years	30%	
Six years and above	40%	

(b) in the case of a cumulative preference share, by one-half of the rates specified in the aforesaid Table.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, "adjusted paid-up value", in relation to a preference share, means an amount which bears to the paid-up value of the preference share the same proportion as the stipulated rate of dividend [being the rate of dividend on the preference share specified in the terms of issue of such share, and in a case where such dividend is required to be increased under the provisions of section 3 of the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960, the rate of dividend as so increased] on such share bears to the rate of eight per cent. 63 of 1960.

Unquoted equity shares in companies other than investment companies.

5. *(1)* The value of an unquoted equity share in any company, other than an investment company, shall be determined in the manner set out in sub-rule *(2)*.

(2) The value of all the liabilities as shown in the balance sheet of such company shall be deducted from the value of all its assets shown in that balance sheet; the net amount so arrived at shall be divided by the total amount of its paid-up equity share capital as shown in the balance sheet; the result multiplied by the paid-up value of each equity share shall be the break-up value of each unquoted equity share, and an amount equal to eighty per cent. of the break-up value so determined shall be the value of the unquoted equity share for the purposes of this Act.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule *(2)*,—

(a) the following amounts shown as assets in the balance sheet shall not be treated as assets, namely:—

(i) any amount paid as advance tax under the Income-tax Act;

(ii) any amount shown in the balance sheet including the debit balance of the profit and loss account or the profit and loss appropriation account which does not represent the value of any asset;

(b) the following amounts shown as liabilities in the balance sheet shall not be treated as liabilities, namely:—

(i) the paid-up capital in respect of equity shares;

(ii) the amount set apart for payment of dividends on preference shares and equity shares where such dividends have not been declared before the date on which the gift was made at a general body meeting of the company;

(iii) reserves, by whatever name called, other than those set apart towards depreciation;

(iv) credit balance of the profit and loss account;

(v) any amount representing provision for taxation, other than the amount referred to in sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(a)*, to the extent of the excess over the tax payable with reference to the book profits in accordance with the law applicable thereto;

(vi) any amount representing contingent liabilities other than arrears of dividends payable in respect of cumulative preference shares.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, "balance sheet", in relation to any company, means the balance sheet of such company (including the Notes annexed thereto and forming part of the accounts) as drawn up on the date on which the gift was made and, where there is no such balance sheet, the balance sheet drawn up on a date immediately preceding that date, and, in the absence of both, the balance sheet drawn up on a date immediately after the date on which the gift was made.

Unquoted equity shares in investment companies.

6. *(1)* Subject to rule 7, the value of an unquoted equity share in an investment company shall be determined in the manner specified in sub-rule *(2)*.

(2) The value of all the liabilities as shown in the balance sheet of such company shall be deducted from the value of all its assets shown in that balance sheet; the net amount so arrived at shall be divided by the total paid-up equity share capital of the company as shown in the balance sheet, and the result multiplied by the paid-up value of each equity share shall be the value of the unquoted equity share in that investment company for the purposes of this Act.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule *(2)*, the value of an asset disclosed in the balance sheet of the company shall be taken to be its value determined in accordance with the rules as applicable to that particular asset and, in the absence of any such rule, the value of such asset shall be its value as determined under rule 20 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act.

(4) For the purposes of this rule,—

(a) "balance sheet" has the same meaning as in rule 5;

(b) the amounts referred to in sub-rule *(3)* of rule 5 shall not be treated as assets or liabilities.

(5) For the purpose of facilitating the valuation of unquoted equity shares under this rule and rule 7, the company concerned shall have such valuation made by its auditors appointed under section 224 of the Companies Act, 1956, and a certificate of the auditors relating to such valuation in the prescribed form shall be furnished to the Assessing Officer and the shareholders of the company; and the valuation made by the auditors shall be taken into account in the assessment of the shareholders of the company.

1 of 1956.

Unquoted equity shares in interlocked companies.

7. *(1)* The value of an unquoted equity share in one of the two interlocked companies held by the other interlocked company for the purposes of rule 6 shall be equal to the paid-up value of such share or the value determined under sub-rule *(2)*, whichever is higher.

(2) For the purpose of sub-rule *(1)*, the aggregate value of all the equity shares in an interlocked company shall be arrived at by multiplying the maintainable profits of such company by—

(a) the fraction 100/8.5, in a case where the gross total income of the company consists, to the extent of not less than 51 per cent. of income chargeable under the head "Income from house property" under the Income-tax Act; or

(b) the fraction 100/10, in the case of any other interlocked company,

and the resultant amount divided by the number of such equity shares shall be the value of such an equity share in such company.

(3) The maintainable profits of the company, for the purpose of sub-rule *(2)*, shall be computed in the following manner, namely:—

(a) the book profits of the company for the five accounting years of the company immediately preceding the date on which the gift was made shall first be ascertained;

(b) adjustments shall be made to the book profits for each of the said five years for all non-recurring and extraordinary items of income and expenditure and losses;

(c) adjustments shall be made to the book profits for expenditure which is not of a revenue nature but is debited in the accounts and for receipts which are in the nature of revenue receipts but are not accounted for in the profit and loss account;

(d) any development rebate or investment allowance debited in the books of account shall be added back to the book profits;

(e) the tax liability of the company on the book profits, arrived at after the adjustments at items *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)*, shall be deducted from such book profits;

(f) amounts required for paying dividends on preference share or shares with prior rights shall be deducted from such book profits;

(g) the aggregate of the book profits for the five accounting years so arrived at, divided by 5, shall be the maintainable profits of the company.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, "interlocked companies" means any two investment companies each of which holds shares in the other company.'.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.

42. In the Customs Act, 1962,—

(*1*) in section 129A,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the second proviso, for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for sub-section (*6*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*6*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the 1st day of June, 1993, irrespective of the date of demand of duty and interest or of levy of penalty in relation to which the appeal is made, be accompanied by a fee of,—

(*a*) where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of customs in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred rupees;

(*b*) where the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of customs in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand rupees:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*4*).";

(*2*) in section 129C, in sub-section (*4*), for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "one lakh rupees" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in section 129E,—

(*a*) for the words "pending the appeal", the words "before presenting the appeal" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where an appeal is to be presented before the Collector (Appeals), the Principal Collector of Customs or the Collector of Customs authorised by such Principal Collector may, on an application made by the aforesaid person in such form and in such manner as may be specified by rules made in this behalf, if he is of opinion, to be recorded in writing, that the deposit of duty and interest or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, allow deposit of the duty and interest or penalty in instalments or dispense with such deposit, in whole or in part, and such application shall be disposed of by the Principal Collector of Customs or Collector of Customs, as the case may be, within forty-five days of the date of receipt of the application and such order made by the Principal Collector of Customs or Collector of Customs, as the case may be, shall be final.".

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

43. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

44. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

(*1*) in section 35B,—

(*a*) in sub-section *(1)*, in the second proviso, for the words "ten thousand rupees", the words "fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for sub-section (*6*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*6*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the 1st day of June, 1993, irrespective of the date of demand of duty or of levy of penalty in relation to which the appeal is made, be accompanied by a fee of,—

(*a*) where the amount of duty demanded and penalty levied by any Central Excise Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred rupees;

(*b*) where the amount of duty demanded and penalty levied by any Central Excise Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand rupees:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*4*).";

(*2*) in section 35D, in sub-section (*3*), for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "one lakh rupees" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in section 35F,—

(*a*) for the words "pending the appeal", the words "before presenting the appeal" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where an appeal is to be presented before the Collector (Appeals), the Principal Collector of Central Excise or the Collector of Central Excise authorised by such Principal Collector may, on an application made by the aforesaid person in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, if he is of opinion, to be recorded in writing, that the deposit of duty or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person, allow deposit of the duty or penalty in instalments or dispense with such deposit, in whole or in part, and such application shall be disposed of by the Principal Collector of Central Excise or Collector of Central Excise, as the case may be, within forty-five days of the date of receipt of the application and such order made by the Principal Collector of Central Excise or Collector of Central Excise, as the case may be, shall be final.".

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

45. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 43 and 45 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 28,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 4,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 19,400 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall,—

(i) in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in section 88 having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under that section, and the income-tax as so reduced;

(ii) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item *(i)*, having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 exceeds Rs. 28,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 24,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus 35* per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

	Rate of income-tax
On the whole of the total income	40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every firm having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

	Rate of income-tax
On the whole of the total income	30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	45 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(a) where the person is resident in India—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act,1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—	
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(A) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(D) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(E) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(ii) in the case of any other person—	
(A) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(D) on income by way of long-term capital gains,—	
(1) in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families	20 per cent.;
(2) in any other case [except a company referred to in sub-item *(b)* of item 2]	30 per cent.;
(E) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.
2. In the case of a company—	
(a) where the company is a domestic company—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;

(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles — 40 per cent.;

(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races — 40 per cent.;

(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security) — 21.5 per cent.;

(b) where the company is not a domestic company—

(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company — 25 per cent.;

(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles — 40 per cent.;

(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races — 40 per cent.;

(iv) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency — 25 per cent.;

(v) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the first proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern, or in respect of any computer software referred to in the second proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to a person resident in India — 30 per cent.;

(vi) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b)(v)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976 — 50 per cent.;

(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 — 30 per cent.;

(vii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976 — 50 per cent.;

(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 — 30 per cent.;

(viii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security — 44 per cent.;

(ix) on income by way of long-term capital gains — 40 per cent.;

(x) on any other income — 65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of item 1 *(b) (i)* of this Part, "investment income" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(a) sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax, and

(b) sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 28,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 4,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 19,400 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall,—

(i) in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in section 88 having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A, and the income-tax as so reduced,

(ii) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item *(i)*, having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994 exceeds Rs. 28,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 24,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A and the income-tax as so reduced, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax :

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every firm having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	45 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2*(9)(d)*]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.— Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(b)* or sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)*] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.– Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)* shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.— Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.— Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 7.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 8.—*(1)* Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(2)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991, or the 1st day ofApril, 1992,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April,1992,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April,

1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(8)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994.

(3) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985 (32 of 1985), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986 (23 of 1986), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987 (11 of 1987), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 (26 of 1988), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989 (13 of 1989), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1990 (12 of 1990), or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991(49 of 1991), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992 (18 of 1992), shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

Rule 9— Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 10.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 11.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 43]

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 1, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 4, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 5,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 0507.10), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 0507.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 7, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 8, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12, 0802.90, 0804.10 and 0806.20), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(6) in Chapter 9,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 0901.11, 0901.12, 0901.21, 0901.22, 0901.30 and 0901.40, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "85% less 13 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.0902.10, 0902.20, 0902.30, 0902.40 and 0903.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "85% less 26 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos.0904.11 and 0904.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "77.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.20 and 0905.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading Nos. 0908.10 and 0908.30, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "77.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(vi) in sub-heading No.0908.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(vii) in sub-heading Nos. 0909.10, 0909.20, 0909.30, 0909.40, 0909.50, 0910.10, 0910.20, 0910.30, 0910.40, 0910.50, 0910.91 and 0910.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 12,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos.1201.00, 1202.10, 1202.20, 1203.00, 1204.00, 1205.00, 1206.00, 1207.10, 1207.20, 1207.30, 1207.40, 1207.50, 1207.60, 1207.91, 1207.92 and 1207.99, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 1208.10, 1208.90, 1209.11, 1209.19, 1209.21, 1209.22, 1209.23, 1209.24, 1209.25, 1209.26, 1209.29, 1209.30, 1209.91, 1209.99, 1210.10, 1210.20, 1211.10, 1211.20, 1211.90, 1212.10, 1212.20, 1212.30, 1212.91, 1212.92, 1212.99, 1213.00, 1214.10 and 1214.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 13,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 1301.20), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No.1301.20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 15,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos.1501.00, 1502.00, 1503.00, 1504.10, 1504.20, 1504.30, 1505.10, 1505.90 and 1506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.1507.10, 1507.90, 1508.10, 1508.90, 1509.10, 1509.90, 1510.00, 1511.10, 1511.90, 1512.11, 1512.19, 1512.21, 1512.29, 1513.11, 1513.19, 1513.21, 1513.29, 1514.10, 1514.90, 1515.11, 1515.19, 1515.21, 1515.29, 1515.30, 1515.40, 1515.50, 1515.60 and 1515.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 1516.10, 1516.20, 1517.10, 1517.90, 1518.00, 1519.11, 1519.12, 1519.13, 1519.19, 1519.20, 1520.10, 1520.90, 1521.10, 1521.90 and 1522.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 16, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 17, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 18, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 19, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 20, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 21, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 22,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 2201.10, 2201.90, 2202.10 and 2202.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 2203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 2204.10, 2204.21 and 2204.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.100 per litre or 315%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading No. 2204.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading Nos. 2205.10 and 2205.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.100 per litre or 315%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(vi) in sub-heading No. 2206.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(vii) in sub-heading No. 2207.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.300 per litre or 400%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(viii) in sub-heading No. 2207.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "105%" shall be substituted;

(ix) in sub-heading Nos. 2208.10, 2208.20, 2208.30, 2208.40, 2208.50 and 2208.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.300 per litre or 400%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(x) in sub-heading No. 2209.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 23, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 24, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 25,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos.2504.10, 2504.90 and 2527.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2504.10, 2504.90 and 2527.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 26, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 27, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No.2716.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 28, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 29,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos.2917.37, 2933.71, 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40, 2939.50, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2917.37, 2933.71, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "79%" shall respectively be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 30,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 3001.10, 3001.20, 3001.90, 3002.10, 3002.20, 3002.31, 3002.39, 3002.90, 3003.10, 3003.20, 3003.31, 3003.39, 3003.40, 3003.90, 3004.10, 3004.20, 3004.31, 3004.32, 3004.39, 3004.40, 3004.50 and 3004.90, for the

entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.3005.10, 3005.90, 3006.10, 3006.20, 3006.30, 3006.40, 3006.50 and 3006.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 31, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos.3102.21, 3105.20, 3105.51, 3105.59, 3105.60 and 3105.90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 32,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No.3201.90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No.3201.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 33, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 34,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos.3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 35, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 36, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 37, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 38, —

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos.3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 40,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos. 4010.10, 4010.91 and 4010.99), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 4010.10, 4010.91 and 4010.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 41,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos.4101.10, 4101.21, 4101.22, 4101.29, 4101.30, 4101.40, 4102.10, 4102.21, 4102.29, 4103.10, 4103.20 and 4103.90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.4101.10, 4101.21, 4101.22, 4101.29, 4101.30, 4101.40, 4102.10, 4102.21, 4102.29, 4103.10, 4103.20 and 4103.90, for the entry in column(4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 42, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 43, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 44, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 45, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(40) in Chapter 46, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 47, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 48, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 49,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 4901.10, 4901.91, 4901.99, 4902.10, 4902.90, 4903.00, 4904.00, 4905.10, 4905.91, 4905.99 and 4906.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 4907.00, 4908.10, 4908.90, 4909.00, 4910.00, 4911.10, 4911.91 and 4911.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 50, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No . 5002.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(45) in Chapter 51, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(46) in Chapter 52,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 5201.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 5201.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 53, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 54, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 55, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 56, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 57, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 58, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 59, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter 60, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 61, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 62, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 63, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(58) in Chapter 64, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(59) in Chapter 65, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(60) in Chapter 66, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(61) in Chapter 67, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(62) in Chapter 68, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(63) in Chapter 69, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(64) in Chapter 70, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(65) in Chapter 71, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(66) in Chapter 72, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(67) in Chapter 73, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(68) in Chapter 74, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(69) in Chapter 75, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(70) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(71) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(72) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(73) in Chapter 80, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(74) in Chapter 81, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(75) in Chapter 82, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(76) in Chapter 83, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(77) in Chapter 84,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (*ii*) to (*iv*) of this item and sub-heading Nos. 8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50, 8482.80, 8482.91 and 8482.99], the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8407.10, 8407.21, 8407.29, 8407.31, 8407.32, 8407.33, 8407.34, 8407.90, 8408.10, 8408.20, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8409.91, 8409.99, 8413.11, 8413.19, 8413.20, 8413.30, 8413.91, 8414.30, 8414.51, 8414.59, 8414.60, 8414.80, 8414.90, 8415.10, 8415.81, 8415.82, 8415.83, 8415.90, 8418.21, 8418.22, 8418.29, 8418.30, 8418.40 , 8418.50, 8418.91, 8418.99, 8422.11, 8422.90 , 8423.10, 8423.81, 8423.82, 8423.89, 8424.10, 8450.11, 8450.12, 8450.19, 8450.20, 8450.90, 8452.10, 8452.90, 8469.10, 8469.21, 8469.29, 8469.31, 8469.39, 8470.10, 8470.21, 8470.29, 8470.30, 8470.40, 8470.50, 8470.90, 8471.10, 8471.20, 8471.91, 8471.92, 8471.93, 8471.99, 8472.10, 8472.20, 8472.30, 8472.90, 8473.30, 8476.11, 8476.19, 8481.20, 8481.30, 8481.40, 8481.80, 8481.90, 8483.10, 8483.20, 8483.30, 8483.40, 8483.50, 8483.60, 8483.90, 8484.10, 8484.90, 8485.10 and 8485.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 8442.50, 8448.20, 8448.31, 8448.32, 8448.33, 8448.39, 8448.41, 8448.42 and 8448.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading No. 8481.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(78) in Chapter 85,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (*ii*) and (*iii*) of this item], the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8501.20, 8501.31, 8501.32, 8501.33, 8501.34, 8501.40, 8501.51, 8501.52, 8501.53, 8501.61, 8501.62, 8501.63, 8501.64, 8502.11, 8502.12, 8502.13, 8502.20, 8502.30, 8502.40 , 8503.00, 8504.21, 8504.22, 8504.23, 8504.31, 8504.32, 8504.33, 8504.34, 8504.40, 8504.50, 8504.90, 8505.20, 8505.30, 8505.90, 8508.10, 8508.20, 8508.80 8508.90, 8514.10, 8514.20, 8514.30, 8515.11, 8515.19, 8515.21, 8515.29, 8515.31, 8515.39, 8515.80, 8515.90, 8516.90, 8530.10, 8530.80, 8530.90, 8535.10, 8535.21, 8535.29, 8535.30, 8535.40 and 8535.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 8514.40 and 8514.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(79) in Chapter 86,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 8601.10, 8601.20, 8602.10 and 8602.90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8601.10, 8601.20, 8602.10 and 8602.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(80) in Chapter 87, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8710.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(81) in Chapter 88, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(82) in Chapter 89, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8908.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(83) in Chapter 90,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. 9021.11, 9021.19, 9021.21, 9021.29, 9021.30, 9021.40, 9021.50, 9021.90 and sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (*ii*) and (*iii*) of this item], the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 9011.10, 9011.20, 9011.80, 9012.10, 9014.10, 9014.20, 9014.80, 9015.10, 9015.20, 9015.30, 9015.40, 9015.80, 9017.10, 9017.20, 9017.30, 9017.80, 9024.10, 9024.80, 9025.11, 9025.19, 9025.20, 9025.80, 9026.10,

9026.20, 9026.80, 9027.10, 9027.20, 9027.30, 9027.40, 9027.50, 9027.80, 9028.10, 9028.20, 9028.30, 9029.10, 9029.20, 9030.10, 9030.20, 9030.31, 9030.39, 9030.40, 9030.81, 9030.89, 9031.10, 9031.20, 9031.30, 9031.40, 9031.80, 9032.10, 9032.20, 9032.81 and 9032.89, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading No. 9023.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(84) in Chapter 91, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(85) in Chapter 92, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(86) in Chapter 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(87) in Chapter 94, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(88) in Chapter 95, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(89) in Chapter 96, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(90) in Chapter 97,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 9704.00 and 9705.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 9704.00 and 9705.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(91) in Chapter 98,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 9801.00 and 9802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 9803.00, for the entry in column (4) , the entry "345%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 9804.10 and 9804.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading No. 9805.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75%" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading No. 9805.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* section 45]

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) under the heading "*Rules for the interpretation of this Schedule*", in rule 5,—

(a) for the words "Chapter Notes", the words " Sub-heading Notes" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "Section Notes", the words "Chapter and Section Notes" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading Nos. 1501.00 , 1506.11, 1506.12, 1506.20 and 1507.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 17, in sub-heading No. 1702.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 19, in sub-heading Nos. 1901.19 and 1901.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 22,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2201.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60 paise" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2201.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 60 paise *plus* 5 paise for every 100 millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 200 millilitres" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2202.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2202.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "95 paise" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2202.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1.05" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2202.14, for the entry in column (4), the entry " Rs. 1.05 *plus* 20 paise for every 100 millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 300 millilitres" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(6) in Chapter 24,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2404.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2404.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 8.60 per thousand " shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 2404.41 and 2404.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 25, in sub-heading No. 2503.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 27,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 2707.10, 2707.20, 2707.30, 2707.60 and 2707.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2708.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2710.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,230 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2710.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,035 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2710.13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,200 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2710.32, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,100 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2710.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 500 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 2710.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 175 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 2710.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per kilolitre at 15^{0}C" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading Nos. 2710.60, 2710.70 and 2710.80, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 2710.91 and 2710.92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading Nos. 2710.93 and 2710.94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading No. 2710.95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading Nos. 2710.99, 2712.10, 2712.20, 2712.90, 2713.11 and 2713.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 2713.20, 2713.30, 2714.10 and 2715.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 175 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 28,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2801.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2814.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,200 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 29,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 14 per cubic metre of the gas at normal pressure at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2903.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 32, in sub-heading No. 3204.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 33,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 3301.00, 3302.10, 3302.90 and 3303.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3304.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 3305.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 3305.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 3306.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 3307.10, 3307.20 and 3307.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 3307.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 3307.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 34,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 3401.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3401.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 3403.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne " shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 3404.00, 3406.00 and 3407.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 35,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 3501.00, 3502.00, 3503.00 and 3504.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3505.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 3505.20, 3505.90 and 3507.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 36,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 3601.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3602.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 3603.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 37,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 3701.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3702.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 28 per square metre" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 3703.10, 3703.20, 3704.10 and 3704.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3909.60, 3915.90, 3921.11, 3922.10, 3922.20, 3922.90, 3923.11, 3923.19, 3923.90, 3924.11, 3924.19, 3924.90, 3925.10, 3925.20, 3925.30, 3925.91, 3925.99, 3926.10 and 3926.90), the entry "50%" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 40,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 4001.00,4002.00,4003.00 and 4004.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 4005.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4006.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 4007.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 4008.11 and 4008.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 4008.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 4010.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 4011.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 50 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 4011.39 and 4011.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,100 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 4011.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading No. 4011.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry " Rs. 700 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 4011.70, for the entry in column (4), the entry " Rs. 2,100 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading Nos. 4011.80 and 4011.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading No. 4011.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading No. 4012.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry " Rs. 40 per flap" shall be substituted;

(p) in sub-heading No. 4012.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(q) in sub-heading Nos. 4013.30, 4013.40 and 4013.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per tube" shall be substituted;

(r) in sub-heading No. 4013.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 150 per tube" shall be substituted;

(s) in sub-heading No. 4013.70, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per tube" shall be substituted;

(t) in sub-heading No. 4013.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,150 per tube" shall be substituted;

(u) in sub-heading No. 4013.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 115 per tube" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading Nos. 4014.90 and 4015.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(w) in sub-heading No. 4016.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 43, in sub-heading No. 4301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% " shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 44,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 4404.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 4409.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4410.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 45, in sub-heading No. 4501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 48,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 4801.10 and 4801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 4802.20, 4802.91, 4802.99, 4803.00, 4804.19, 4804.29, 4804.30, 4805.19, 4805.20, 4805.30, 4805.90, 4806.10, 4806.20, 4806.90, 4807.10, 4807.92, 4807.99, 4808.10, 4808.90, 4810.10, 4810.20, 4810.90, 4811.10 and 4811.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 4811.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 4811.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 4812.00, 4813.00, 4814.00, 4817.00, 4818.00, 4819.90, 4820.00, 4821.00, 4822.00, 4823.11, 4823.12, 4823.14 and 4823.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 49, in sub-heading No. 4901.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 51,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5102.90 and 5105.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5107.24, for the entry in column (4), the entry "3%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5107.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "6%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 5107.41 and 5107.42, for the entry in column (4), the entry "3%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5107.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 5107.91 and 5107.92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "5%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5107.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "12%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 5108.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 53,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5301.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5302.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5303.31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1.50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5304.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5306.29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 5307.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5308.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 54,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5401.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5401.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5401.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 55,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5503.12 and 5503.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5503.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 56,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5601.00, 5602.10, 5602.90, 5603.00, 5604.00, 5605.90 and 5606.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5607.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 5607.90 and 5608.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 57,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5701.11 and 5701.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5702.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5702.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 58,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5801.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 15%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 5802.12, 5802.19 and 5804.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 5804.19 and 5804.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5805.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry " 25% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 5806.10 and 5806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 59,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5903.19, 5903.29 and 5903.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* Rs. 15 per square metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5904.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5904.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5904.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5905.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 5906.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, under Chapter 52, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5906.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, under Chapter 54 or 55, as the case may be, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 5906.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 5906.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 5907.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading No. 5908.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 5909.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 60,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 6001.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10% " shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6001.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% " shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 62, in sub-heading No. 6202.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 63, in sub-heading No. 6301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 68,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 6801.10 and 6802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 6804.10, 6804.20, 6804.30 and 6804.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6805.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 69,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 6901.00, 6902.10, 6902.90, 6903.90 and 6904.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 6905.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 6906.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "55%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 6906.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 6908.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 6909.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 6909.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading Nos. 6909.90 and 6911.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7101.80 and 7101.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 72, after NOTE 3 , the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely:—

"4. In relation to flat-rolled products of this Chapter, the process of hardening or tempering shall amount to manufacture.";

(40) in Chapter 73,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7318.10 and 7318.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7321.10 and 7321.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7321.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 74, in sub-heading Nos. 7401.10, 7401.20, 7402.00, 7403.11, 7403.12, 7403.13, 7403.19, 7403.21, 7403.22, 7403.23, 7403.29, 7404.00, 7405.00, 7407.11, 7407.12, 7407.29, 7408.11, 7408.19, 7408.21, 7408.29, 7409.10, 7409.20, 7409.30, 7409.40, 7409.90, 7410.11, 7410.12, 7410.21, 7410.22, 7413.00, 7415.31, 7415.32 and 7415.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(45) in Chapter 82, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(46) in Chapter 83,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 8302.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8303.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 8304.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 8307.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 8309.10 and 8309.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "6 paise each" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 8310.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 84,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 8401.00, 8402.00, 8403.00, 8404.00, 8405.00 and 8406.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8409.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 8410.00, 8411.00, 8412.00, 8413.00, 8414.80, 8416.00, 8417.00, 8420.00 and 8421.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 8422.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 8423.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 8424.00, 8425.00 and 8426.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 8427.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 8428.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 8429.00 and 8430.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 8431.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 8432.00, 8433.00, 8434.00, 8435.00, 8436.00, 8437.00, 8438.00, 8439.00, 8440.00, 8441.00, 8442.00, 8443.00, 8444.00, 8445.00, 8446.00, 8447.00, 8448.00, 8449.00, 8451.00, 8453.00, 8454.00, 8455.00, 8456.00, 8457.00, 8458.00, 8459.00, 8460.00, 8461.00, 8462.00, 8463.00, 8464.00, 8465.00 and 8466.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 8469.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per machine" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading Nos. 8470.00, 8472.00 and 8473.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading Nos. 8474.00 and 8475.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 8476.19 and 8476.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(p) in sub-heading Nos. 8477.00, 8478.00, 8479.00 and 8480.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(q) in sub-heading Nos. 8481.99, 8485.10 and 8485.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 85,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 8501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8502.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 8506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 8510.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 8511.00 and 8512.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 8514.00 and 8515.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 8516.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 8533.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 8537.00 and 8538.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 8539.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 10 per lamp" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 8540.90, 8541.00 and 8542.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 8544.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading No. 8545.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading No. 8546.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 8547.00 and 8548.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 87,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 8702.00, 8704.00, 8706.20 and 8706.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8708.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 88, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 89,—

(a) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8908.00), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8908.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per Light Displacement Tonnage" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 90,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 9001.00,9002.00, 9003.90 and 9005.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9006.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9009.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 9010.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 9032.11 and 9032.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "125%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 91, in sub-heading No. 9106.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 9301.00), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 94,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 9401.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9403.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9405.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 95, in sub-heading No. 9504.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 96,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 9601.00, 9602.00 and 9605.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9612.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9613.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5 per lighter" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 9614.00, 9615.00, 9616.00 and 9618.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI; MANMOHAN SINGH.

The 27th February, 1993.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F.3(1)-B(D)/93, dated the 27th February, 1993 from Shri Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clauses (1) and (3) of article 117, read with clause (1) of article 274, of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1993 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 27th February, 1993.

Notes on clauses

Income-tax

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1993-94. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1993-94 from income subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1993-94.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1993-94

Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1993-94. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from"Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1992-93.

As provided by the Finance Act, 1992, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall be increased,—

(i) in the case of every person, being a resident, not being an Indian company, having income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent., for purposes of the Union,

(ii) in the case of an Indian company having income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of 15 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1993-94 from income other than "Salaries"

Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1993-94 from incomes other than "Salaries". These rates are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992 for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1992-93. The amount of tax so deducted at source shall be increased,—

(i) in the case where the payment is made to a person, other than a company, resident in India, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. for purposes of the Union,

(ii) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 15 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1993-94

Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1993-94.

Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or every association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A or any other Paragraph of Part III applies. In such cases, both the exemption limit and the rates of tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessement year 1993-94.

Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every Hindu undivided family which any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994, exceeds Rs. 28,000. In such cases, both the exemption limit and the rates of tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessment year 1993-94.

Paragraph B of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every co-operative society. In such cases, the rates of tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessment year 1993-94.

Paragraph C of this Part specifies the rate of income-tax in the case of every firm. In such cases, the rate of tax will continue to be the same as that prescribed for assessment year 1993-94.

Paragraph D of this Part specifies the rate of income-tax in the case of every local authority. In such cases, the rate of tax will continue to be the same as that prescribed for assessment year 1993-94.

Paragraph E of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of a company. In such cases, the rates of Income- tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessment year 1993-94.

In the case of every person being an individual, Hindu undivided family, association of persons or body of individuals, being resident in India, firm, co-operative society and local authority, whose total income exceeds one hundred thousand rupees and where income-tax is to be deducted at source or "advance tax" is payable in accordance with the provisions of this Part, such amount of income-tax is proposed to be increased by a surcharge for purposes of Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax. In the case of domestic companies having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax. However, in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain associations of persons or bodies of individuals, entitled to tax rebate under section 88, the surcharge will be calculated on the amount of income-tax as reduced by the amount of such rebate.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to incomes not included in total income.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (5B) in section 10 to provide that the tax concession under sub-clause (viia) of clause (6) presently available to technicians who are not citizens of India, will be available to the technicians who commence their employment in India as such after the 31st day of March, 1993, irrespective of their nationality. All other features specified in sub-clause (viia) of clause (6) have been retained in the new provision.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (6) of section 10 so as to omit sub-clause (vii) relating to tax benefit to foreign technicians on the remuneration received by them for services commencing before 1st April,1971. The said exemption was available for a maximum period of eight years and is no longer necessary.

It is further proposed to amend sub-clause (viia) to restrict its application to cases where services as a technician commence after the 31st day of March, 1988 but before the 1st day of April, 1993.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to substitute clause (10C) of section 10.

Under the existing provisions of clause (10C), any payment received by an employee of a public sector company or any other company at the time of his voluntary retirement, in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement, is exempt from income-tax. Such schemes have to be in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in this behalf and the guidelines may, *inter alia*, include criteria of economic viability. In the case of schemes of companies other than the public sector companies, it is also necessary that these are approved by the concerned Chief Commissioner or Director-General. The guidelines prescribed by the Board specify that the amount receivable on account of voluntary retirement of an employee should not exceed five lakh rupees.

The proposed amendment seeks to extend the scope of the aforesaid exemption to the employees of an authority, established under a Central, State or Provincial Act or of a local authority. It also seeks to provide that the amount exempt under clause (10C) shall not exceed five lakh rupees. It further seeks to provide that where exemption has been allowed to an employee under clause (10C) for any assessment year, no exemption shall be allowed to him thereunder in relation to any other assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (d)(i) seeks to amend item (fa) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of section 10 relating to exemption on interest payable by a scheduled bank on deposits in foreign currency where the acceptance of such deposits by the bank is approved by the Reserve Bank of India.

It is proposed to provide that the said exemption on interest will be applicable in the case of non-residents and also in case of individuals or Hindu undivided families who are not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of sub-section (6) of section 6.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (d)(ii) seeks to amend sub-clause (v) of clause (15) of section 10 relating to exemption in respect of interest on securities held in Reserve Bank's SGL Account No.SL/DH 048.

The proposed amendment seeks to change the name of the holder of the said account from "Registrar, Supreme Court" to "Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal", consequent upon the directions of the Supreme Court.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 2nd November, 1992.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to insert a new clause (23BBB) in section 10 so as to provide income-tax exemption on any income of the European Economic Community derived in India by way of interest, dividends or capital gains from investments made out of its funds under such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (f) seeks to amend clause (23C) of section 10 so as to exempt income received by any person on behalf of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section10A of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of newly established industrial undertakings in free trade zones.

Sub-clause (a) proposes to extend the benefit of exemption under this section to an industrial undertaking which manufactures or produces articles or things in any electronic hardware technology park or, as the case may be, software technology park.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (iii) of sub-section (4) so as to provide that no deduction shall be allowed under section 80-IA in relation to the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to define the expressions "electronic hardware technology park", "software technology park" and "produce" in relation to articles or things manufactured by an industrial undertaking.

Amendments made by sub-clauses (a) and (c) will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Amendment made by sub-clause (b) will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1991.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 10B of the Income-tax Act relating to special provision in respect of newly established hundred per cent. export-oriented undertakings.

It is proposed to amend clause (iii) of sub-section (4) of section 10B so as to provide that no deduction shall be allowed under section 80-IA in relation to the profits and gains of the hundred per cent. export-oriented undertaking.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 6 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Income-tax Act relating to income from property held for charitable or religious purposes.

Sub-section (2) of section 11 provides that where seventy-five per cent. of the income derived from property held under trust, or held under trust in part, wholly for charitable or religious purposes is not applied, or is not deemed to have been applied, and is accumulated or set apart for application to such purposes in India, it shall not be included in the total income of the previous year of the person in receipt of the income, provided such person gives a notice in writing to the Assessing Officer in the prescribed manner specifying the purpose for which the income is being accumulated or set apart and the money so accumulated or set apart is invested or deposited in the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11. However, such period of accumulation shall not exceed ten years as provided in clause (a) of sub-section (2).

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that in computing the aforesaid period of ten years, the period during which the income could not be applied for the purposes for which it is so accumulated or set apart, due to an order or injunction of any court, shall be excluded.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April,1962 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1962-63 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend section 16 of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions from salaries.

It is proposed to enhance the limit of standard deduction in respect of salary income from twelve thousand rupees to fifteen

thousand rupees. In case of working women whose total income, before making the standard deduction, does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, the limit of standard deduction is proposed to be enhanced from fifteen thousand rupees to eighteen thousand rupees.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend clause (vi) of the proviso to clause (2) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act relating to definition of "perquisite".

It is proposed to provide that expenditure on medical treatment and stay abroad of an employee or a member of his family or on stay of one attendant will be excluded from perquisite to the extent permitted by the Reserve Bank of India. It also seeks to remove the existing condition which stipulates that expenditure on travel abroad for medical treatment will be excluded from perquisite in accordance with rules made having regard to the guidelines, if any, issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Clause 9 seeks to amend section 35 of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of expenditure on scientific research.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new sub-section (2AA) in section 35 of the Act. New sub-section (2AA) provides that any sum paid by an assessee to a National Laboratory for carrying out programmes of scientific research approved by the prescribed authority will be eligible for weighted deduction of one and one-fourth times.

No contribution which qualifies for weighted deduction under this clause will be entitled to deduction under any other provision of the Act.

The authority which will approve the National Laboratory will also approve the programme and procedure. Such programme and procedure will be specified in rules.

The clause also empowers the prescribed authority to call for such document or information as it considers necessary to satisfy itself about the genuineness of scientific research activities of the National Laboratory applying for approval.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 36 of the Income-tax Act relating to other deductions.

Under the existing provision of section 36(1)(viia)(a), a scheduled bank [not being a bank approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viiia) or a bank incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India] or a non-scheduled bank is entitled to make a provision for bad and doubtful debts of an amount not exceeding five per cent. of the total income computed before making any deduction under section 36(1)(viia) or Chapter VIA, and also of an amount not exceeding two per cent. of the aggregate advances made by the rural branches of such bank as computed in the manner provided in rule 6ABA.

The proposed amendment seeks to increase the ceiling of deduction relating to aggregate advances made by rural branches of the aforesaid banks, from two per cent. to four per cent.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 44C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of head office expenditure in the case of non-residents.

It is proposed to omit clause (b) of section 44C and clause (iii) of the *Explanation* to that section so as to remove the ceiling relating to average head office expenditure while allowing deduction in relation to head office expenditure. The object of the amendment is to place on an equal footing all the non-resident assessees with reference to the said allowability of the deduction.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to amend section 80DD of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of medical treatment, etc., of handicapped dependants.

It is proposed to enhance the deduction in respect of medical treatment of handicapped dependants from the present amount of twelve thousand rupees to fifteen thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 80G of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc.

It is proposed to allow hundred per cent. deduction in respect of any sum paid to the National Foundation for Communal Harmony and to a university or educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf.

This clause further seeks to provide that in cases where an institution or fund falling under sub-clause (iv) of clause (a) of sub-section (2) is approved by the Commissioner, the approval can be granted by him for a period up to five assessment years instead of up to three assessment years under the existing section 80G.

The proposed amendment in relation to the National Foundation for Communal Harmony and approval by the Commissioner vide sub-clauses (1)(a), (2)(a) and (3) will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and the amendment in relation to a university or educational institution of national eminence vide sub-clauses (1)(b) and (2)(b) will take effect from 1st April, 1994.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 80HHE of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits from export of computer software, etc.

It is proposed to amend sub-section (1) of section 80HHE so as to extend the benefit of deduction under that section for another assessment year, that is, assessment year 1994-95.

This amendment will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 15 seeks to amend sub-section (5) of section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from industrial undertakings, etc., in certain cases.

The proposed amendment seeks to substitute new clause for existing clause (i) of sub-section (5). It is proposed to provide hundred per cent. deduction from profits and gains of an industrial undertaking set up in a backward State or a Union territory specified in the Eighth Schedule or an industrial undertaking set up anywhere in India for the generation or generation and distribution of power for the initial five assessment years. The deduction of hundred per cent. will be available to such industrial undertakings for the initial five assessment years if they begin to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate their cold storage plant or plants or to generate power on or after the 1st day of April, 1993. For the subsequent assessment years the deduction will be allowed at the normal rate provided in sub-clause (B) of clause (i).

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 80M of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a proviso in sub-section (1) of section 80M so as to withdraw the deduction under that section in respect of dividend income received by a domestic company from the units of the Unit Trust of India in a phased manner. The amount of deduction shall be limited to four-fifth of such dividend income of the previous year relevant to the

assessment year 1994-95. Similarly, in respect of dividend of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1995-96, the amount of deduction allowed shall be limited to two-fifth of such dividend. No such deduction in respect of dividend income from units in any other subsequent previous year shall be allowed.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 80P of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of co-operative societies.

It is proposed to amend sub-section (3) of section 80P so as to provide that where the assessee is also entitled to deduction under section 80-IA, the income on which deduction is to be allowed under sub-section (2) of section 80P shall be reduced by the amount of deduction under section 80-IA.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1991 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to insert a new section 80V in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction from gross total income of the parent in certain cases.

The new section seeks to provide relief in cases where the income of a physically or mentally handicapped minor child is clubbed with the income of one of his parents under sub-section (1A) of section 64. In such cases, the parent will be allowed, out of his gross total income, a deduction of a sum to which such minor child would have been entitled under section 80U had the total income of such minor child been computed separately.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 88B of the Income-tax Act relating to rebate of income-tax in case of individuals of sixty-five years and above.

It is proposed to increase the rebate from ten per cent. of the net tax payable by such individual to twenty per cent. It is also proposed that the said concession should be available to such individuals whose gross total income does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 20 seeks to insert a new section 115AD in the Income-tax Act relating to tax on income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities or capital gains arising from their transfer.

Sub-section (1) of the new section seeks to provide that in the case of a Foreign Institutional Investor, income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of (i) twenty per cent. of the income received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in section 115AB) listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, (ii) thirty per cent. of short-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said securities, (iii) ten per cent. of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said securities, and (iv) the amount of income-tax on the total income as reduced by the aforesaid items of income.

Sub-section (2) of the new section seeks to provide that in the case of the said Foreign Institutional Investor, no deduction shall be allowed under sections 28 to 44C or clause (i) or clause (iii) of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A where the gross total income consists only of income from the aforesaid securities. However, where the gross total income includes income from securities or capital gains arising from the transfer of such securities, the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income does not include the aforesaid items of income.

Sub-section (3) of the new section provides that the first and second provisos of section 48 relating to computation of capital gains will not apply in the case of transfer of the aforesaid securities by the Foreign Institutional Investors.

Explanation to the new section defines the expressions "Foreign Institutional Investors" and "securities".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 115K of the Income-tax Act to extend the simplified scheme under Chapter XII-C to persons carrying on the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle if such person submits a statement required under the said section on or before 30th June, 1993 for the assessment year 1993-94 and on or before 31st March, 1994 for the assessment year 1994-95.

It is further provided that the expressions "goods carriage", "motor cab", "maxicab" or "motor vehicle" shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively in section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 115N of the Income-tax Act relating to bar of proceedings in certain cases.

Under the existing section no proceedings under the Act (other than Chapter XII-C) shall be initiated against any person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (1) of section 115K in respect of his income from retail trade or eating place or vocation for the relevant assessment year unless the Deputy Commissioner in consequence of evidence in his possession has reason to believe that the statement furnished by any person under section 115K is untrue.

This amendment seeks to extend the provisions of section 115N to a person having an income from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Clause 23 seeks to amend sub-section (1A) of section 143 of the Income-tax Act relating to additional income-tax.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to substitute clause (a) of sub-section (1A) of section 143. The new clause (a) seeks to provide that where as a result of the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 143, the income declared by any person in the return is increased, the Assessing Officer shall charge additional income-tax at the rate of twenty per cent. on the difference between the tax on the increased total income and the tax that would have been chargeable had such total income been reduced by the amount of adjustments. The additional income-tax will be specified in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 143. In cases, where the loss declared in the return has been reduced as a result of the aforesaid adjustments or the aforesaid adjustments have the effect of converting that loss into income, the Assessing Officer shall calculate a sum (referred to as additional income-tax) equal to twenty per cent. of the tax that would have been chargeable on the amount of the adjustments as if it had been the total income of such person, and specify the said additional income-tax in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 143. Where any refund is due under sub-section (1) of section 143, the Assessing Officer shall reduce the amount of such refund by an amount equivalent to the additional income-tax calculated as aforesaid.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to omit the existing *Explanation* to sub-section (1A).

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 24 seeks to amend section 194 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax at source from dividends.

It is proposed to omit the second proviso to section 194 relating to a certificate in writing to be given by the Assessing Officer for non-deduction of income-tax at source. The amendment is consequential to the proposed amendment in section 197 *vide* clause 28.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 196B of the Income-tax Act which provides for income-tax deduction at source from income payable in respect of units referred to in section 115AB to an Offshore Fund.

The amendment seeks to include income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said units within the ambit of section 196B.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June,1993.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 196C of the Income-tax Act which provides for income-tax deduction at source from income payable by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC to a non-resident.

The amendment seeks to include income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said bonds or shares within the ambit of section 196C.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June,1993.

Clause 27 seeks to insert a new section 196D in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source from income of Foreign Institutional Investors in respect of securities.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that any person responsible for paying any income in respect of securities referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 115AD to a Foreign Institutional Investor shall deduct tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. The deduction is required to be made either at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or at the time of issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier. No deduction of tax is to be made from any income by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of such securities.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 28 seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act relating to certificate for deduction of income-tax at lower rate.

The amendment seeks to apply the provisions of section 197 to income from dividends which is subject to deduction of tax at source under section 194 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 29 seeks to amend sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act relating to provisions in respect of tax deduction at source.

This clause seeks to insert a reference to new section 196D in the said sections relating to deduction of tax at source from income in respect of securities other than the income by way of capital gains arising from transfer of such securities.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 30 seeks to insert new Chapter XIX-B on Advance Rulings in the Income-tax Act, in order to provide a scheme for giving advance rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents with a view to avoiding needless litigation and promoting better taxpayer relations.

Under this Chapter, advance ruling has been defined to mean the determination, by an Authority constituted by the Central Government and known as Authority for Advance Rulings, of a question of law or fact in relation to a transaction which has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken by a non-resident.

The Authority for Advance Rulings will consist of a Chairman who will be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members drawn from the Indian Revenue Service and Indian Legal Service. The headquarters of the Authority will be in Delhi. It is proposed to be provided that no proceeding of the Authority will be invalid on grounds merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Authority. Any non-resident desirous of obtaining an advance ruling may make an application in the form and manner to be prescribed by rules along with the payment of a fee of Rs.2,500. Such an application may be withdrawn within thirty days. The Authority on receipt of an application will send a copy to the Commissioner concerned and wherever considered necessary, also call upon the Commissioner to furnish relevant records. Such records will be returned to the Commissioner as soon as possible. The Authority may either allow or reject an application. However, it is being provided specifically that the Authority shall not allow an application where the question of law or fact raised is already pending in the case of the applicant either before any income-tax authority, the Appellate Tribunal or any court. Application will also not be allowed where the transaction, in relation to which the question is raised, is designed for the avoidance of income-tax or where the question raised relates to the determination of the fair market value of any property. The applicant can, on request, appear either in person or can be represented through a duly authorised representative. A specific time limit of six months is being provided for the pronouncement of advance ruling after the receipt of the application by the Authority.

The advance ruling shall be binding only on the applicant who has sought it and in respect of the specific transaction in relation to which such advance ruling was sought. It will also be binding on the Commissioner and the income-tax authorities subordinate to the Commissioner who are having jurisdiction over the applicant. The advance ruling will continue to remain in force unless there is a change either in law or in fact on the basis of which the advance ruling was pronounced. It is also being provided that advance ruling shall be void if it is subsequently found to have been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation of facts.

The Authority will have all the powers of a civil court in respect of discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person including any officer of a banking company and examining him on oath, issuing commissions and compelling the production of books of accounts and other records. It will also have the power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of exercise of its power under the Act. The Authority would be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding under certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

This Chapter will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 31 seeks to amend section 253 of the Income-tax Act relating to appeals to the Appellate Tribunal.

It is proposed to substitute sub-section (6) so as to provide that an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal filed on or after the 1st day of June, 1992, irrespective of the date of initiation of the assessment proceedings relating thereto, shall be accompanied by a fee of two hundred and fifty rupees in cases where the total income computed by the Assessing Officer is up to one lakh rupees, and one thousand

and five hundred rupees in cases where the total income as so computed is more than one lakh rupees. It is also proposed that the said fees will not be payable in the case of an appeal filed by the Assessing Officer against any order passed by a Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or, as the case may be, a Commissioner (Appeals) under section 154 or section 250 and a memorandum of cross-objections filed under sub-section (4) of that section.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st June, 1992 and will apply in the case of appeals filed on or after that date.

Clause 32 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 269UC of the Income-tax Act relating to restrictions on transfer of immovable property.

Under the existing provisions no transfer of any immovable property exceeding the prescribed value shall be effected except after an agreement for transfer is entered into between the intending transferor and intending transferee in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 269UD at least three months before the intending date of transfer. The proposed amendment seeks to increase the said period from three months to four months.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 269UD of the Income-tax Act relating to orders by appropriate authorities for purchase of immovable property by Central Government.

Under existing sub-section (1) of section 269UD, there is no provision for giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the person in occupation of the immovable property if the transferor is not in occupation of the property, the transferee and to every other person whom the authority knows to be interested in the property. The said sub-section does not contain provisions for giving a reasoned order for purchase of property and communicating such reasons to the affected parties.

It is proposed to amend sub-section (1) of section 269UD and insert therein two new sub-sections (1A) and (1B). The existing proviso to sub-section (1) provides that no order for purchase of property shall be made after the expiration of a period of two months from the end of the month in which the statement referred to in sub-section (1) of section 269UD is received by the appropriate authority. Since the proposed new sub-section (1A) provides for giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard, it is proposed to insert a proviso, as second proviso, to increase the said period of two months to three months as the period of two months is considered very short for giving effective opportunity of being heard to the concerned persons.

The new fourth proviso to sub-section (1) proposes that the period of limitation of three months shall be reckoned, in cases where any matter relating to the property is pending in any court for decision, with reference to the date of final disposal of such pending matter or where any stay order has been issued by such court, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay order. New sub-sections (1A) and (1B) provide that whenever the appropriate authority makes an order for the purchase of immovable property at an amount equal to the amount of apparent consideration, it shall before making an order under sub-section (1) give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the person in occupation of the immovable property if the transferor is not in occupation of the property, the transferee and every other person whom the appropriate authority knows to be interested in the property. Every order made by the appropriate authority under sub-section (1) of section 269UD shall specify the grounds on which it is made.

Sub-clauses (1)(a), (b) and (2) will take effect retrospectively from 17th November, 1992.

Sub-clause (1)(c), (d) and (e) will take effect from 1st June,1993.

Clause 34 seeks to amend section 269UE of the Income-tax Act relating to vesting of property in the Central Government.

The existing provisions of sub-section (1) provide that where an order under sub-section (1) of section 269UD is made by the appropriate authority for purchase of an immovable property, such property shall on the date of such order vest in the Central Government free from all encumbrances. It is proposed to amend sub-section (1) so as to provide that the immovable property purchased by the Central Government shall vest in that Government in terms of agreement for transfer referred to in section 269UC.

The new proviso to sub-section (1) seeks to provide that where the appropriate authority, after giving an opportunity of being heard, to the transferor , the transferee or other persons interested in the immovable property, is of the opinion that any encumbrance on the property or leasehold interest specified in the aforesaid agreement for transfer has been so specified with a view to defeat the provisions of Chapter XXC, it may, by order, declare such encumbrance or leasehold interest to be void and thereupon the property shall vest in the Central Government free from such encumbrance or leasehold interest.

It is proposed to amend sub-section (2) by inserting a proviso. Under the new proviso, the *bona fide* holder of any encumbrance on the immovable property or the *bona fide* lessee shall not be liable to eviction and provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 269UE will not apply in his case if the said encumbrance or lease has not been declared void under sub-section (1) and such person is eligible to continue in possession of such property even after the transfer in terms of the aforesaid agreement for transfer.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 17th November, 1992.

Clause 35 seeks to amend section 273A of the Income-tax Act relating to power to reduce or waive penalty, etc., in certain cases.

Under the existing provisions of this section, both the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner are empowered to reduce or waive (a) the amount of penalty imposed or imposable under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 271 or (b) the amount of any other penalty payable under the Act, subject to certain conditions. They may also stay or compound any proceeding for the recovery of any such amount. It is further provided that where the amount of income in respect of which penalty is imposed or imposable under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 271 exceeds five hundred thousand rupees and in other cases if the amount of penalty payable exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, no order reducing or waiving the amount of penalty or for staying or compounding any proceeding for the recovery of such amount can be made without the previous approval of the Board.

Sub-clause (a) and item (i) of sub-clause (c) seek to omit

reference to Chief Commissioner as the authority empowered to reduce or waive the amount of penalty, etc. Sub-clause (b) and item (ii) of sub-clause (c) seek to provide that where the amount of income or penalty exceeds the monetary limits specified in section 273A, no order reducing or waiving the amount of the penalty or staying or compounding any proceeding for the recovery of such amount shall be made except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Clause 36 seeks to insert a new Eighth Schedule in the Income-tax Act, in order to specify backward States and Union territories for the purposes of section 80-IA(5). These States and Union territories are such in which all the districts have been notified as industrially backward according to Notification No. S.O. 165, dated 19.12.1986 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance. This list corresponds to the existing list of industrially backward districts specified by the Ministry of Industry.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Wealth-tax

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 2(ea) of the Wealth-tax Act relating to definition of "assets" to provide that urban land held by an assessee as stock-in-trade will not be subject to wealth-tax for a period of three years from the date of the acquisition of such land by him.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to amend section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act. The proposed amendment provides that one house or part of a house belonging to an individual or Hindu undivided family will not be subject to wealth-tax. This amendment seeks to revive the exemption in favour of individuals and Hindu undivided families which was available to wealth-tax assessees till assessment year 1992-93.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 39 seeks to amend section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act relating to power to reduce or waive penalty, etc., in certain cases.

Under the existing provisions of this section, both the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner are empowered to reduce or waive (a) the amount of penalty imposed or imposable under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 18 or (b) the amount of any other penalty payable under the Act, subject to certain conditions. They may also stay or compound any proceedings for the recovery of any such amount. It is further provided that where the amount of net wealth in respect of which the penalty is imposed or imposable under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 18 exceeds five hundred thousand rupees, no order reducing or waiving the amount of penalty can be made without the previous approval of the Board.

Sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (c) seek to omit reference to Chief Commissioner as the authority empowered to reduce or waive the amount of penalty, etc. Sub-clause (b) seeks to provide that where the amount of net wealth exceeds the monetary limit specified in sub-section (2) of section 18B, no order reducing or waiving the amount of the penalty shall be made except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

Gift-tax

Clause 40 seeks to amend section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

Sub-clause (a)(i) seeks to insert clause (iie) in sub-section (1) exempting from gift-tax one time gift made by a non-resident Indian out of any deposit held by him under the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992 of the Reserve Bank of India. *Explanation* to the proposed clause (iie) gives the definition of "non-resident Indian" as defined in clause (e) to section 115C of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a)(ii) seeks to amend clause (vii) of sub-section (1) raising the limit of exemption for gift-tax from rupees ten thousand to rupees thirty thousand in respect of gifts made on the occasion of the marriage to a relative dependent upon the donor for support and maintenance.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend sub-section (2) increasing the gift-tax exemption limit during a previous year from rupees twenty thousand to rupees thirty thousand.

The amendment made by sub-clause (a)(i) will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1993, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

The amendments made by sub-clauses (a)(ii) and (b) will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

Clause 41 seeks to amend Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act, 1958. Under this Schedule, valuation of property gifted, other than cash, is done in accordance with the rules for valuation contained in Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. Part C of the said Schedule III, containing rules for valuation of shares in or debentures of companies, was omitted by the Finance Act, 1992 with effect from 1.4.1993. While Circular No. 635 dated 28th September, 1992 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, clarified that the said omission of Part C does not affect the determination of the value of shares in or debentures of companies under the Gift-tax Act, it is considered that it will be better to incorporate the provisions of the said Part C in Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Customs

Clause 42 seeks to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

Sub-clause (1)(a) seeks to amend the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 129A, so as to provide that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in the said proviso where the amount does not exceed fifty thousand rupees. Under the existing provisions, such amount is ten thousand rupees.

Sub-clause (1)(b) seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 129A so as to enhance the fee for appeal to the Appellate Tribunal, from rupees two hundred to rupees one thousand for cases where

the amount of duty and interest demanded and penalty levied by any officer of customs in a case is more than rupees one lakh. The fee of rupees two hundred chargeable under the existing provision remains unchanged for cases where the amount of duty, interest and penalty does not exceed rupees one lakh.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to amend sub-section (4) of section 129C, relating to disposal of cases by a single Member of the Appellate Tribunal. The existing provision, *inter alia*, empowers a single Member to hear cases where the amount involved does not exceed rupees fifty thousand. This amount is now being increased to rupees one lakh.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to amend section 129E. This section relates to the power of the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal to grant stay from the requirement of deposit of duty and interest demanded or penalty levied during the pendency of appeal. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that such deposit shall be made prior to filing of appeal instead of during the pendency of the appeal. It is further provided that power of dispensing with such deposit before the Collector (Appeals), shall be exercised by the Principal Collector of Customs or the Collector of Customs.

These amendments will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 43 read with the Second Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to--

(a) increase the basic customs duty in respect of articles falling under Chapters 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 (except for sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12, 0802.90, 0804.10, 0806.10 and 0806.20), 9 (except for sub-heading Nos. 0906.10, 0906.20 and 0907.00), 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 [except for heading No. 27.16 and sub-heading Nos. described in sub-para (b) below], 28, 29, 30, 31 (except for sub-heading Nos. 3102.21, 3105.20, 3105.51, 3105.59, 3105.60 and 3105.90), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 (except for heading No. 50.02), 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 [except for heading Nos. described in sub-para (b) below], 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 [except for heading Nos. described in sub-para (b) below and heading No. 84.82], 85, 86, 87 (except for heading No. 87.10), 88, 89 (except for heading No. 89.08), 90 (except for heading No. 90.21), 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 ;

(b) reduce the basic customs duty in respect of fresh grapes of sub-heading No. 0806.10, goods falling under heading No. 27.10, petroleum jelly falling under sub-heading No. 2712.10, flat rolled products of stainless steel falling under heading Ncs. 72.19 and 72.20 and machine tools falling under heading Nos. 84.56, 84.57, 84.58, 84.59, 84.60, 84.61, 84.62, 84.63, 84.64 and 84.65.

Excise

Clause 44 seeks to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

Sub-clause (1)(a) seeks to amend the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 35B, so as to provide that the Appellate Tribunal may, in its discretion, refuse to admit an appeal in respect of an order referred to in the said proviso where the amount does not exceed fifty thousand rupees. Under the existing provisions, such amount is ten thousand rupees.

Sub-clause (1)(b) seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 35B so as to enhance the fee for appeal to the Appellate Tribunal, from rupees two hundred to rupees one thousand for cases where the amount of duty demanded and penalty levied by any Officer of Central Excise in a case is more than rupees one lakh. The fee of rupees two hundred chargeable under the existing provision remains unchanged for cases where the amount of duty and penalty does not exceed rupees one lakh.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to amend sub-section (3) of section 35D, relating to disposal of cases by a single Member of the Appellate Tribunal. The existing provision, *inter alia*, empowers a single Member to hear cases where the amount involved does not exceed rupees fifty thousand. This amount is now being increased to rupees one lakh.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to amend section 35F. This section relates to the power of the Collector (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal to grant stay from the requirement of deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied during the pendency of appeal. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that such deposit shall be made prior to filing of appeal instead of during the pendency of the appeal. It is further provided that power of dispensing with such deposit before the Collector (Appeals), shall be exercised by the Principal Collector of Central Excise or the Collector of Central Excise.

These amendments will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 45 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, so as to—

(a) make a technical amendment in the rules of interpretation of this Schedule;

(b) reduce the basic excise duty in respect of articles falling under Chapter 39 (except sub-heading Nos. 3909.60, 3915.90, 3921.11, 3922.10, 3922.20, 3922.90, 3923.11, 3923.19, 3923.90, 3924.11, 3924.19, 3924.90, 3925.10, 3925.20, 3925.30, 3925.91, 3925.99, 3926.10, 3926.90) and in respect of articles falling under sub-heading Nos. 3304.00, 3305.90, 3307.10, 3307.20, 3307.30, 3307.90, 7318.10, 7318.21, 7321.90, 7401.10, 7401.20, 7402.00, 7403.11, 7403.12, 7403.13, 7403.19, 7403.21, 7403.22, 7403.23, 7403.29, 7404.00, 7405.00, 7407.11, 7407.12, 7407.29, 7408.11, 7408.19, 7408.21, 7408.29, 7409.10, 7409.20, 7409.30, 7409.40, 7409.90, 7410.11, 7410.12, 7410.21, 7410.22, 7413.00, 7415.31, 7415.32, 7415.39, 8401.00, 8402.00, 8403.00, 8404.00, 8405.00, 8406.00, 8410.00, 8411.00, 8412.00, 8413.00, 8414.80, 8416.00, 8417.00, 8420.00, 8421.00, 8424.00, 8425.00, 8426.00, 8429.00, 8430.00, 8432.00, 8433.00, 8434.00, 8435.00, 8436.00, 8437.00, 8438.00, 8439.00, 8440.00, 8441.00, 8442.00, 8443.00, 8444.00, 8445.00, 8446.00, 8447.00, 8448.00, 8449.00, 8451.00, 8453.00, 8454.00, 8455.00, 8456.00, 8457.00, 8458.00, 8459.00, 8460.00, 8461.00, 8462.00, 8463.00, 8464.00, 8465.00, 8466.00, 8474.00, 8475.00, 8477.00, 8478.00, 8479.00, 8480.00, 8501.00, 8514.00 and 8515.00;

(c) increase the basic excise duty in respect of articles falling under Chapters 35 (except heading No. 35.06), 43, 45, 76 ,78, 79, 82, 88, 89, 93 (except heading No. 93.01) and in respect of

articles falling under sub-heading Nos. 1501.00, 1506.11, 1506.12, 1506.20, 1507.00, 1702.21, 1901.19, 1901.90, 2201.11, 2201.12, 2202.11, 2202.12, 2202.13, 2202.14, 2203.00, 2404.11, 2404.31, 2404.41, 2404.50, 2503.00, 2708.11, 2710.11, 2710.12, 2710.13, 2710.32, 2710.39, 2710.40, 2710.50, 2710.60, 2710.70, 2710.80, 2710.92, 2710.93, 2710.94, 2710.95, 2713.11, 2713.12, 2713.20, 2713.30, 2714.10, 2715.10, 2801.10, 2814.00, 2901.10, 2903.10, 3204.90, 3301.00, 3302.10, 3302.90, 3303.00, 3305.10, 3306.00, 3307.49, 3401.20, 3401.30, 3403.00, 3404.00, 3406.00, 3407.00, 3601.00, 3602.00, 3603.00, 3701.90, 3702.90, 3703.10, 3703.20, 3704.10, 3704.20, 4001.00, 4002.00, 4003.00, 4004.00, 4005.00, 4006.10, 4007.00, 4008.11, 4008.19, 4008.21, 4010.10, 4011.20, 4011.39, 4011.40, 4011.50, 4011.60, 4011.70, 4011.80, 4011.91, 4011.99, 4012.19, 4012.90, 4013.30, 4013.40, 4013.50, 4013.60, 4013.70, 4013.91, 4013.99, 4014.90, 4015.00, 4016.11, 4201.90, 4404.00, 4409.00, 4410.10, 4801.10, 4805.20, 4812.00, 4817.00, 4818.00, 4819.90, 4820.00, 4821.00, 4822.00, 4901.10, 5102.90, 5105.00, 5107.24, 5107.39, 5107.41, 5107.42, 5107.49, 5107.91, 5107.92, 5107.99, 5108.00, 5301.31, 5302.20, 5303.31, 5304.00, 5306.29, 5308.00, 5401.10, 5401.20, 5401.90, 5503.12, 5503.19, 5503.20, 5601.00, 5602.10, 5602.90, 5603.00, 5604.00, 5605.90, 5606.00, 5607.19, 5607.90, 5608.00, 5701.11, 5701.12, 5702.20, 5702.90, 5801.20, 5801.90, 5802.12, 5802.19, 5804.11, 5804.19, 5804.90, 5805.19, 5806.10, 5806.90, 5903.19, 5903.29, 5903.99, 5904.10, 5904.90, 5905.90, 5906.11, 5906.12, 5906.19, 5906.90, 5907.00, 5908.00, 5909.00, 6001.11, 6001.19, 6202.00, 6301.00, 6801.10, 6802.00, 6804.10, 6804.20, 6804.30, 6804.90, 6805.90, 6806.90, 6807.00, 6901.00, 6902.10, 6902.90, 6903.90, 6904.10, 6905.00, 6906.10, 6906.90, 6908.10, 6909.10, 6909.20, 6909.90, 6911.00, 7101.80, 7101.90, 7321.10, 7321.20, 8302.00, 8303.00, 8304.00, 8307.00, 8309.10, 8309.20, 8310.00, 8409.00, 8422.90, 8423.00, 8427.00, 8428.00, 8431.00, 8469.00, 8470.00, 8472.00, 8473.00, 8476.19, 8476.99, 8481.99, 8485.10, 8485.90, 8502.00, 8506.00, 8510.00, 8511.00, 8512.00, 8516.00, 8533.00, 8537.00, 8538.00, 8539.00, 8540.90, 8541.00, 8542.00, 8544.00, 8545.00, 8546.00, 8547.00, 8548.00, 8702.00, 8704.00, 8708.00, 9001.00, 9002.00, 9003.90, 9005.00, 9006.00, 9009.00, 9010.00, 9032.11, 9032.91, 9106.00, 9401.00, 9403.00, 9405.00, 9504.00, 9601.00, 9602.00, 9605.90, 9612.00, 9613.10, 9614.00, 9615.00, 9616.00 and 9618.00;

(d) change the mode of levy of basic excise duty from specific or specific cum *ad valorem* to *ad valorem* in respect of articles falling under sub-heading Nos. 2707.10, 2707.20, 2707.30, 2707.60, 2707.90, 2710.91, 2710.99, 2712.10, 2712.20, 2712.90, 3402.90, 4801.90, 4802.20, 4802.91, 4802.99, 4803.00, 4804.19, 4804.29, 4804.30, 4805.19, 4805.30, 4805.90, 4806.10, 4806.20, 4806.90, 4807.10, 4807.92, 4807.99, 4808.10, 4808.90, 4810.10, 4810.20, 4810.90, 4811.10, 4811.20, 4811.30, 4811.40, 4811.90, 4813.00, 4814.00, 4823.11, 4823.12, 4823.14, 4823.19, 5307.12, 5904.20, 8706.20 and 8706.40; and

(e) insert NOTE 4 in Chapter 72 to include within the definition of manufacture, the process of hardening or tempering in respect of flat-rolled products.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 30 of the Bill seeks to insert a new Chapter XIX-B relating to advance rulings. It is proposed to constitute an Authority for Advance Rulings consisting of a Chairman, who will be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two Members to be drawn from the Indian Revenue Service and Indian Legal Service, respectively. The recurring expenditure on salaries and allowances for the Chairman and two Members is likely to be rupees four lakh ninety-five thousand approximately per annum. The Authority for Advance Rulings will be assisted by a Commissiosner of Income-tax, two Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax, one Section Officer, three Private Secretaries and other staff. The recurring expenditure on these officers and staff will be rupees sixteen lakhs and fifty-one thousand approximately per annum. The recurring expenditure on account of hiring of office accommodation, travelling expenses, etc., will be rupees fourteen lakhs and fifty-six thousand approximately per annum. The non-recurring expenditure on office equipment, official vehicles, furniture and books will be rupees twenty-five lakhs and ninety thousand approximately.

2. The Bill will not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (a) of clause 3 of the Bill seeks to insert a new clause (5B) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act. The new clause provides that concession in respect of technicians will be available to the technicians who are employed in India on or after 1st April, 1993 for carrying out scientific research. The new clause seeks to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe an authority for approving the programme of scientific research. It further empowers the Central Government to waive the condition regarding non-residence in India in certain cases and also to specify the field of specialised knowledge for the purposes of the new clause.

Sub-clause (c) of clause 3 of the Bill seeks to substitute clause (10C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption of amount received by a person in accordance with any scheme or schemes on his voluntary retirement. The substituted clause (10C) empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe guidelines so that the schemes are framed in accordance with such guidelines.

Sub-clause (e) of clause 3 of the Bill seeks to insert a new clause (23BBB) in section 10 of the Act. The new clause provides that the exemption of income derived by way of interest, dividend or capital gains from income-tax will be allowed to European Economic Community out of investments of its funds under any scheme specified by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

Clause 9 of the Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (2AA) in section 35 of the Act relating to deduction in respect of expenditure on scientific research. The new sub-section empowers the authority prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to approve the programmes of scientific research. It also empowers the Board to prescribe the form of application and the manner in which such application shall be made to the prescribed authority. This sub-section also provides for the approval by the prescribed authority of the National Laboratory and its programme of scientific research for purposes of section 35 (2AA).

Clause 13 of the Bill seeks to amend section 80G so as to allow deductions for donations made to a university or any educational institution of national eminence. The new sub-clause (iiif) seeks to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the authority which will approve such university or educational institution for the purposes of section 80G.

Clause 30 of the Bill seeks to insert a new Chapter XIX-B in the Income-tax Act to provide for Advance Rulings. The new Chapter provides for the constitution of an Authority known as Authority for Advance Rulings. Sub-section (3) of section 245-O of the aforesaid Chapter empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes, subject to the control of the Central Government, to lay down the terms and conditions of service of the Members of the Authority including the salaries and allowances payable to them. Sub-section (2) of section 245Q empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the form and manner in which an applicant shall make an application before the Authority. Sub-section (7) of section 245R empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to provide for the manner in which the copy of the advance ruling shall be certified. Section 245V empowers the Authority to regulate its procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under the Act.

Clause 31 of the Bill seeks to substitute sub-section (6) of section 253 of the Income-tax Act relating to the form and manner of appeal to the Appellate Tribunal and the amount of fees payable. Sub-section (6) empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the form and manner in which an appeal shall be made.

Clause 41 of the Bill seeks to amend Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act. Sub-rule (5) of rule 6 of the Schedule empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the form in which Certificate of the Auditors relating to valuation is to be obtained.

Clause 42 of the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 129A of the Customs Act, 1962 so as to enhance the fee for appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The amended sub-section empowers the Central Government to prescribe the form and manner in which such appeal is to be made. It is further proposed to substitute proviso to section 129E of the Customs Act relating to the power of Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal to grant stay from the requirement of deposit of duty, interest or penalty. Under this proviso, the Central Government shall prescribe the form and manner of the application for grant of stay from the payment of duty, interest or penalty.

Clause 44 of the Bill seeks to amend sub-section (6) of section 35B of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 so as to enhance the fee for appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The amended sub-section empowers the Central Government to prescribe the form and manner in which such appeal is to be made. It is further proposed to substitute proviso to section 35F of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 relating to the power of Collector (Appeals) or Appellate Tribunal to grant stay from the requirement of deposit of duty or penalty. Under this proviso the Central Government shall prescribe the form and manner of the application for the grant of stay from the payment of duty or penalty.

The matters in respect of which notifications may be issued or rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself.

The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94.

(Shri Manmohan Singh,
Minister of Finance.)

Memorandum explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill 1993

FINANCE BILL, 1993

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1993, in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1993-94; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1993-94 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries paid to employees, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse races, commission and other categories of income liable to deduction of tax at source under the Income-tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1993-94.

(ii) The Finance Act, 1992, provided that in the case of any income chargeable to tax under the head "Salaries" or in respect of which advance tax is to be paid, where the total income in such cases exceeds one hundred thousand rupees (seventy five thousand rupees in the case of companies), the amount of income-tax deducted or the advance tax paid, was to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. of such income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers and 15 per cent. in the case of companies. Further, in respect of any payment by way of interest, dividends, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse races or payments to contractors and sub-contractors, the amount of tax deducted at source had to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 15 per cent. of the tax deducted in the case of companies and at the rate of 12 per cent., in other cases. However, surcharge was not to be paid or deducted at source in respect of any income or any payment made to a non-resident or a foreign company.

The provision for levy of surcharge has, therefore, been incorporated in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

(iii) It is proposed to continue the levy of surcharge -

(a) in the case of a company, at the rate of 15 per cent. of the tax;

(b) in the case of other taxpayers, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the tax, for the purpose of deduction of tax at source, computation of advance tax and charging of tax on current income in certain cases during 1993-94. However, no surcharge will be levied on incomes in respect of which payment is made to a non-resident or a foreign company, or incomes on which advance tax is payable by the non-resident or the foreign company.

(iv) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with a view to promoting welfare, widening the tax base, rationalisation of certain provisions and on account of certain other matters.

(v) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with a view to rationalisation of certain provisions.

(vi) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, with a view to raising the exemption limit and on account of certain other matters.

2. Subject to certain exceptions, which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle that changes in the provisions of the tax laws, should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of past years. The provisions relating to deduction of tax at source have been generally made applicable with effect from 1st June, 1993. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1993-94

In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1993-94, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992, for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from salaries and charging of tax payable in certain cases during the financial year 1992-93.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year from income other than "Salaries"

The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1993-94 from incomes other than "Salaries" have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, interest other than 'interest on securities', dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse races and income of non-residents (including non-resident Indians) other than salary income. These rates (including surcharge thereon) are basically the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992, for purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1992-93.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1993-94

The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1993-94 and also for the computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for charging income-tax during the financial year 1993-94 on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1993-94, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax or where an order has to be passed in case of search and seizure for calculating the amount of tax on the estimated undisclosed income, etc. The salient features of the rates prescribed in the said Part III are indicated in the following paragraphs.

IV. Individuals, Hindu undivided families, etc.

In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons, etc., the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

V. Co-operative Societies

In the case of co-operative societies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph B of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

VI. Firms

In the case of firms, the rate of income-tax has been specified in Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. This rate is the same as that specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

VII. Local Authorities

In the case of local authorities, the rate of income-tax has been specified in Paragraph D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. This rate is the same as that specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

VIII. Companies

In the case of companies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

IX. Surcharge

Surcharge on income-tax for purposes of the Union will continue to be levied at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of all the categories of resident non-corporate taxpayers having total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees. Similarly, in the case of domestic companies, surcharge will continue to be levied at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the amount of income-tax where the income exceeds seventy-five thousand rupees.

X. Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture

As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons, etc., the net agricultural income will be taken into account for the computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax. The net agricultural income will be computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule. These provisions are on the same lines as those in earlier years, except that the share of the partner in the income of the firm derived from agriculture will not be taken into account for computation of his tax liability.

[Clause 2]

WELFARE MEASURES

Extending the tax exemption on payments under voluntary retirement schemes to employees of certain authorities

Under the existing provisions of section 10(10C) of the Income-tax Act, any payment received by an employee of a public sector company or any other company at the time of voluntary retirement, in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement, is exempt from income-tax. Such schemes have to be in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in this behalf and the guidelines may, *inter alia,* include criteria of economic viability. Representations have been received on behalf of the employees of statutory authorities, etc., that the benefit of the income-tax exemption under section 10(10C) should also be extended to them. The rationale for providing income-tax exemption on the amounts received under the schemes of voluntary retirement by the employees of the companies, i.e., making such schemes more attractive so that the companies can improve their efficiency, equally applies in the case of statutory authorities and local authorities. The Bill, therefore, seeks to extend the scope of the income-tax exemption under section 10(10C) to the employees of an authority established under a Central, State or Provincial Act or of a local authority.

The guidelines prescribed by the Board, specify that the amount receivable on account of voluntary retirement of an employee should not exceed five hundred thousand rupees. The intention was to restrict the benefit of income-tax exemption under section 10(10C) to the aforesaid amount in the case of an employee. The Bill seeks to incorporate the aforesaid intention in the law itself by providing that the amount exempt under section 10(10C) shall not exceed five lakh rupees.

The guidelines prescribed by the Board for framing the schemes of voluntary retirement further specify that the employee should not have availed of the benefit of any other voluntary retirement scheme in the past. It may be difficult for the employers to comply with this requirement where the employees do not disclose the fact of their having availed of such benefit in the past. The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide that where exemption has been allowed to an employee under section 10(10C) for any assessment year, no exemption shall be allowed to him thereunder in relation to any other assessment year.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3]

Relief for salaried taxpayers

Under the existing provisions of section 16 of the Income-tax Act, a standard deduction of a sum equal to 33-1/3 per cent. of the salary or Rs.12,000, whichever is less, is allowed to a person having income from salary. A higher standard deduction of Rs.15,000 is provided to working women whose total income does not exceed Rs.75,000.

Considering the high cost of expenditure incidental to the employment of salaried persons, the Bill proposes to amend section 16 of the Income-tax Act in order to enhance the general ceiling of standard deduction from Rs.12,000 to Rs.15,000. Correspondingly, the higher standard deduction provided to working women is proposed to be increased from Rs.15,000 to Rs.18,000.

The following Table gives the comparative standard deduction generally available to salaried employees and the net reduction in their taxable salary at selected levels:

TABLE

SALARY	*STANDARD DEDUCTION EARLIER*	*STANDARD DEDUCTION NOW*	*NET SALARY EARLIER*	*NET SALARY NOW*	*REDUCTION IN TAXABLE SALARY*
36000	12000	12000	24000	24000	0
38000	12000	12667	26000	25333	667
40000	12000	13333	28000	26667	1333
42000	12000	14000	30000	28000	2000
45000	12000	15000	33000	30000	3000
50000	12000	15000	38000	35000	3000
100000	12000	15000	88000	85000	3000

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 7]

Relief for the handicapped

Under the existing provisions of section 80DD of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of twelve thousand rupees is allowed in respect of expenditure incurred by a resident assessee being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, on the medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation etc., of handicapped dependants who are relatives of the individual or are members of the HUF.

The Bill proposes to amend section 80DD in order to increase the quantum of deduction from twelve thousand rupees to fifteen thousand rupees with a view to offsetting the increased cost of maintaining handicapped dependants.

The Finance Act, 1992 had introduced a provision in section 64 of the Income-tax Act whereby all income of a minor child, except from wages or as a result of the child's own talent or skill, is to be taxed in the hands of that parent whose total income (excluding income to be so clubbed) is greater. Under the provision of section 80U, a deduction of twenty thousand rupees is allowed in the case of an individual who is suffering from a permanent physical disability (including blindness) or mental retardation.

With a view to providing relief in cases where income of a handicapped minor is clubbed with that of one of the parents, the Bill proposes to introduce a new section 80V in order to provide that the parent in whose hand the income of the minor, suffering from permanent physical or mental disability, has been clubbed, should also be allowed deduction admissible under section 80U to the extent to which deduction would have been allowable to the minor had he been assessed separately, i.e. to the extent of the income of the handicapped minor, clubbed or Rs.20,000, whichever is lower.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 12 & 18]*

Relief to senior citizens

Under the provisions of section 88B of the Income-tax Act, an additional rebate of ten per cent. is allowed from the net tax payable in the case of senior citizens, who have attained the age of 65 years and who have a gross total income of fifty thousand rupees or less.

With a view to providing further relief to senior citizens who have to normally spend a substantial part of their income towards medical treatment and having regard to the fact that the disposable income of senior citizens gets reduced substantially on retirement, the Bill proposes to amend section 88B of the Income-tax Act in order to provide for a rebate of twenty per cent. in the case of senior citizens. It is also proposed to enhance the limit of gross total income upto which rebate is allowable from fifty thousand rupees to seventy five thousand rupees.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clause 19]*

INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIALISATION, EXPORT AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Tax holiday to new industrial undertakings set up in backward States and Union Territories

Under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction is allowed, in computing the taxable income, in respect of profits derived from a new industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel. The deduction under this section is allowed in the case of companies, at 30 per cent. of profits in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the hotel starts functioning or the industrial undertaking starts manufacture or the ship is first brought to use and nine assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year. In the case of taxpayers being a co-operative society, similar deduction is allowed for the initial assessment year and eleven succeeding years. The deduction is allowed at the rate of 25% in the case of non-corporate assessees. Likewise, in the case of new hotels set up in hilly area or a rural area or a place of pilgrimage or such other place as the Central Government may specify, the deduction is admissible at the rate of 50 per cent. of the profits.

With a view to giving substantial thrust for encouraging the industrialisation in States and Union Territories which are industrially very backward, the Finance Bill proposes to provide incentive for dispersal of industrialisation in remote and industrially backward regions. It is proposed to allow, in respect of any new industrial undertaking, located in a State or Union Territory specified in the new Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, which start manufacture or production after 1.4.1993, deduction under section 80-IA, at the rate of 100 per cent. of profits in respect of the first five assessment years starting from the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins manufacture or production. For the subsequent assessment years, deduction from the profits from such undertakings will be allowed at the normal rate of 30 per cent. in the case of companies and 25 per cent. in the case of non-corporate assessees. The deduction, at the enhanced rate and the normal rate together, will be limited to twelve assessment years in the case of co-operative societies and ten assessment years in the case of other assessees, as in the existing provisions.

States and Union Territories which are industrially very backward have been identified as those in which, according to the backward area Notification S.O. No.165 dated 19.12.1986, all the districts are industrially backward. These States and Union Territories are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. The above list corresponds to the existing list of industrially backward areas specified by the Ministry of Industry.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 15 & 36]*

Tax holiday for the power sector

Under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction is allowed, in computing the taxable income, in respect of profits derived from a new industrial undertaking or a ship or the business of a hotel.

With a view to substantially increasing the power generation capacity in the country, the Bill proposes to provide for a full tax holiday for five years and thereafter a partial tax holiday in respect of profits and gains of industrial undertakings set up anywhere in India for generation or generation and distribution of power. Such undertakings which begin to generate power on or after 1.4.1993 will be allowed deduction under section 80-IA, at the rate of 100 per cent. of profits in respect of the first five assessment years starting from the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the undertaking begins generation of power. For the subsequent assessment years, deduction from the profits from such undertakings will be allowed at the normal rate of 30 per cent. in the case of companies and 25 per cent. in the case of non-corporate assessees. The deduction, at the enhanced rate and the normal rate together, will be limited to twelve assessment years in the case of co-operative societies and ten assessment years in the case of other assessees, as in the existing provisions.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clause 15]*

Tax concession for the export of computer software and hardware

With a view to providing fiscal incentive for promoting export of computer software, a new section 80HHE was inserted in the Income-tax Act by the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991. Section 80HHE provides for 100 per cent. tax deduction in respect of income from software exports. The tax concession is available with reference to export profits derived during the previous years relevant to assessment years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94.

With a view to encouraging the export of computer software and in order to give a further push to exports, the concession has been extended for one more year i.e. for the assessment year 1994-95.

The proposed amendment will take effect from the day the Bill receives the assent of the President and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95.

The provisions of section 10A of the Income-tax Act provide for a five year tax holiday during the period of the initial eight assessment years for new industrial undertakings set up in free trade zones.

The Bill proposes to amend section 10A in order to extend the five year tax holiday to profits and gains derived from units set up in Software Technology Parks and Electronic Hardware Technology Parks approved by the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee set up under schemes notified by the Ministry of Commerce and administered by the Department of Electronics. It is also proposed to clarify that the term "produce" in respect of articles or things will include production of computer programmes.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 4 & 14]

Enhanced tax concession for scientific research

Under section 35 of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed, *inter alia,* in respect of any sum paid by the assessee to approved scientific research association, university, college or other instituion to be used for scientific research.

The Bill seeks to insert a new sub-section (2AA) in section 35. It is proposed that any sum paid by an assessee to a "National Laboratory" for carrying out programmes of scientific research, approved by the prescribed authority will be eligible for weighted deduction of one and one-fourth times. Such contributions which qualify for weighted deduction will not be entitled to any other deduction under the Act.

"National Laboratory" will mean a scientific laboratory functioning at the national level under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and which is approved by the prescribed authority for this purpose.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 9]

MODIFICATION OF THE TAX CONCESSIONS RELATING TO DONATIONS

Tax concession in respect of contributions to the National Foundation for Communal Harmony

Under the provisions of section 80G, deduction is allowed in computing the total income of a person in respect of donations made to certain trusts and institutions. The deduction normally allowed is at the rate of 50 per cent. of the amount of donation made. However, in the case of donations made to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, the Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund, the Africa Fund, the Government, local authority or approved associations etc. carrying on promotion of family planning, the deduction is allowed at the rate of 100 per cent. of the donation.

Considering the importance of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony in acting as a catalyst for communal harmony and also considering the nature of its activity in providing assistance to the children of families affected by communal riots, the Finance Bill proposes to extend the benefit of 100 per cent. deduction to donations made to the Foundation. It is also proposed to amend sections 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act in order to include the National Foundation for Communal Harmony as a fund whose income will be exempt from income-tax.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3 & 13]

Tax concession in respect of contributions to universities and approved educational institutions of national eminence

As explained above, section 80G of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction in respect of donations made by a taxpayer to certain trusts and institutions.

In order to provide encouragement to the cause of higher learning, the Bill seeks to allow 100 per cent. deduction in respect of any sum paid by an assessee to a university or an educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf. The deduction will be without any ceiling limit. In respect of other educational institutions etc., the existing provisions allowing 50 per cent. deduction will continue to apply.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 13]

Increasing the number of years for which approval can be granted by the Commissioner of Income Tax under section 80G

Deduction under the provisions of section 80G in respect of any sum paid to any fund or institution referred to in Section 80G(2)(a)(iv), is allowed if it is approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax. The power of approval, which was earlier based on administrative instructions, was made into a statutory provision by the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991. The provisions stipulate that the approval has effect for such assessment year or years, not exceeding three assessment years, as may be specified in the approval.

With a view to reducing the work related to repeated approvals and simplifying procedures, it is proposed to amend section 80G in order to stipulate that the approval will have effect for such assessment year or years, not exceeding five assessment years, as may be specified in the approval. Cases where the Commissioner is convinced about the reputation of the fund or institution can, henceforth, be granted approval straightaway for five years. The Commissioner will, however, as in the existing provisions, have the discretion to grant approval for less than five years depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clause 13]

MEASURES TO WIDEN THE TAX BASE

Extension of the simplified procedure for small businessmen to transport operators

The Finance Act, 1992 had inserted a new Chapter XII-C in the Income-tax Act which provides for a simplified scheme for payment of income-tax by small businessmen. The scheme is optional. It is open to individuals and HUFs, not assessed to tax earlier, who have

income of not more than Rs.35,000 from the business of retail trade or of running an eating place or any vocation. In the case of business of retail trade, there is an additional requirement that the annual turnover should not exceed Rs.5 lakhs. Persons opting for the scheme will be deemed to have an income of Rs.35,000. Such persons should not have taxable income exceeding Rs. 5,000 from any source other than the business or vocation mentioned above. In most cases, tax will work out to Rs.1,400 if there is no income from any other source. No deduction under Chapter VI-A except under section 80L is allowed. Tax in respect of the income upto Rs.5,000 from any other source (as reduced by deduction under section 80L) will be required to be paid at the appropriate rate, i.e. at 20%.

In order to widen the base of the scheme further, the Finance Bill proposes to extend the scheme to small road transport operators. This will include either persons who are carrying on the business of operating a transport vehicle or persons who own one transport vehicle and are earning income by hiring or leasing it. The transport vehicle will include a truck, a light commercial vehicle, a taxi, three-wheeler motor vehicle but will not include a bus. Persons opting for the scheme will be deemed to have an income of Rs.35,000. All other features under the existing scheme will apply to such persons.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and the subsequent year. Accordingly, small road transport operators can opt for the simplified procedure even in respect of the income earned during the previous year 1992-93. For such transport operators, the time for filing the statement and for paying the tax has been extended to 30th June, 1993, only for assessment year 1993-94.

[Clauses 21 & 22]

MEASURE TO PROMOTE CAPITAL MARKET

Tax incentive for Foreign Institutional Investors investing in securities

While presenting the Budget for 1992-93, the Finance Minister had stated that ways would be considered of allowing reputable foreign investors to invest in the country's capital markets. In pursuance of this announcement, guidelines have been issued through a Press Note dated 14th September, 1992, for such investment by Foreign Institutional Investors. Income from such investment is to be taxed at concessional rates. Accordingly, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 115AD in the Income-tax Act relating to tax on income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities or capital gains arising from their transfer.

The income received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in section 115AB) listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 is proposed to be taxed at the rate of twenty per cent. Income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said securities is proposed to be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. Income by way of short-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the said securities is proposed to be taxed at the rate of thirty per cent. However, these rates of tax will apply on the gross income of the nature specified above without allowing for any deduction under sections 28 to 44C, 57 and Chapter VI-A. The first and second provisos of section 48 relating to computation of capital gains will not apply in the case of transfer of the aforesaid securities by the Foreign Institutional Investors.

The expression "Foreign Institutional Investor" is proposed to be defined to mean such investor as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. The expression "securities" is proposed to have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

In order to facilitate easy collection of tax, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 196D in the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source from income of Foreign Institutional Investors in respect of securities. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that any person responsible for paying any income in respect of securities referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 115AD to a Foreign Institutional Investor shall deduct tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. The deduction is required to be made either at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or at the time of issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier. No deduction of tax is to be made from any income by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of such securities.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

[Clauses 20, 27 & 29]

MEASURE FOR ENCOURAGING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The European Economic Community has proposed co-operation in the industrial sector by providing financial assistance for setting up joint ventures between small and medium scale companies. It has entered into agreements with Export-Import Bank of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India under the European Community International Investment Partners Scheme. Under this scheme, the European Economic Community would provide grants, interest-free loans and equity participation. The funds brought in for the purpose of being invested in projects approved under the scheme are not proposed to be repatriated. All dividend income accruing in India out of investments made under the scheme is proposed to be utilised for further investments in India. In order to facilitate investment by European Economic Community in India under the European Community International Investment Partners Scheme, it has been decided to exempt its income from such investment. The Bill, accordingly, seeks to insert a new clause (23BBB) in section 10 so as to provide income-tax exemption on any income of the European Economic Community derived in India by way of interest, dividends or capital gains from investments made out of its funds under such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3]

SETTING UP OF AUTHORITY FOR ADVANCE RULINGS IN THE CASE OF NON-RESIDENTS

In his Budget speech for 1992-93, the Finance Minister had assured that, in the interest of avoiding needless litigation and promoting better taxpayer relations, a scheme for giving advance rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents was being worked out and would be put into operation. In pursuance thereof, the Bill seeks to insert a new Chapter XIX-B on Advance Rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents.

Under this Chapter, "advance ruling" has been defined to mean the determination, by an authority constituted by the Central Government and known as Authority for Advance Rulings, of a question of law or fact in relation to a transaction which has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken by a non-resident.

The Authority for Advance Rulings will consist of a Chairman who will be a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members drawn from the Indian Revenue Service and Indian Legal Service. The headquarters of the Authority will be in Delhi. It is proposed to be provided that no proceeding of the Authority will be invalid merely on grounds of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the

constitution of the Authority. Any non-resident desirous of obtaining an advance ruling may make an application in the form and manner to be prescribed by rules along with the payment of a fee of Rs. 2,500. Such an application may be withdrawn within thirty days. The Authority on receipt of an application will send a copy to the Commissioner concerned and, wherever considered necessary, also call upon the Commissioner to furnish relevant records. Such records will be returned to the Commissioner as soon as possible. The Authority may either allow or reject an application. However, it is being provided specifically that the Authority shall not allow an application where the question of law or fact raised is already pending in the case of the applicant, either before any income-tax authority, the Appellate Tribunal or any court. Applications will also not be allowed where the transaction, in relation to which the question is raised, is designed for the avoidance of income-tax or where the question raised relates to the determination of the fair market value of any property. The applicant can, on request, appear either in person or can be represented through a duly authorised representative. A time limit of six months is being provided for the pronouncement of advance ruling after the receipt of the application by the Authority.

The advance ruling shall be binding only on the applicant who has sought it and in respect of the specific transaction in relation to which such advance ruling was sought. It will also be binding on the Commissioner and the income-tax authorities subordinate to the Commissioner who have jurisdiction over the applicant. The advance ruling will continue to remain in force unless there is a change either in law or in fact on the basis of which the advance ruling was pronounced. It is also being provided that the advance ruling shall be void if it is subsequently found to have been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation of facts.

The Authority will have all the powers of a civil court in respect of discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person including any officer of a banking company and examining him on oath, issuing commissions and compelling the production of books of account and other records. It will also have the power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under the Act. The Authority would be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding under certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

This Chapter will take effect from 1st June, 1993. *[Clause 30]*

MEASURES OF SIMPLIFICATION AND RATIONALISATION

Extending the tax concession under section 10(6)(viia) to non-resident technicians holding Indian citizenship.

Under the existing provisions of section 10(6)(viia) of the Income-tax Act, the perquisite represented by the income-tax paid by an employer on the salary of its employee, who is not a citizen of India and is engaged as a technician and his services, as such, commence from a date after 31st March, 1988, is exempt from income-tax. It is further provided therein that such individual should not have been resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India. This condition can be waived by the Central Government in specified cases. The term 'technician' has been defined for the purposes of section 10(6)(viia).

It has been represented that the condition of being a foreign citizen in order to avail of the tax concession under section 10(6)(viia) discriminates against non-resident technicians who are Indian citizens. The Bill, therefore, seeks to insert a new clause (5B) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act to provide that the tax concession, at present available under section 10(6) (viia) to technicians who are not citizens of India, will be available to the technicians who commence their employment in India as such after the 31st day of March, 1993, irrespective of their nationality. All other features specified in sub-clause (viia) of clause (6) of section 10 have been retained in the new provision.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

As a consequence of the aforesaid amendment, the Bill proposes to amend sub-clause (viia) of clause (6) of section 10 to restrict its application to cases where services as a technician commence after the 31st day of March, 1988 but before the 1st day of April, 1993.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993. *[Clause 3]*

Omission of section 10 (6) (vii)

Section 10(6)(vii) of the Income-tax Act provides income-tax concession to foreign technicians on the remuneration received by them where the employment in India commenced prior to 1st April, 1971. The said tax concession is available for a maximum period of eight years and the provision is no longer necessary. The Bill, therefore, seeks to omit sub-clause (vii) of clause (6) of section 10.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993. *[Clause 3]*

Modification of the provisions relating to income-tax exemption on interest payable by a scheduled bank on foreign currency deposits.

Section 10(15)(iv)(fa) of the Income-tax Act provides for income-tax exemption on the interest payable by a scheduled bank on deposits in foreign currency where the acceptance of such deposits by the bank is approved by the Reserve Bank of India. When the aforesaid exemption was provided, through the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, persons resident in India were not allowed to have foreign currency deposits in banks in India. The new guidelines under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, however, permit persons resident in India to open and maintain foreign currency accounts with banks in India.

In order that all the aforesaid persons do not get the unintended benefit of the income-tax exemption under section 10(15)(iv)(fa) of the Income-tax Act, the Bill seeks to provide that the said exemption will be applicable in the case of non-residents and in the case of individuals or Hindu undivided families which are not ordinarily resident in India within the meaning of sub-section (6) of section 6 of the Income-tax Act.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years. *[Clause 3]*

Modification of the provisions of section 10(15)(v)

Section 10(15)(v) of the Income-tax Act provides income-tax exemption in respect of interest on securities held by the Registrar, Supreme Court, in Reserve Bank's SGL Account No. SL/DH 048. The amount of US $ 470 million paid by the Union Carbide Corporation and the Union Carbide India Limited on the directions of the Supreme Court as compensation for the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster stands deposited in the aforesaid account, in the form of certain Government securities.

On the directions of the Supreme Court, the name of the account holder of the said account has been changed from Registrar, Supreme Court to Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal with effect from 2nd November, 1992.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to change the name of the holder of the said account from "Registrar, Supreme Court" to "Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal".

The proposed amendment will take effect from 2nd November, 1992. *[Clause 3]*

Amendment of the provisions relating to accumulation of income for charitable or religious purposes.

Section 11(2) of the Income-tax Act provides that where seventy-five per cent. of the income derived from property held under trust, or held under trust in part, wholly for charitable or religious purposes is not applied, or is not deemed to have been applied, and is accumulated or set apart for application to such purposes in India, it shall not be included in the total income of the previous year of the person in receipt of the income, provided such person gives a notice in writing to the Assessing Officer in the prescribed manner specifying the purpose for which the income is being accumulated or set apart and the money so accumulated or set apart is invested or deposited in the forms or modes specified in section 11(5). However, such period of accumulation is not to exceed ten years as provided in clause (a) of section 11(2).

Section 11(3) of the Income-tax Act provides, *inter alia*, that where the income accumulated or set apart is not utilised for the purpose for which it is so accumulated or set apart during the period mentioned in clause (a) of section 11(2), it shall be deemed to be the income of the person of the previous year immediately following the expiry of the aforesaid period. Representations have been received to the effect that the aforesaid provisions create hardship in cases where the income accumulated or set apart cannot be applied for the purpose for which it is accumulated or set apart during the said period due to an order or injunction of any court.

As a measure of rationalization, the Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section 11(2) of the Income-tax Act to provide that, in computing the period of ten years referred to in clause (a) thereof, the period during which the income could not be applied for the purpose for which it is so accumulated or set apart, due to an order or injunction of any court, shall be excluded.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1962-63 and subsequent years. *[Clause 6]*

Rationalisation of the provisions relating to exemption of medical perquisites.

The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 amended section 17 of the Income-tax Act with a view to providing in the law itself, exemption from tax in respect of perquisite in the form of medical facilities provided by the employers. In this regard, *inter-alia*, clause (vi) was inserted in the proviso to clause (2) of section 17 regarding medical treatment abroad. The exemption from tax has been provided for actual expenditure incurred on medical treatment including the expenditure on travel and stay abroad of the patient and one attendant. The expenditure on travel abroad is exempt only in case of an employee whose gross total income as computed under the Income-tax Act, before including such expenditure, does not exceed Rs.2 lakh. The exemption of expenditure on travel abroad is subject to such further conditions as the CBDT may, having regard to the guidelines, if any, issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this behalf, prescribe.

The guidelines of Reserve Bank of India for release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad are provided in the 'Exchange Control Manual' and the 'Book of Instructions'. The Reserve Bank of India does not release foreign exchange for travel abroad for medical purposes to the patient or the attendant since the ticket is purchased in Indian rupees. Therefore, no specific guidelines have been provided in this regard by them.

In view of the above, the Bill proposes to rationalise the provisions in clause (vi) of the proviso to clause (2) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption of perquisite in the form of medical treatment abroad in order to provide that expenditure on stay and treatment abroad will be allowed to the extent permitted by the Reserve Bank of India. The Bill also proposes to remove the provision relating to prescribing conditions by the Central Board of Direct Taxes regarding expenditure on travel abroad. The only restriction on the exemption of perquisite value of travel cost that will now remain will be that the employee's gross total income does not exceed two lakh rupees.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years. *[Clause 8]*

Deduction in respect of provisions made for bad and doubtful debts relating to rural branches of banks.

Under section 36 (1) (viia) (a) of the Income-tax Act, all scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than those banks which are approved for purposes of section 36 (1) (viiia) and banks incorporated outside India, are entitled to make a provision for bad and doubtful debts amounting to two per cent., of the aggregate advances made by their rural branches, which is eligible for deduction in computing their total income. Having regard to the need for stepping up the provisioning by these banks, the Bill seeks to raise the limit of two per cent. to four per cent. of the aggregate advances made by the rural branches .

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clause 10]*

Deduction of Head office expenditure in case of Non-residents — equitable treatment to all non-residents .

Section 44C was inserted in the Income-tax Act, with effect from 1.6.1976. It lays down certain ceiling limits for the deduction of head office expenses in computing the taxable profits in the case of non-resident taxpayers. Under this provision, non-residents carrying on any business or profession in India through their branches are entitled to a deduction of head office expenditure, in computing the taxable profits, so far as such expenditure can be related to their business or profession in India. The amount allowable is limited to either, 5 per cent. of the "adjusted total income" of the taxpayer for the relevant year, or the annual average of the head office expenditure allowed during a base period of three previous years, namely, the previous years relevant to the assessment years 1974-75 to 1976-77, or the actual amount of head office expenditure attributable to the business or profession of the assessee in India, whichever is the least. The ceiling relating to "average head office expenditure" operates to the disadvantage of persons who had come to India before 1976 as against new entrants. It is proposed to omit clause (b) of section 44C and clause (iii) of the Explanation to that section so as to remove the reference to "average head office expenditure". The object of the amendment is to place on an equal footing all non-resident assessees with reference to the allowability of the said deduction.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years. *[Clause 11]*

Phased withdrawal of deduction available to domestic companies in respect of income from units of Unit Trust of India

Under the existing provisions of section 80M, a domestic company deriving any income by way of dividends from other domestic companies, is allowed the following deduction in computing its total income:-

(i) in respect of a scheduled bank, a public financial institution, a State Financial Corporation, State Industrial Investment Corporation or a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 60 per cent. of the income by way of dividends from other domestic companies;

(ii) in respect of any other domestic company, so much of the dividends from other domestic companies as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed by the domestic company on or before the due date for filing the return of income.

Under section 32(3) of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, UTI is deemed to be a company and any distribution of income received by a unit holder from UTI is deemed to be dividend income for the purposes of the Income-tax Act.

With a view to providing a level playing field to all the mutual funds, the Bill proposes to withdraw the deduction under section 80M in respect of dividend income from UTI in a phased manner. Accordingly, for the assessment year 1994-95, only four-fifth of the dividend from UTI will be eligible for deduction. For the assessment year 1995-96, two-fifth of the dividend from UTI will be eligible for deduction. The deduction will be subject to the existing conditions in section 80M. For assessment year 1996-97 and subsequent years, dividend from UTI will not be eligible for deduction under section 80M.

The proposed amendment will come into effect from 1st April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 16]

Modification of the provisions relating to levy of additional income-tax.

The provisions of section 143(1A) of the Income-tax Act provide for levy of twenty per cent. additional income-tax where the total income, as a result of the adjustments made under the first proviso to section 143(1)(a), exceeds the total income declared in the return. These provisions seek to cover cases of returned income as well as returned loss. Besides its deterrent effect, the purpose of the levy of the additional income-tax is to persuade all the assessees to file their returns of income carefully to avoid mistakes.

In two recent judicial pronouncements, it has been held that the provisions of section 143(1A) of the Income-tax Act, as these are worded, are not applicable in loss cases.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section 143(1A) of the Income-tax Act to provide that where as a result of the adjustments made under the first proviso to section 143(1)(a), the income declared by any person in the return is increased, the Assessing Officer shall charge additional income-tax at the rate of twenty per cent. on the difference between the tax on the increased total income and the tax that would have been chargeable had such total income been reduced by the amount of adjustments. In cases where the loss declared in the return has been reduced as a result of the aforesaid adjustments or the aforesaid adjustments have the effect of converting that loss into income, the Bill seeks to provide that the Assessing Officer shall calculate a sum (referred to as additional income-tax) equal to twenty per cent. of the tax that would have been chargeable on the amount of the adjustments as if it had been the total income of such person.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

[Clause 23]

Provision for deduction of tax at source on income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in sections 115AB and 115AC at the rates specified therein.

Section 115AB of the Income-tax Act provides that in the case of an Offshore Fund, the income in respect of units purchased in foreign currency and income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such units shall be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. thereof. Section 115AC of the Income-tax Act provides that in the case of a non-resident, the income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds issued by or shares in an Indian company purchased in foreign currency in accordance with a scheme notified by the Central Government shall be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. thereof. Income by way of long-term capital gains arising on the transfer of such shares or bonds is also to be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. thereof. Section 196B of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction of income-tax at source from income in respect of units referred to in section 115AB at the rate of ten per cent. Similarly, section 196C provides for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of interest or dividends on bonds and shares referred to in section 115AC at the rate of ten per cent. Thus, the income by way of long-term capital gains arising on the transfer of units referred to in section 115AC and the income by way of capital gains arising on the transfer of bonds and shares referred to in section 115AC do not fall within the ambit of sections 196B and 196C respectively. In order that deduction of tax at source on such income is made at the rates of income-tax specified in sections 115AB and 115AC respectively, the Bill seeks to amend sections 196B and 196C of the Income-tax Act to include the said income within the ambit of the aforesaid sections.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

[Clauses 25 & 26]

Extending the facility for receipt of dividends by companies without deduction of tax at source in certain cases.

Section 197 of the Income-tax Act provides that the Assessing Officer can give a certificate to any person for deduction of income-tax at rates lower than the rates in force or for no deduction of income-tax at source, if he is satisfied that the total income of such person so warrants. The provisions of this section do not cover income by way of dividends from which income-tax is required to be deducted at source under section 194. On the other hand, under the second proviso to section 194, the Assessing Officer can give a certificate in the case of a non-corporate shareholder for no deduction of income-tax at source if he is satisfied that the total income of the shareholder will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax. Representations have been received to the effect that there is no justification for excluding from the ambit of the second proviso to section 194, the companies in receipt of dividends, which suffer losses or are not likely to have any income or the tax on their income is likely to be inadequate to absorb the full amount of income-tax deducted.

As a measure of rationalisation, the Bill, seeks to apply the provisions of section 197 to income from dividends. As a consequence thereof, it also proposes to omit the second proviso to section 194.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993.

[Clauses 24 & 28]

Increase in fees for filing appeals to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

Finance Act, 1992 amended the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 253 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 raising the fee for filing an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The appeal fee was raised from Rs.200 to Rs.1500 where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer is more than Rs.1 lakh and Rs.250 in any other case. The amendment was made effective from 1st June, 1992. Doubts have arisen in some quarters whether the enhanced fee would be applicable to all the appeals filed on or after 1st June, 1992 or only to those appeals arising from the assessment proceedings initiated on or after 1st June, 1992. For the removal of doubts, the Bill proposes to amend the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 253 to provide that the enhanced fee will be applicable to all appeals filed on or after 1st June, 1992, irrespective of the date of initiation of assessment proceeding relating thereto.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st June, 1992.

[Clause 31]

Provisions relating to pre-emptive purchase of immoveable property

The Supreme Court in its judgement in the case of C.B. Gautam vs Union of India and others, delivered on 17th November, 1992, has upheld the Constitutional validity of Chapter XX-C. While delivering the judgement, the Supreme Court has, *inter alia*, held as under:

(i) A reasonable opportunity of being heard is to be given to the affected parties;

(ii) The reasons recorded by the appropriate authority for making the order of pre-emptive purchase are to be communicated to the affected parties;

(iii) The expression "free from all encumbrances" as contained in sub-section (1) of section 269UE has been struck down. Bonafide lessees or encumbrance holders can continue to be in possession of the property if provided for in the terms of the agreement for sale. Appropriate legal provisions may be made to tackle cases of bogus encumbrance or lease holders, created for defeating the purpose of the Chapter XX-C.

In order to give legislative shape to the above mentioned rulings of the Supreme Court, some amendments in the provisions of the Chapter XX-C are proposed in the Bill. For enabling a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the affected parties, the time limit for passing the order is proposed to be extended from two months to three months from the end of the month in which Form No.37-I is filed. The intending transferor and transferee will now be required to enter into an agreement for sale in writing at least four months before the intended date of transfer. It is proposed that the appropriate authority shall give the grounds for making pre-emptive purchase in the order itself. Where any matter relating to the property is pending in any court for decision, the period of three months for passing the order will be reckoned from the date of the final disposal of such pending matter or, where a stay order has been issued by such court, with reference to the date of vacation of the stay order.

The words "free from all encumbrances" are proposed to be deleted from sub-section (1) of section 269UE. This would mean that in case of pre-emptive purchase, the Central Government will acquire a property in the manner in which it is intended to be transferred. It is also proposed to give a right to the appropriate authority to declare any encumbrance or lease hold interest to be void where it has been created with a view to defeating the purpose of this Chapter. In such cases the property will vest in the Central Government, free from such encumbrance or lease hold interest. The holder of a *bonafide* lease or encumbrance can continue to remain in possession of the property if, in terms of the agreement for transfer, he is eligible to continue to be in possession of such property even after the transfer.

The changes relating to extending the period for passing the order shall come into effect from 1st June, 1993. The other changes will come into effect retrospectively from the date of the judgement i.e. 17th November, 1992. *[Clauses 32, 33 & 34]*

Modification of the provisions relating to power to reduce or waive penalty, etc., in certain cases.

Under the existing provisions of section 273A, both the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner are empowered to reduce or waive (a) the amount of penalty imposed or imposable under section 271(1)(iii) or (b) the amount of any other penalty payable under the Act, subject to certain conditions. They may also stay or compound any proceeding for the recovery of the amount referred to in (b) above. It is further provided that where the amount of income in respect of which penalty is imposed or imposable under section 271(1)(c) exceeds five hundred thousand rupees and in other cases if the amount of penalty payable exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, no order reducing or waiving the amount of penalty or staying or compounding any proceeding for the recovery of such amount can be made without the previous approval of the Board.

Reference to both Chief Commissioner and Commisioner as the authority empowered to reduce or waive penalty, in section 273A can create problems. Further, to streamline the functioning of the Income-tax Department, it has also been decided that the Board's power to grant approval where the amount of income or penalty exceeds the monetary limits specified in section 273A should be vested in the Chief Commissioner.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to omit reference to Chief Commisioner as the authority empowered to reduce or waive the amount of penalty, etc. It also seeks to provide that where the amount of income or penalty exceeds the monetary limits specified in section 273A, no order reducing or waiving the amount of the penalty or staying or compounding any proceeding for the recovery of such amount shall be made except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner.

Similar amendments have been proposed to the corresponding provisions of section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1993. *[Clauses 35 & 39]*

Consequential amendments in sections 10A, 10B and 80P

It is provided in sections 10A and 10B of the Income-tax Act,1961 that the newly established industrial undertaking in a free trade zone or the newly established 100 per cent. export oriented undertaking availing benefit under the aforesaid sections would not qualify for deduction, *inter-alia*, under section 80-I after the five year tax holiday period. Similarly, in section 80P it is provided that a co-operative society availing deduction under the provisions of section 80P would get deduction on the gross total income as reduced by the deduction, *inter-alia*, under section 80-I.

Section 80-I was replaced by section 80-IA by the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991. Consequently, the Bill proposes to amend sections 10A and 10B with a view to including section 80-IA therein so that any industrial undertaking availing the benefits of deduction under section 10A or 10B does not avail of deduction under section 80-IA. Likewise, it is proposed to amend section 80P with a view to including section 80-IA therein so that a co-operative society availing of deduction under the provisions of section 80P would get deduction on the gross total income as reduced by the deduction, *inter-alia*, under section 80-IA.

The proposed amendments will have retrospective effect from 1st April, 1991, the date from which the provision of section 80-IA came into operation. They will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 4, 5 & 17]*

Wealth-tax

Under the existing provisions, urban land held as stock-in-trade is considered an asset, and is exigible to wealth-tax. The Bill seeks to provide that urban land held as stock-in-trade will not be liable to wealth-tax for a period of three years from the date of its acquisition.

The Finance Act 1992 had withdrawn exemptions in relation to certain assets which were earlier available under section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act. The Bill seeks to revive the exemption in respect of one house or part of a house belonging to an assessee. It is proposed that this exemption will be available only to individuals and HUF's.

The proposed amendments will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 37 & 38]*

GIFT TAX

Raising of basic exemption limit

Under the existing provisions of section 5(2) of the Gift-tax Act, tax is not charged in respect of gifts made upto a maximum of rupees twenty thousand during any previous year. Considering that the limit was fixed some years ago, the Bill seeks to raise it to rupees thirty thousand.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 40]

Providing exemption for gifts made under the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992.

With a view to encouraging the remittances of foreign exchange into the country by non-resident Indians as defined in section 115C of the Income-tax Act, it is proposed to exempt from gift-tax, one time gifts made by such persons from moneys standing to their credit in an account opened and operated in accordance with the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992. This scheme has come into effect from 15th June, 1992.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clause 40]

Raising of exemption limit for gifts made to dependant relatives

Under the existing provisions of the Gift-tax Act, gifts made on the occasion of the marriage to a relative dependant upon the donor for support and maintenance are exempt from gift-tax, subject to a limit of Rs 10,000. The Bill seeks to raise the limit to rupees thirty thousand.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1994 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1994-95 and subsequent years.

[Clause 40]

Rules for determining the value of shares and debentures gifted

Schedule II of the Gift-tax Act provides that the value of any property other than cash will be determined in accordance with the provisions of Schedule III of the Wealth-tax Act. Under the scheme formulated by the Finance Act, 1992 shares and debentures in companies are not liable to levy of wealth-tax. The Finance Act, 1992 by way of a consequential amendment omitted Part C of Schedule III which specified the mode for valuation of these shares and debentures in companies with effect from assessment year 1993-94. The deletion of these Rules has created difficulties under the Gift-tax Act as no mode has been specifed for determining the value of these shares and debentures. The Bill seeks to revive Part C of Schedule III of the Wealth-tax Act in Schedule II of the Gift -tax Act to overcome this difficulty.

The proposed amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clause 41]

CUSTOMS

(Effective from 28.2.1993 unless otherwise stated)

ABBREVIATIONS

BCD	:	Basic customs duty	Adv.	:	Ad valorem
CVD	:	Additional (countervailing) duty of customs	Aux.	:	Auxiliary duty of customs
CT	:	First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,1975 (51 of 1975)	BA	:	Basic + auxiliary duty of customs

Unless otherwise indicated, the existing rate of duty represents the rate of *basic + auxiliary* (BA) duties of customs and proposed rate indicates the rate of *basic* customs duty (BCD) as the *basic* and *auxiliary* duties of customs (aux.) stand merged from 28.2.1993

The proposals include the following :-

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

A. GENERAL

*The **First** Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 is being amended vide clause 43 of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Customs Duties.*

B. **Proposals** involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.

1. Reduction in effective rates of import duty on items presently attracting duty higher than 85%, to 85% adv. except on dried grapes, almonds, alcoholic beverages, ball & roller bearings and passenger baggage. (-) 110000
2. Reduction in import duty on oleopine resin from 35% to 20% adv. (-) 800
3. Reduction in import duty on: (-) 9400
   - (a) iron ore and iron ore pellets from 90% and 35% adv. to 20% and 15% adv. respectively;
   - (b) lead concentrates from existing levels to 30% adv.;
   - (c) zinc concentrates from 15% to 10% adv.;
   - (d) tin concentrates from 85% to 35% adv.; and
   - (e) chromite ore of certain specifications from 70% to 30% adv.
   - (f) molybdenum ores and concentrates from 45% to 30% adv.
4. Increase in import duty on : (+) 1800
   - (a) caprolactum from 50% to 60% adv.; and
   - (b) specified drug intermediates from 10% to 25% adv.
5. Reduction in import duty on : (-) 34750
   - (a) propylene, specified amino acids, butadiene, styrene, butene-I, pure octenes, ethylene dichloride, ethylene, benzene and ethyl benzene from 80%/65%/40%/25% to 15% adv.;
   - (b) cumene, toluene, paraxylene and other xylenes, acrylonitrile from 110%/85%/65% to 40% adv.;
   - (c) adipic acid (AA) and hexamethylenediamine (HMD) from 110% to 60% adv.;
   - (d) DMT, PTA and MEG from 110% to 70% adv.;
   - (e) specified pesticides from 110% to 75% adv.
   - (f) specified pesticide intermediates from 110%/65% to 50% adv.;
   - (g) raw materials and intermediates required for the manufacture of specified drugs from 60%—110% to 50% adv.;
   - (h) R-Base and S-Base for the manufacture of chloramphenicol from 40% to 25% adv.;
   - (i) specified bulk drugs used for the manufacture of formulations from 110% to 25%.;
   - (j) specified bulk drugs from 110% to 80% adv.; and
   - (k) other chemicals from the existing levels to 85% adv.
6. Reduction in import duty on : (-) 825
   - (a) homoeopathic medicines from 40% to 25% adv.;
   - (b) lactose for homoeopathic medicines from 65% to 25% adv.;
   - (c) specified drugs for veterinary use from 40% to 25% adv.;
   - (d) melagenina from 110% to 25% adv.;
   - (e) specified vaccines, formulations, bulk drugs from 110%/40% to 15% adv.; and
   - (f) ovaprim from 110% to 15% adv.
7. Reduction in import duty on extracts of wattle, quebracho and chest nut from 65% to 20%adv. (-) 1500
8. Reduction in import duty on : (-) 3500
   - (a) jumbo rolls of film for colour film (photographic) from 110% to 60% adv.;
   - (b) positive roll jumbo (colour) for cine films from 55% to 25% adv.;
   - (c) positive roll finished (colour)for cine films from Re.1 per linear metre + 45% to 40% adv.;
   - (d) negative film(colour) for cine films from 50paise per linear metre + 30% to 25% adv.; and
   - (e) instant print film from 110% to 25% adv.
9. Reduction in import duty on dipping oil from 110% to 15% adv. (-) 100
10. CVD on specified plastic resins due to reduction in excise duty on such resins. (-) 3500
11. Exemption from whole of the import duty on hand woven Jamdanee sarees imported from Bangladesh. Negligible

		Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (*Rs. in lakhs*)	
12.	Reduction in import duty on: (a) cotton fabrics from 110% to 50% adv.; (b) cotton waste, cotton yarn waste, jute waste, jute yarn waste from 85% to 25% adv.; (c) viscose filament yarn from 55%/65% to 40% adv.; and (d) viscose staple fibre and tow from 50% to 40% adv.		Negligible
13.	Reduction in import duty on: (a) flaky graphite of certain specifications from 110% to 30% adv.; (b) magnesia chrome, magnesia alumina, magnesia lime sinters from 70% to 30% adv.; (c) tabular/sinter calcined alumina from 105% to 30% adv.; (d) fused magnesia from 70% to 30% adv.; and (e) dead burnt magnesite of certain specifications from 70% to 30% adv.	(-)	6400
14.	Increase in import duty on steel melting scrap from 10% to 15% adv.	(+)	6000
15.	Reduction in import duty on : (a) pig iron from 35% to 20% adv.; (b) ferro nickel from 50% to 30% adv.; (c) ferro molybdenum from 45% to 30% adv.; (d) specified non alloy steel semis from 45% to 30% adv.; (e) specified hot- rolled coils from Rs. 1100 per tonne + 45%adv. to 50% adv.; (f) Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP) coils for tin plates from 50% to 35% adv.; (g) specified iron and steel products from 80% and below 100% to 75% adv.; (h) specified iron and steel products from 100% and above to 85% adv.; and (i) specified hot rolled stainless steel coils (HRSS) from 80% to 60% adv.	(-)	25700
16.	Reduction in import duty on copper matte & master alloys, unwrought copper, copper wire & rods of certain specifications and copper (including brass) waste & scrap from the existing levels to 45% adv.; and on other copper items falling within chapter 74 of CT from the existing levels to 80% adv.	(-)	9500
17.	Reduction in import duty on unwrought nickel and nickel oxide sinter from the existing levels to 35% adv.; and on other nickel items falling within Chapter 75 of CT from the existing levels to 70% adv.	(-)	4000
18.	Reduction in import duty on aluminium ingots and waste & scrap from the existing levels to 25%adv. ; and on other aluminium items falling within chapter 76 of CT from the existing levels to 70% adv.	(-)	600
19.	Reduction in import duty on unwrought, unalloyed lead and on lead waste & scrap from the existing levels to 50% adv.; on other lead items falling within chapter 78 of CT from the existing levels to 70% adv.	(-)	500
20.	Reduction in import duty on unwrought zinc from Rs. 5700 per tonne + 40% adv. to 45% adv.; and on other zinc items falling within chapter 79 of CT from the existing levels to 70% adv.	(-)	400
21.	Reduction in import duty on unwrought, unalloyed tin from 85% to 35% adv.; and on all other tin items falling within chapter 80 of CT from 105% to 70% adv.	(-)	2700
22.	Reduction in import duty on unwrought, unalloyed base metals and magnesium alloys from existing levels to 35% adv.; on specified titanium sponge from 50% to 35% adv.; and on other items falling within Chapter 81 of CT from 105% to 70% adv.	(-)	3300
23.	Reduction in import duty on goods falling under heading Nos. 82.01 to 82.11 of CT to 40% adv.	(-)	4500
24.	Reduction in import duty on : (a) all agricultural machinery and implements falling under heading Nos. 84.32 to 84.37 of CT from 55%—110% to 25% adv.; (b) rice transplanters from 40% to 15% adv.; (c) specified machinery for horticulture, floriculture and food processing industry from 55%—110% to 25% adv.; (d) out-board motors (OBM) and specified parts from 40% to 15% adv. and extension of concessional duty of 15% adv. to spares of OBM.; (e) components (including warranty replacements), sub-components and capital goods for use in the manufacture of fuel-injection equipment from 30% to 15% adv.; (f) form-fill-seal machine for use in pharmaceutical industry from 35% to 15% adv.; (g) goods falling under Chapters 84 , 85 and 90 of CT imported for renovation and modernisation of power projects from the existing levels to 20% adv.; and (h) kits required for conversion of motor spirit driven vehicles into CNG driven vehicles from 55%—110% to 25% adv. and full exemption from CVD on such kits.	(-)	3800
25.	Reduction in import duty on : (a) specified items of machinery from 40%—55% to 35% adv.; (b) parts imported for initial setting up, assembly or manufacture of general machinery and textile machinery from 40%/35% to 25% adv. and prescribing 10% CVD; (c) parts imported for initial setting up, assembly or manufacture of machine tools from 60% to 40% adv. and prescribing 10% CVD;	(-)	33625

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

(d) specified capital goods presently attracting duty rates exceeding 55% but not exceeding 110% adv.;

(e) machinery items for specified purposes or for thrust areas from 35%-40% to25% adv.;and

(f) computer & computer peripherals and parts & accessories thereof from 110% to 80% adv. (-) 600

26. Exemption from whole of the import duty on personal computers, typewriters, lap top personal computers and FAX machines upto the value of Rs. 60,000 when imported by accredited journalists. (-) 29550

27. Reduction in import duty on :

(a) electronics projects, tools, dies, moulds, specified capital goods and components for such capital goods from 30%/50% to 25% adv.;

(b) various items of imports for electronics industry as indicated below:

	Present	Proposed
	(Ad valorem rates)	
(i) specified raw materials and glass parts of picture tube	40%/60%	20%
(ii) specified piece parts	60%	35%
(iii) specified electronic components (other than CPT)	80%	50%
(iv) colour picture tubes (CPT)	80%	75%
(v) specified telecom & other equipments	95%	80%
(vi) specified raw materials for optical fibres & certain telecom cables	90%	20%
(vii) components for specified medical equipment	45%/25%	15%
(viii) recorded CD-ROMs floppy diskettes, magnetic tapes for approved non commercial R & D institutions.	110%	15%
(ix) specified telecom equipments and components for HAMS	50%	25%
(x) silicon in all forms	45%	30%
(xi) solar cells & modules	60%	45%
(xii) photo voltaic systems	80%	60%

(-) 6000

28\. I Withdrawal of the PMP based notifications for import duty concessions to components and sub-components for motor vehicles.; and

II Prescribing a total import duty of 50% adv. on specified components for the manufacture of motor vehicles. (-) 500

29\. I Exemption from whole of the import duty on aeroplanes and helicopters.; and

II Full CVD exemption on parts of aeroplanes and helicopters falling under heading No. 88.03 of CT due to full excise duty exemption on these goods. (-) 500

30\. Reduction in import duty on ships, boats and other floating structures imported for breaking up from Rs. 615 LDT to 5% adv. (-) 15350

31\. I Rationalisation of import duty structure on instruments and parts and accessories falling within Chapter 90 of CT.

II Reduction in import duty on goods covered by specified sub heading Nos. of Chapter 90 of CT from the existing levels to 50% adv.; and

III Extension of concessional rate of import duty of 40% to four additional items of pollution control and withdrawal of the concession on smoke meter and opacity meter. (-) 16000

32\. Reduction in import duty (total) on :

(a) general projects from 55% to 35% adv.;

(b) power projects including gas turbines power projects from 30% to 20% adv.; and

(c) coal mining projects and projects for the refining of crude petroleum from 30% to 25% adv. Negligible

33\. Reduction in import duty on general baggage from 255% to 150% adv. (-) 7200

34\. Exemption from whole of the export duty on granite and iron ore.

The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below :

(i) Gain in revenue due to increase in import duties	(+)	7800
(ii) Loss in revenue due to reduction in import duties	(-)	335100
NET LOSS	(-)	**327300**

(Clause 43 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief Description	Revenue effect (Rs. in lakhs) (+)	(-)	(Net)
	Tariff peak reductions	-	110000	-110000
13	Oleopine resin	-	800	-800
26	Specified ores & concentrates	-	9400	-9400
28	Inorganic chemicals	-	2800	-2800
29	Organic chemicals	1800	28050	-26250
30	Pharmaceutical products		825	-825
32	Specified tanning materials	-	1500	-1500
37	Photographic and cinemetographic goods	-	3500	-3500
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	-	4000	-4000
39	Plastics	-	3500	-3500
68	Refractory materials	-	6400	-6400
72-73	Iron and steel products	6000	25700	-19700
74	Copper and articles thereof	-	9500	-9500
75	Nickel and articles thereof	-	4000	-4000
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	-	600	-600
78	Lead and articles thereof	-	500	-500
79	Zinc and articles thereof	-	400	-400
80	Tin and articles thereof	-	2700	-2700
81	Other base metals	-	3300	-3300
82	Tools, implements etc.	-	4500	-4500
84	Non-electrical machinery	-	24150	-24150
85	Electrical machinery	-	43425	-43425
87	Motor vehicles and parts thereof	-	6000	-6000
88-89	Aircrafts & vessels	-	1000	-1000
90	Instruments	-	15350	-15350
98	Project imports	-	16000	-16000
Export duty			7200	-7200
	TOTAL	**7800**	**335100**	**-327300**

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(Effective from 28.2.1993 unless otherwise stated)

ABBREVIATIONS

BED	:	Basic excise duty	Adv.	:	Ad valorem
AED	:	Additional duty in lieu of sales tax	MODVAT	:	Modified Value Added Tax
AT&T	:	Additional duty on textiles and textile articles	CE	:	Central Excises
CET	:	Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act.1985(5 of 1986)	SED	:	Special excise duty

Unless otherwise indicated, the existing rate of duty represents the rate of basic + special (BED+SED) duties of excise and proposed rate indicates the rate of basic excise duty (BED) as the basic and special duties of excise stand merged from 28.2.1993

The proposals include the following :-

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

A. GENERAL

1. *The schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 is being amended vide clause 45 of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Excise Duties.*

B. Proposals involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.

1. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on coffee and tea. (-) 7457 (BED)
2. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on vegetable plaiting materials and other similar products falling within Chapter 14 of CET. (-) 67 (BED)
3. Reduction in excise duty on vanaspati and margarine from Rs. 1900 to Rs. 1500 per tonne. (-) 3000 (BED)
4. Increase in excise duty on molasses from Rs. 172.50 to Rs. 200 per tonne. (+) 1000 (BED)
5. Reduction in excise duty on : (-) 2400 (BED)
   (a) noodles and similar products from 17.25% to 10% adv.;
   (b) extruded snack foods and other similar goods from 17.25% to 10% adv.; and
   (c) biscuits etc. from 11.5% to 7.5% adv.
6. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on goods falling under sub-heading No. 2101.20 of CET. (-) 100 (BED)
7. Adjustment of ratio of apportionment between BED and AED consequent to the merger of BED and SED: (-) 458 (BED) (+) 458 (AED)

	Present	Proposed
CIGARETTES	65:35	68:32
BIRIS	75:25	77:23

8. Reduction in excise duty on marble slabs and tiles from Rs.12.08 to Rs.10 per sq. mtr. (-) 100 (BED)
9. Increase in excise duty on all goods falling under specified sub-heading Nos.of Chapter 27 of CET from Rs.4400 to Rs.5000 per tonne. (+) 1500 (BED)
10. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on : (-) 581 (BED)
    (a) specified bulk drug and its formulations;
    (b) specified formulations and combinations;
    (c) bulk drug insulin;
    (d) 1-Amino-4-methyl piperazine for the manufacture of Rifampicin;
    (e) L-Base required for the manufacture of chloramphenicol;
    (f) specified intermediates for the manufacture of bulk drug centchroman; and
    (g) diamino malononitrile for the manufacture of pyrazinamide
11. Reduction in excise duty on : (-) 8800 (BED)
    (a) synthetic organic dyes from 34.5% to 25% adv.;
    (b) paints and varnishes from 40.25% to 35% adv. and from 23% to 20% adv.; and
    (c) all types of ink from 17.25% to 10% adv.
12. Reduction in excise duty on: (-) 12700 (BED)
    (a) cosmetics and toilet preparations from 120.75% to 70% adv.; and
    (b) tooth powder from 17.25% to 10% adv.
13. I Rationalisation of excise duty on soaps (other than detergent soaps) : (-) 100 (BED)
    (a) toilet soaps whether or not containing medicament or disinfectant from the existing levels to 20% adv.; and
    (b) other soaps from the existing levels to 5% adv.

    II Removal of the value limit for soaps, manufactured under the Janata Soap Scheme and reduction of excise duty on such soaps from 5.75% to 5% adv. Negligible
14. Reduction in excise duty on matches as indicated below : (-) 1500 (BED)

SECTOR	*EFFECTIVE RATES* Present	Proposed
	(Rs. per 100 boxes of 50 match sticks each)	
Mechanised	3.15	2.40
Semi-mechanised	2.10	1.25
Non-mechanised	1.75	1.00
Cottage	0.75	0.50

15. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on cinematographic films falling under specified sub-heading Nos. of Chapter 37 of CET. (-) 100 (BED)

No.		Item	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*
16.		Reduction in excise duty on plastic resins at present attracting excise duty of 46%,to 35% adv.	(-) 11500 (BED)
17.	I	Increase and rationalisation in the specific rates of excise duty on tyres, tubes and flaps.	(+) 7500 (BED)
	II	Prescribing excise duty of Rs. 600 and Rs. 530 per tyre on tyres of similar/equivalent sizes having alternate uses in light commercial vehicles and saloon cars or jeeps.	
18.	I	Prescribing a uniform rate of excise duty of 30% adv. on transmission and conveyor belts falling within Chapter Nos. 40 or 59 of CET.	(-) 1000 (BED)
	II	Exemption from whole of the excise duty on flat beltings/ belt of specified width falling within Chapter Nos.40 or 59 of CET.	
19.	I	Reduction in excise duty on : (a) plastic moulded luggage from 34.5% to 25% adv.; (b) suitcases, executive cases, brief cases and vanity cases not made predominantly of plastics from 28.75% to 25% adv.	(-) 1500 (BED)
	II	Imposing an excise duty of 25% adv. on travelling bags and rucksacks (other than those made predominantly of leather).	
20.		Reduction in excise duty on : (a) plywood (other than plywood for tea-chest) from 34.5% to 20% adv.;and (b) tea-chest plywood not conforming to certain specifications from 23% to 20% adv.	(-) 3000 (BED)
21.	I	Conversion of specific-cum-adv. rates of excise duty on paper and paper boards to adv. rates of excise duty and rationalisation of existing adv. rates on paper and paper boards.	Negligible
	II	Inclusion of pulp made from rice/wheat straw in the scheme of full excise duty exemption to writing and printing paper and uncoated kraft paper containing not less than 75% of pulp made from bagasse, jute, jute waste and mesta.	
22.		Increase in value limit for exemption for shoddy fabrics both woollen and synthetic and shoddy blankets from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per sq.mtr.	(-) 99 (BED) (-) 15 (AT&T) (-) 86 (AED)
23.	I	Reduction in excise duty on : (a) polyester filament yarn (PFY) from Rs. 80.60 to Rs. 69 per kg; (b) nylon filament yarn (NFY) from Rs. 71.50 to Rs. 57.50 per kg;and (c) on polypropylene filament yarn (PPFY) from Rs. 32.50 to Rs. 28.75 per kg.	(-) 25283 (BED) (-) 3792 (AT&T)
	II	Rationalisation of excise duty structure on viscose filament yarn (VFY).	
	III	Reduction in excise duty on specified yarns used by handlooms.	
24.		Reduction in excise duty on : (a) polyester staple fibre (PSF) from Rs.13.65 to Rs. 12.65 per kg; (b) viscose staple fibre (VSF) and acrylic staple fibre (ASF) from Rs.15.60 to Rs.14.95 per kg; and (c) nylon staple fibre (NSF) from Rs. 59.15 to Rs. 14.95 per kg.	(-) 2322 (BED) (-) 348 (AT&T)
25.		Increase in the excise duty exemption limit on all footwears upto a value of Rs.125 per pair and abolition of value limit on footwears manufactured by specified units in the rural areas.	(-) 400 (BED)
26.		Reduction in excise duty on specified panel boards from 17.25% to 10% adv.	(-) 50 (BED)
27.		Increase in excise duty on : (a) pig iron and articles thereof & sponge iron from Rs.460 to Rs.500 per tonne; (b) steel ingots, semis, bars, rods, shapes and section etc. from Rs. 920 to Rs.1000 per tonne; (c) bars, rods, angles coated with zinc etc. from Rs. 1725 to Rs. 1825 per tonne; (d) wire coated or plated with base metals from Rs.1150 to Rs. 1250 per tonne; and (e) rails, sleepers and ingots etc. from Rs. 287.50 to Rs. 300 per tonne.	(+) 12600 (BED)
28.		Prescribing excise duty of : (a) 12.5% adv. on specified flat products, stainless steel products, electric resistance wire (including electric resistance heating wire), pipes and tubes, steel castings and forgings of iron & steel falling within Chapter 72 and 73 of CET; (b) 30% adv. on cooking ranges ; and (c) 15% adv. on other specified articles and products of Chapter 72 and 73 of CET.	(-) 5500 (BED)
29.		Exemption from whole of the excise duty on iron and steel material obtained from breaking up of ships, boats and other floating structures falling under heading Nos. 72.30 and 73.27.	Negligible
30.	I	Increase in excise duty on : (a) copper sheets and circles from Rs. 1035 to Rs. 1400 per tonne; and (b) other copper sheets, circles, plates, strips and foils from Rs.1725 to Rs.2200 per tonne.	(+) 4000 (BED)
	II	Prescribing uniform excise duty rate of 15% adv. on other copper and articles thereof falling within Chapter 74 of CET, at present attracting excise duty of 11.5% to 23% adv.	
31.		Prescribing uniform excise duty rate of 15% adv. on nickel and articles thereof falling within Chapter 75 of CET.	(-) 100 (BED)
32.	I	Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 25% adv. on aluminium and articles thereof falling within Chapter 76 of CET , at present attracting excise duty of 23% to 40.25% adv.	(-) 12050 (BED)
	II	Reduction in excise duty on aluminium corrugated sheets for housing in rural areas from 17.25% to 15% adv; and	

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

III Exemption from whole of the excise duty on specified aluminium circles and pipes.

33. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on lead and articles falling within Chapter 78 of CET, at present attracting excise duty of 11.5% to 23% adv. — (+) 500 (BED)

34. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on zinc and articles falling within Chapter 79 of CET, at present attracting excise duty of 11.5% to 34.5% adv. — (+) 1500 (BED)

35. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on tin and articles falling within Chapter 80 of CET. — (-) 200 (BED)

36. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on other base metals; cermets and articles thereof falling within Chapter 81 of CET. — (-) 250 (BED)

37. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on tools, implements, cutlery etc. of base metals falling within Chapter 82 of CET, at present attracting excise duty of 11.5% to 23% adv. — Negligible

38. Reduction in excise duty on specified capital goods falling within Chapters 84, 85 and 90 of CET from the existing levels to 10% or 5% adv. — (-) 93000 (BED)

39. I Reduction in excise duty rates on refrigerators as indicated below : — (-) 9500 (BED)

CAPACITY	EFFECTIVE RATES Present	Proposed
	(Rs. per refrigerator)	
not exceeding 100 litres	575	400
exceeding 100 litres but not exceeding 165 litres	1725	1200
exceeding 165 litres but not exceeding 310 litres	4025	2500
exceeding 310 litres	5750	3500

II Reduction in excise duty on : — (-) 1500 (BED)

(a) refrigerating appliances (other than domestic refrigerators) from 69% to 20% adv.; and

(b) parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances (including gas compressor for refrigerators but excluding compressor for air-conditioners and parts of airconditioners) from 46% to 30% adv.

III Reduction in excise duty rates on air-conditioners as indicated below: — (-) 6000 (BED)

CAPACITY	EFFECTIVE RATES Present	Proposed
	(Rs. per air-conditioner)	
not exceeding 0.5 tonne	13800	7000
exceeding 0.5 tonne but not exceeding 1 tonne	13800	8000
exceeding 1 tonne but not exceeding 1.5 tonne	13800	9000
exceeding 1.5 tonne but not exceeding 3 tonne	17250	14000
exceeding 3 tonne but not exceeding 7.5 tonne	37950	31000
exceeding 7.5 tonne but not exceeding10 tonne	80500	65000
exceeding 10 tonne but not exceeding15 tonne	85100	70000

IV Reduction in excise duty rates on air-conditioners if used in Central or State Government hospitals:

CAPACITY	EFFECTIVE RATES Present	Proposed
	(Rs. per air-conditioner)	
not exceeding 0.5 tonne	4830.00	4800
exceeding 0.5 tonne but not exceeding 1 tonne	4830.00	4800
exceeding 1 tonne but not exceeding 1.5 tonne	4830.00	4800
exceeding 1.5 tonne but not exceeding 3 tonne	6037.50	6000
exceeding 3 tonne but not exceeding 7.5 tonne	9085.00	9000

V Reduction in excise duty on gas compressor for air-conditioners (of capacity not exceeding 7.5 tonnes) from Rs.6900 to Rs. 5500 per unit.

40. Reduction in excise duty on : — (-) 2600 (BED)

(a) electric fans from 17.25% to 10% adv.;

(b) evaporative air coolers from 23% to 10% adv.

41. Reduction in excise duty on dry cell batteries from 34.50% to 25% adv. — (-) 2000 (BED)

42. Reduction in excise duty on : — (-) 5100 (BED)

I Colour TV sets

SCREEN SIZE	EFFECTIVE RATES Present	Proposed
	(per set)	
(a) not exceeding 36 cms		
without remote control	Rs. 1925	Rs. 1250
with remote control	Rs. 2200	Rs. 1500

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

exceeding 36 cms but not exceeding 55cms		
without remote control (other than PIP)	Rs. 2860	Rs. 1950
with remote control (other than PIP)	Rs. 3135	Rs. 2200
picture in picture type *with or without remote control*	Rs. 4785	Rs. 2200
exceeding 55 cms	55% adv.	25% adv.
(b) TV sets incorporating audio systems	55% adv.	25% adv
(c) TV sets incorporating video systems	49.5% adv.	25% adv.
(d) Video projector and video monitors	27.5% adv.	25% adv.
II Colour picture tube		
Screen size not exceeding 36 cms	Rs. 1375	Rs.700
Screen size exceeding 36 cms	Rs. 1485	Rs.800
III Radio sets	23%	10%

43. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on Black and White TV combination sets. — Negligible

44. Reduction in excise duty on : — (-) 2800 (BED)
   (a) specified telecom equipments from 17.25% to 15% adv.;
   (b) specified other telecom equipments from 23% to 20% adv.; and
   (c) domestic electrical appliances and on room heaters from 23% to 15% adv.

45. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on all goods falling under heading Nos. 86.01 to 86.06 of CET when supplied to Indian railways. — (-) 3000 (BED)

46. Reduction in excise duty on : — (-) 42300 (BED)
   (a) tractors of engine capacity exceeding 1800 cc from 17.25% to 10% adv.;
   (b) cars and similar vehicles falling under heading No. 87.03 and chassis therefor falling under sub-heading No. 8706.30 of CET from 55% to 40% adv.;
   (c) motor vehicles falling under heading Nos. 87.02, 87.04 and 87.05 of CET and chassis therefor from the existing levels to 15% adv.;
   (d) trailers and semi trailers from 23% to 15% adv.;
   (e) three wheelers from existing levels to 15% adv.; and
   (f) multi axled motor vehicles from 17.25% to 10% adv.

47. Increase in excise duty on petrol driven vehicles falling under heading Nos. 87. 02 & 87. 04 of CET and chassis therefor from existing levels to 40% adv. — (+) 1500 (BED)

48. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on body building activity for vehicles falling under heading No. 87.02 of CET. — (-) 1600 (BED)

49. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on parts of aeroplanes and helicopters falling under heading No.88.03 of CET. — (-) 200 (BED)

50. I Exemption from whole of the excise duty on contact lenses; — (-) 600 (BED)
   II Reduction in excise duty on medical equipments falling under heading Nos. 90.18 to 90.22 of CET from 11.5%/17.25%/23% to 10% adv.; and
   III Exemption from whole of the excise duty on specified sight saving euipments.

51. Reduction in excise duty on musical instruments and their parts from 17.25% to 10% adv. — (-) 200 (BED)

52. Reduction in excise duty on articles of bedding and similar furnishing of cellular rubber falling under heading No. 94.04 of CET from 69% to 30% adv. — (-) 200 (BED)

53. Small Scale Exemption (SSI) Schemes: — (+) 20000 (BED)
   I Rationalisation of general SSI scheme:

   (a)

Value of clearances	**Proposed duty**
not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs	nil
exceeding Rs.30 lakhs but not exceeding Rs.50 lakhs	normal duty minus 10%age points (subject to 5% minimum duty)
exceeding Rs.50 lakhs but not exceeding Rs.75 lakhs	normal duty minus 5%age points (subject to 5% minimum duty)
exceeding Rs. 75 lakhs	normal duty

   (b) Removal of the existing distinction between one Chapter clearances and more than one Chapter clearances.
   (c) Withdrawal of higher notional credit of 5%.
   (d) Full excise duty exemption to unregistered units for value of clearances not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each financial year.

   II SSI Scheme for cosmetics :

   (a)

Value of clearances	**Proposed duty**
not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs	nil
exceeding Rs.15 lakhs but not exceeding Rs.30 lakhs	50% of the normal duty.
exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs	normal duty

   (b) Enhancement of eligibility limit for availing SSI concession to Rs.50 lakhs

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

III SSI Scheme for tyres, tubes and flaps :
Increase in the threshhold limit of value of clearances for the concessional rate of 50% of the normal effective duty on tyres, tubes and flaps from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs.75 lakhs.

IV SSI Scheme for refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances :
(a) Increase in the full exemption limit of value of clearances from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.15 lakhs.
(b) Prescribing the concessional duty for clearances of value exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs but not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs from the present 60% to 50% of the normal duty payable.
(c) Increase in the maximum turnover limit of all exisable goods of previous year's clearances from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs.50 lakhs.

All changes in SSI exemption schemes will be effective from 1.4.1993
(Clause 45 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief Description	Revenue effect (Rs. in lakhs) (+)	(-)	(Net)
9	Tea and coffee	-	7457	-7457
14	Vegetable plaiting material	-	67	-67
15	Vanaspati and margarine	-	3000	-3000
17	Molasses	1000	-	1000
19	Biscuits, noodles etc.	-	2400	-2400
21	Instant tea etc.	-	100	-100
24	Cigarettes and biris	458	458	0
25	Marble slabs & tiles	-	100	-100
27	Lubricating oil etc.	1500	-	1500
29	Organic chemicals	-	581	-581
32	Synthetic organic dyes, paints, varnishes etc.	-	8800	-8800
33	Cosmetics	-	12700	-12700
34	Soaps	-	100	-100
36	Matches	-	1500	-1500
37	Cinematographic films	-	100	-100
39	Plastics	-	11500	-11500
40	Tyres, tubes and other rubber products	7500	1000	6500
42	Travel goods	-	1500	-1500
44	Plywood	-	3000	-3000
51	Woollen fabrics	-	150	-150
54,55	Man made filament & yarns	-	31795	-31795
64	Footwear	-	400	-400
68	Panel boards	-	50	-50
72,73	Iron & steel and articles thereof	12600	5500	7100
74-81	Non ferrous metals and articles thereof	6000	12600	-6600
84	Capital goods including refrigerators & air-conditioners	-	82000	-82000
85	Electrical machinery, dry cells, radio and TV sets, etc.	-	37500	-37500
86	Rail locomotives and railway goods	-	3000	-3000
87	Motor vehicles and parts thereof	1500	43900	-42400
88	Parts of aeroplanes and helicopters	-	200	-200
90	Contact lenses and medical equipments	-	3600	-3600
92	Musical instruments	-	200	-200
94	Articles of beddings	-	200	-200
	Small Scale Schemes	20000	-	20000
	TOTAL	50558	275458	224900
Additional revenue consequent to increased production of excisable goods		100000	-	100000
	NET	**150558**	**275458**	**-124900**

SUMMARY

	CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL
Basic excise duty (BED)	-66614	-54502	-121116
Additional excise duty (AT&T)	-4156	-	-4156
Additional excise duty (AED)	7	365	372
TOTAL	**-70763**	**-54137**	**-124900**

The Finance Act, 1993

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/93 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/93

भारत का राजपत्र
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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1993/Vaisakha 23, 1915 (Saka)

THE FINANCE ACT, 1993
No. 38 OF 1993

[13*th May*, 1993.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1993-94.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1993.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 42 (except section 14) shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1993.

CHAPTER II
RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) shall be increased,— 43 of 1961.

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-eight thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the

Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In case to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part I of the First Schedule:

Provided further that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) the income-tax computed under section 115B shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income tax; and

(*b*) the income-tax computed under section 115BB shall be increased,—

(*i*) in the case of a person other than a company, being a resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax; and

(*ii*) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 194C, 194EE, 194F and 194G of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in those sections and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such deduction:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified

in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such collection:

Provided that in the case of a buyer, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*8*), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided also that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such "advance tax".

(*8*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, thirty thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the

said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first thirty thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of thirty thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of thirty thousand rupees; and

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(*9*) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (*18*) of section 2 of the

Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(*c*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*d*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*e*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*f*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 10.

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after clause (*5A*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'(*5B*) in the case of an individual who renders services as a technician in the employment (commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1993) of the Government or of a local authority or of any corporation set up under any special law or of any such institution or body established in India for carrying on scientific research as is approved for the purposes of this clause or sub-clause (*viia*) of clause (*6*) by the prescribed authority or in any business carried on in India and the individual was not resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India and the tax on his income for such services chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding forty-eight months commencing from the date of his arrival in India: 1 of 1956.

Provided that the Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, waive the condition relating to non-residence in India as specified in this clause in the case of any individual who is employed in India for designing, erection or commissioning of machinery or plant or supervising activities connected with such designing, erection or commissioning.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "technician" means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in—

(*i*) constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation of electricity or any other form of power, or

(*ii*) agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or ship building, or

(*iii*) such other field as the Central Government may, having regard to availability of Indians having specialised knowledge and experience therein, the needs of the country and other relevant circumstances, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

who is employed in India in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised;';

(*b*) in clause (*6*),—

(*i*) sub-clause (*vii*) shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*viia*), in item (*II*), after the figures, letters and words "31st day of March, 1988", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(*c*) for clause (*10C*) [as substituted by section 4 of the Finance

18 of 1992. Act, 1992], the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*10C*) any amount received by an employee of—

(*i*) a public sector company; or

(*ii*) any other company; or

(*iii*) an authority established under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or

(*iv*) a local authority,

at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement, to the extent such amount does not exceed five lakh rupees:

Provided that the schemes of the said companies or authorities, as the case may be, governing the payment of such amount are framed in accordance with such guidelines (including *inter alia* criteria of economic viability) as may be prescribed and such schemes in relation to companies referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) are approved by the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, Director-General in this behalf:

Provided further that where exemption has been allowed to an employee under this clause for any assessment year, no

exemption thereunder shall be allowed to him in relation to any other assessment year;";

(*d*) in clause (*15*),—

(*i*) in sub-clause (*iv*), in item (*fa*), after the words "a scheduled bank", the words, brackets and figures "to a non-resident or to a person who is not ordinarily resident within the meaning of sub-section (*6*) of section 6" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*v*), for the words "Registrar, Supreme Court", the words "Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Victims, Bhopal" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 2nd day of November, 1992;

(*e*) after clause (*23BBA*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'(*23BBB*) any income of the European Economic Community derived in India by way of interest, dividends or capital gains from investments made out of its funds under such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "European Economic Community" means the European Economic Community established by the Treaty of Rome of 25th March, 1957;';

(*f*) in clause (23C), after sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iiia*) the National Foundation for Communal Harmony; or".

Amendment of section 10A.

4. In section 10A of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*2*), for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"(*i*) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles or things during the previous year relevant to the assessment year—

(*a*) commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1981, in any free trade zone; or

(*b*) commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1994, in any electronic hardware technology park or, as the case may be, software technology park;";

(*b*) in sub-section (*4*), in clause (*iii*), after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I", the words, figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*c*) in the *Explanation* occurring at the end, after clause (*iii*), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'(*iv*) "electronic hardware technology park" means any park set up in accordance with the Electronic Hardware Technology

Park (EHTP) Scheme notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce;

(*v*) "software technology park" means any park set up in accordance with the Software Technology Park Scheme notified by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce;

(*vi*) "produce", in relation to articles or things referred to in clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*), includes production of computer programmes;'.

Amendment of section 10B.

5. In section 10B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (4), in clause (*iii*), after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I", the words figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991.

Amendment of section 11.

6. In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"Provided that in computing the period of ten years referred to in clause (*a*), the period during which the income could not be applied for the purpose for which it is so accumulated or set apart, due to an order or injunction of any court, shall be excluded.".

Amendment of section 16.

7. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*i*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,—

(*a*) in the opening portion, for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in the proviso, for the words "twelve thousand rupees" and "fifteen thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" and "eighteen thousand rupees" shall respectively be substituted.

Amendment of section 17.

8. In section 17 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (2), in the proviso, in clause (*vi*),—

(*a*) in sub-clause (2), for the words "travel or stay", the words "travel and stay" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the portion beginning with the words "subject to the condition", and ending with the words "Reserve Bank of India in this behalf, prescribe", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"subject to the condition that—

(*A*) the expenditure on medical treatment and stay abroad shall be excluded from perquisite only to the extent permitted by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(*B*) the expenditure on travel shall be excluded from perquisite only in the case of an employee whose gross total income, as computed before including therein the said expenditure, does not exceed two lakh rupees".

Amendment of section 35.

9. In section 35 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2A), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

'(2AA) Where the assessee pays any sum to a National Laboratory with a specific direction that the said sum shall be used for

scientific research undertaken under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority, then—

(*a*) there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to one and one-fourth times the sum so paid; and

(*b*) no deduction in respect of such sum shall be allowed under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that every National Laboratory desirous of obtaining approval under this sub-section shall make an application in the prescribed form and manner to the prescribed authority:

Provided further that the prescribed authority may, before granting approval, call for such documents or information from the National Laboratory as it thinks necessary in order to satisfy itself about the genuineness of the activities relating to scientific research of such Laboratory.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "National Laboratory" means a scientific laboratory functioning at the national level under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and which is approved as a National Laboratory by the prescribed authority in such manner as may be prescribed.'.

Amendment of section 36.

10. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause *viia*), in sub-clause (*a*), for the words "two per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 44C.

11. In section 44C of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) clause (*b*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) in the *Explanation*, clause (*iii*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80DD.

12. In section 80DD of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of Section 80G.

13. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*i*),—

(*a*) after the words, brackets, figures and letters "or in sub-clause (*iiiab*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause (*iiie*)" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause (*iiie*)" [as inserted by sub-clause (*a*) of this clause], the words, brackets, figures and letter "or in sub-clause (*iiif*)" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*2*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*),—

(*a*) after sub-clause (*iiid*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iiie*) the National Foundation for Communal Harmony; or";

(*b*) after sub-clause (*iiie*) [as inserted by sub-clause (*a*) of this clause], the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"(*iiif*) a University or any educational institution of national eminence as may be approved by the prescribed authority in this behalf; or";

(*3*) in sub-section (5), in clause (*vi*), in the proviso, for the words "three assessment years", the words "five assessment years" shall be substituted.

14. In section 80HHE of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, for the figures "1994", the figures "1995" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 80HHE.

15. In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,— Amendment of section 80-IA.

(*1*) in sub-section (2), for clause (*iv*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iv*) (*a*) in the case of an industrial undertaking not specified in sub-clause (*b*), it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate such plant or plants, at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1991 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1995, or such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify with reference to any particular industrial undertaking;

(*b*) in the case of an industrial undertaking located in an industrially backward State specified in the Eighth Schedule or set up in any part of India for the generation, or generation and distribution, of power, it begins to manufacture or produce articles or things or to operate its cold storage plant or plants or to generate power at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 1998;";

(2) in sub-section (5), for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*i*) (*a*) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*2*), twenty-five per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertakings;

(*b*) in the case of an industrial undertaking referred to in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*iv*) of sub-section (*2*), hundred per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking for the initial five assessment years and thereafter twenty-five per cent. of the profits and gains derived from such industrial undertaking:

Provided that where the assessee is a company, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "twenty-five per cent.", the words "thirty per cent." had been substituted;'.

Amendment of section 80L.

16. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clauses (*1*) and (*2*), for the words "seven thousand", the words "ten thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 80M.

17. In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"Provided that where any domestic company receives any income by way of dividend from the units of the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, such domestic company shall, subject to the aforesaid provisions, be eligible for deduction to the extent of— 52 of 2963.

(*a*) four-fifth of such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*b*) two-fifth of such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1995,

and no deduction shall be allowed on such income in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1996 and any subsequent previous year.".

Amendment of section 80P.

18. In section 80P of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*3*),—

(*a*) after the words, figures and letter "or section 80-I", the words, figures and letters "or section 80-IA" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991;

(*b*) after the word, figures and letter "section 80-I,", the word, figures and letters "section 80-IA," shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April 1991.

Insertion of new section 80V.

19. After section 80U of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

Deduction from gross total income of the parent in certain cases.

"80V. Where a minor child, whose income is included in the total income of one of his parents under sub-section (*1A*) of section 64, is suffering from any disability of the nature specified in section 80U, then, in computing the total income of such parent, there shall be allowed from the gross total income of such parent a deduction of a sum to which such minor child would have been entitled under section 80U had the total income of such minor child been computed separately.".

Amendment of section 88B.

20. In section 88B of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994,—

(*a*) for the words "fifty thousand rupees", the words "seventy-five thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "ten per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." shall be substituted.

21. After section 115AC of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 115AD.

'115AD. (*1*) Where the total income of a Foreign Institutional Investor includes— Tax on income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities or capital gains arising from their transfer.

(*a*) income received in respect of securities (other than units referred to in section 115AB) listed in a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and any rules made thereunder; or 42 of 1956.

(*b*) income by way of short-term or long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such securities,

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income in respect of securities referred to in clause (*a*), if any, included in the total income, at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of short-term capital gains referred to in clause (*b*), if any, included in the total income, at the rate of thirty per cent.;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in clause (*b*), if any, included in the total income, at the rate of ten per cent; and

(*iv*) the amount of income-tax with which the Foreign Institutional Investor would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (*a*) and clause (*b*).

(*2*) Where the gross total income of the Foreign Institutional Investor—

(*a*) consists only of income in respect of securities referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), no deduction shall be allowed to it under sections 28 to 44C or clause (*i*) or clause (*iii*) of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A;

(*b*) includes any income referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced, were the gross total income of the Foreign Institutional Investor.

(*3*) Nothing contained in the first and second provisos to section 48 shall apply for the computation of capital gains arising out of the transfer of securities referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) the expression "Foreign Institutional Investor" means such investor as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*b*) the expression "securities" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*h*) of section 2 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.'. 42 of 1956.

Amendment of section 115K.

22. In section 115K of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), for the words, brackets and figure "equal to seven per cent. of the amount specified in sub-section (5)", the words "of thirty-seven thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*ii*) in clause (b),—

(*A*) after the words "eating place", the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(*B*) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*i*) in clause (*b*),—

(*A*) in sub-clause (*i*), for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*B*) in sub-clause (*ii*),—

(*1*) after the words "eating place", the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(*2*) for the words "thirty-five", the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*ii*) in clause (*c*), after the words "eating place", the words "or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*),—

(*i*) in clause (*a*),—

(*A*) for the words "thirty-five", at both the places where they occur, the words "thirty-seven" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*B*) after the words "eating place", the words "or of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle" shall be inserted;

(ii) in clause (b), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that where such person is carrying on the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle, the statement in relation to the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, shall be submitted by him on or before the 30th day of June, 1993.";

(d) sub-section (5) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(e) for the existing *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) the expressions "goods carriage", "motor cab", "maxicab" and "motor vehicle" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; 59 of 1988.

(b) "vocation" includes tailoring, hair-cutting, clothes' washing, typing, photo-copying, repair work of any kind and other services of a similar nature.'.

Amendment of section 115N.

23. In section 115N of the Income-tax Act, fo the words "retail trade or eating place or vocation", the words "the business of retail trade or from the business of running an eating place or from the business of operating, hiring or leasing a goods carriage, a motor cab, a maxicab or a three-wheeled motor vehicle or from any vocation" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 143.

24. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1A),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(a) Where as a result of the adjustments made under the first proviso to clause (a) of sub-section (1),—

(i) the income declared by any person in the return is increased; or

(ii) the loss declared by such person in the return is reduced or is converted into income,

the Assessing Officer shall,—

(A) in a case where the increase in income under sub-clause (i) of this clause has increased the total income of such person, further increase the amount of tax payable under sub-section (1) by an additional income-tax calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. on the difference between the tax on the total income so increased and the tax that would have been chargeable had such total income been

reduced by the amount of adjustments and specify the additional income-tax in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*);

(*B*) in a case where the loss so declared is reduced under sub-clause (*ii*) of this clause or the aforesaid adjustments have the effect of converting that loss into income, calculate a sum (hereinafter referred to as additional income-tax) equal to twenty per cent. of the tax that would have been chargeable on the amount of the adjustments as if it had been the total income of such person and specify the additional income-tax so calculated in the intimation to be sent under sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*);

(*C*) where any refund is due under sub-section (*1*), reduce the amount of such refund by an amount equivalent to the additional income-tax calculated under sub-clause (*A*) or sub-clause (*B*), as the case may be.";

(*ii*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 194.

25. In section 194 of the Income-tax Act, the second proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of section 196B.

26. In section 196B of the Income-tax Act, in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "Where any income is payable in respect of units referred to in section 115AB to an Offshore Fund", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Where any income in respect of units referred to in section 115AB or by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such units is payable to an Offshore Fund".

Amendment of section 196B.

27. In section 196C of the Income-tax Act, in the opening portion, for the words, figures and letters "Where any income by way of interest or dividends is payable in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC to a non-resident", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Where any income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC or by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such bonds or shares is payable to a non-resident".

Insertion of new section 196C.

28. After section 196C of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

Income of Foreign Institutional Investors from securities.

"196D. (*1*) Where any income in respect of securities referred to clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 115AD is payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor, the person responsible for making the payment shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of twenty per cent.

(2) No deduction of tax shall be made from any income, by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD, payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor.".

29. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the figures "193,", the figures "194," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993. Amendment of section 197.

30. In section 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "and section 196C", the words, figures and letters ", section 196C and section 196D" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993. Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.

31. After Chapter XIX-A of the Income-tax Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new Chapter XIX-B.

'CHAPTER XIX-B

ADVANCE RULINGS

245N. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) "advance ruling" means the determination, by the Authority, of a question of law or fact specified in the application in relation to a transaction which has been undertaken, or is proposed to be undertaken, by the applicant;

(b) "applicant" means a non-resident making an application;

(c) "application" means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 245Q;

(d) "Authority" means the Authority for Advance Rulings constituted under section 245-O;

(e) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Authority;

(f) "Member" means a Member of the Authority and includes the Chairman.

245-O. (1) The Central Government shall constitute an Authority for giving advance rulings, to be known as "Authority for Advance Rulings". Authority for Advance Rulings.

(2) The Authority shall consist of the following Members appointed by the Central Government, namely:—

(a) a Chairman, who is a retired Judge of the Supreme Court;

(b) an officer of the Indian Revenue Service who is qualified to be a member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(c) an officer of the Indian Legal Service who is, or is qualified to be, an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

(3) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall provide the Authority with such officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of the powers of the Authority under this Act.

(5) The office of the Authority shall be located in Delhi.

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings.

245P. No proceeding before, or pronouncement of advance ruling by, the Authority shall be questioned or shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Authority.

Application for advance ruling.

245Q. (*1*) An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought.

(*2*) The application shall be made in quadruplicate and be accompanied by a fee of two thousand five hundred rupees.

(*3*) An applicant may withdraw an application within thirty days from the date of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

245R. (*1*) On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the Commissioner and, if necessary, call upon him to furnish the relevant records:

Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the Commissioner.

(*2*) The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for, by order, either allow or reject the application:

Provided that the Authority shall not allow the application where the question raised in the application,—

(*a*) is already pending in the applicant's case before any income-tax authority, the Appellate Tribunal or any court;

(*b*) involves determination of fair market value of any property;

(*c*) relates to a transaction which is designed *prima facie* for the avoidance of income-tax:

Provided further that no aplication shall be rejected under this sub-section unless an opportunity has been given to the applicant of being heard:

Provided also that where the application is rejected, reasons for such rejection shall be given in the order.

(*3*) A copy of every order made under sub-section (*2*) shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner.

(*4*) Where an application is allowed under sub-section (*2*), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or obtained by the Authority, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application.

(5) On a request received from the applicant, the Authority shall, before pronouncing its advance ruling, provide an opportunity to the applicant of being heard, either in person or through a duly authorised representative.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "authorised representative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in sub-section (*2*) of section 288, as if the applicant were an assessee.

(6) The Authority shall pronounce its advance ruling in writing within six months of the receipt of application.

(7) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority, duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.

Applicability of advance ruling.

245S. (*1*) The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority under section 245R shall be binding only—

(*a*) on the applicant who had sought it;

(*b*) in respect of the transaction in relation to which the ruling had been sought; and

(*c*) on the Commissioner, and the income-tax authorities subordinate to him, in respect of the applicant and the said transaction.

(*2*) The advance ruling referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be binding as aforesaid unless there is a change in law or facts on the basis of which the advance ruling has been pronounced.

Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances.

245T. (*1*) Where the Authority finds, on a representation made to it by the Commissioner or otherwise, that an advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section (*6*) of section 245R has been obtained by the applicant by fraud or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void *ab initio* and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply (after excluding the period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section) to the applicant as if such advance ruling had never been made.

(*2*) A copy of the order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be sent to the applicant and the Commissioner.

Powers of the Authority.

245U. (*1*) The Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as are referred to in section 131 of this Act. 5 of 1908.

(*2*) The Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code. 2 of 1974. 45 of 1860.

Procedure of Authority.

245V. The Authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under this Act.'.

Amendment of section 253.

32. In section 253 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*6*), the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(*6*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the 1st day of June, 1992, irrespective of the date of initiation of the assessment proceedings relating thereto, be accompanied by a fee of,—

(*a*) where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred and fifty rupees;

(*b*) where the total income of the assessee computed as aforesaid in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand and five hundred rupees:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*4*).".

Amendment of section 269UC.

33. In section 269UC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "three months", the words "four months" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of section 269UD.

34. In section 269UD of the Income-tax Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) in the opening portion, for the words "The appropriate authority", the words, brackets, figures and letters "Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*1A*) and (*1B*), the appropriate authority" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*b*) the words "and for reasons to be recorded in writing," shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*c*) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

'Provided further that where the statement referred to in section 269UC in respect of any immovable property is received by the appropriate authority on or after the 1st day of June, 1993, the provisions of the first proviso shall have effect as if for the words "two months", the words "three months" had been substituted:';

(*d*) in the existing second proviso,—

(*i*) for the words "Provided further", the words "Provided also" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(*ii*) for the words "preceding proviso", the words "the first and second provisos" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(*e*) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned, where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under this Chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay.";

(*2*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"(*1A*) Before making an order under sub-section (*1*), the appropriate authority shall give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the person in occupation of the immovable property if the transferor is not in occupation of the property, the transferee and to every other person whom the appropriate authority knows to be interested in the property.

(*1B*) Every order made by the appropriate authority under sub-section (*1*) shall specify the grounds on which it is made.".

35. In section 269UE of the Income-tax Act,— **Amendment of section 269UE.**

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "free from all encumbrances", the words, brackets, figures and letters "in terms of the agreement for transfer referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 269UC" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*ii*) the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that where the appropriate authority, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the transferee or other persons interested in the said property, under sub-section (*1A*) of section 269UD, is of the opinion that any encumbrance on the property or leasehold interest specified in the aforesaid agreement for transfer is so specified with a view to defeat the provisions of this Chapter, it may, by order, declare such encumbrance or leasehold interest to be void and thereupon the aforesaid property shall vest in the Central Government free from such encumbrance or leasehold interest.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that the provisions of this sub-section and sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) shall not apply where the person in possession of the immovable property, in respect of which an order under

sub-section (*1*) of section 269UD is made, is a *bona fide* holder of any encumbrance on such property or a *bona fide* lessee of such property, if the said encumbrance or lease has not been declared void under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) and such person is eligible to continue in possession of such property even after the transfer in terms of the aforesaid agreement for transfer.".

Amendment of section 273A.

36. In section 273A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*),—

(*i*) the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

Insertion of Eighth Schedule.

37. After the Seventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 80-IA (2) (*iv*) (*b*).]

LIST OF INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(1) Arunachal Pradesh

(2) Assam

(3) Goa

(4) Himachal Pradesh

(5) Jammu and Kashmir

(6) Manipur

(7) Meghalaya

(8) Mizoram

(9) Nagaland

(10) Sikkim

(11) Tripura

(12) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(13) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(14) Daman and Diu

(15) Lakshadweep

(16) Pondicherry.".

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957

38. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause *(ea)*, in the *Explanation*, in clause (*b*), the words "or any land held by the assessee as stock-in-trade for a period of three years from the date of its acquisition by him" shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

Amendment of section 2.

39. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*v*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

Amendment of section 5.

"(*vi*) one house or part of a house belonging to an individual or a Hindu undivided family;".

40. In section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,—

Amendment of section 18B.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958.

41. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act),—

Amendment of section 5.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) after clause (*iid*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*iie*) being an individual who is a non-resident Indian, once out of the moneys standing to his credit in an account opened and operated in accordance with the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "non-resident Indian" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*e*) of section 115C of the Income-tax Act;';

(*ii*) in clause (*vii*), for the words "ten thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "twenty thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

42. In Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act,

Amendment of Schedule II.

(*a*) in the opening portion, occurring after the heading "RULES FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY GIFTED",—

(*i*) for the words "The value of any property", the figures and words "1. Subject to the provisions of rules 2 to 7, the value of any property" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words "the Wealth-tax Act", the words, figures and brackets "the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act)" shall be substituted; 27 of 1957.

(*b*) after rule 1 as so numbered, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

Quoted shares and debentures of companies.

"2. The value of an equity share or a preference share in any company or a debenture of any company which is a quoted share or a quoted debenture shall be taken as the value quoted in respect of such share or debenture on the date on which the gift was made or where there is no such quotation on such date, the quotation on the date closest to such date and immediately preceding such date.

Explanation.—The words and expressions used in this rule and rules 3 to 7 but not defined and defined in rule 2 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in rule 2 of that Schedule.

Special provision for quoted shares of companies.

3. Notwithstanding anything in rule 2, the value of an equity share in any company which is a quoted share may, at the option of the assessee or a company, be taken on the basis of the average of the value quoted on the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year and the values quoted in respect of such share on the said dates in relation to each of the immediately preceding nine assessment years, or where there is no such quotation on any of the aforesaid dates, the quotation on the date closest to the said date and immediately preceding such date:

Provided that where for any reason the value of such share is quoted in relation to lesser number of assessment years than the said nine assessment years, then the value or values so quoted shall be taken into account for the purposes of the aforesaid average:

Provided further that where the assessee opts for the average of the values so quoted, he shall get such values certified by an accountant and attach the certificate to the return of gifts in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this rule, "accountant" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2*) of section 288 of the Income-tax Act.

Unquoted preference shares.

4. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*2*), the value of an unquoted preference share in any company shall,—

(*a*) where the preference share is issued before the date on which the gift was made at a rate of dividend of not less than eight per cent., be the paid-up value of such share; and

(*b*) where the preference share is issued before the said date at a rate of dividend of less than eight per cent., be the adjusted paid-up value of such share.

(*2*) Where no dividend has been paid in respect of an unquoted preference share by any company continuously for not

(2) No deduction of tax shall be made from any income, by way of capital gains arising from the transfer of securities referred to in section 115AD, payable to a Foreign Institutional Investor.".

29. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the figures "193,", the figures "194," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993. Amendment of section 197.

30. In section 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "and section 196C", the words, figures and letters ", section 196C and section 196D" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993. Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.

31. After Chapter XIX-A of the Income-tax Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new Chapter XIX-B.

'CHAPTER XIX-B

ADVANCE RULINGS

245N. In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) "advance ruling" means the determination, by the Authority, of a question of law or fact specified in the application in relation to a transaction which has been undertaken, or is proposed to be undertaken, by the applicant;

(b) "applicant" means a non-resident making an application;

(c) "application" means an application made to the Authority under sub-section (1) of section 245Q;

(d) "Authority" means the Authority for Advance Rulings constituted under section 245-O;

(e) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Authority;

(f) "Member" means a Member of the Authority and includes the Chairman.

245-O. (1) The Central Government shall constitute an Authority for giving advance rulings, to be known as "Authority for Advance Rulings". Authority for Advance Rulings.

(2) The Authority shall consist of the following Members appointed by the Central Government, namely:—

(a) a Chairman, who is a retired Judge of the Supreme Court;

(b) an officer of the Indian Revenue Service who is qualified to be a member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(c) an officer of the Indian Legal Service who is, or is qualified to be, an Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

(3) The salaries and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall provide the Authority with such officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient exercise of the powers of the Authority under this Act.

(5) The office of the Authority shall be located in Delhi.

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings.

245P. No proceeding before, or pronouncement of advance ruling by, the Authority shall be questioned or shall be invalid on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Authority.

Application for advance ruling.

245Q. (1) An applicant desirous of obtaining an advance ruling under this Chapter may make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, stating the question on which the advance ruling is sought.

(2) The application shall be made in quadruplicate and be accompanied by a fee of two thousand five hundred rupees.

(3) An applicant may withdraw an application within thirty days from the date of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

245R. (1) On receipt of an application, the Authority shall cause a copy thereof to be forwarded to the Commissioner and, if necessary, call upon him to furnish the relevant records:

Provided that where any records have been called for by the Authority in any case, such records shall, as soon as possible, be returned to the Commissioner.

(2) The Authority may, after examining the application and the records called for, by order, either allow or reject the application:

Provided that the Authority shall not allow the application where the question raised in the application,—

(a) is already pending in the applicant's case before any income-tax authority, the Appellate Tribunal or any court;

(b) involves determination of fair market value of any property;

(c) relates to a transaction which is designed *prima facie* for the avoidance of income-tax:

Provided further that no aplication shall be rejected under this sub-section unless an opportunity has been given to the applicant of being heard:

Provided also that where the application is rejected, reasons for such rejection shall be given in the order.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (2) shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner.

(4) Where an application is allowed under sub-section (2), the Authority shall, after examining such further material as may be placed before it by the applicant or obtained by the Authority, pronounce its advance ruling on the question specified in the application.

(5) On a request received from the applicant, the Authority shall, before pronouncing its advance ruling, provide an opportunity to the applicant of being heard, either in person or through a duly authorised representative.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "authorised representative" shall have the meaning assigned to it in sub-section (2) of section 288, as if the applicant were an assessee.

(6) The Authority shall pronounce its advance ruling in writing within six months of the receipt of application.

(7) A copy of the advance ruling pronounced by the Authority, duly signed by the Members and certified in the prescribed manner shall be sent to the applicant and to the Commissioner, as soon as may be, after such pronouncement.

Applicability of advance ruling.

245S. (1) The advance ruling pronounced by the Authority under section 245R shall be binding only—

(a) on the applicant who had sought it;

(b) in respect of the transaction in relation to which the ruling had been sought; and

(c) on the Commissioner, and the income-tax authorities subordinate to him, in respect of the applicant and the said transaction.

(2) The advance ruling referred to in sub-section (1) shall be binding as aforesaid unless there is a change in law or facts on the basis of which the advance ruling has been pronounced.

Advance ruling to be void in certain circumstances.

245T. (1) Where the Authority finds, on a representation made to it by the Commissioner or otherwise, that an advance ruling pronounced by it under sub-section (6) of section 245R has been obtained by the applicant by fraud or misrepresentation of facts, it may, by order, declare such ruling to be void *ab initio* and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply (after excluding the period beginning with the date of such advance ruling and ending with the date of order under this sub-section) to the applicant as if such advance ruling had never been made.

(2) A copy of the order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the applicant and the Commissioner.

Powers of the Authority.

245U. (1) The Authority shall, for the purpose of exercising its powers, have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil
5 of 1908. Procedure, 1908 as are referred to in section 131 of this Act.

(2) The Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, but not for the purposes of Chapter XXVI,
2 of 1974. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and every proceeding before the Authority shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purpose of
45 of 1860. section 196, of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure of Authority.

245V. The Authority shall, subject to the provisions of this Chapter, have power to regulate its own procedure in all matters arising out of the exercise of its powers under this Act.'.

Amendment of section 253.

32. In section 253 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*6*), the following sub-section shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(*6*) An appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner and shall, in the case of an appeal made on or after the 1st day of June, 1992, irrespective of the date of initiation of the assessment proceedings relating thereto, be accompanied by a fee of,—

(*a*) where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred and fifty rupees;

(*b*) where the total income of the assessee computed as aforesaid in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand and five hundred rupees:

Provided that no such fee shall be payable in the case of an appeal referred to in sub-section (*2*) or a memorandum of cross-objections referred to in sub-section (*4*).".

Amendment of section 269UC.

33. In section 269UC of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "three months", the words "four months" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993.

Amendment of section 269UD.

34. In section 269UD of the Income-tax Act,—

(*1*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) in the opening portion, for the words "The appropriate authority", the words, brackets, figures and letters "Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*1A*) and (*1B*), the appropriate authority" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*b*) the words "and for reasons to be recorded in writing," shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*c*) after the first proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

'Provided further that where the statement referred to in section 269UC in respect of any immovable property is received by the appropriate authority on or after the 1st day of June, 1993, the provisions of the first proviso shall have effect as if for the words "two months", the words "three months" had been substituted:';

(*d*) in the existing second proviso,—

(*i*) for the words "Provided further", the words "Provided also" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(*ii*) for the words "preceding proviso", the words "the first and second provisos" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993;

(*e*) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993, namely:—

"Provided also that the period of limitation referred to in the second proviso shall be reckoned, where any stay has been granted by any court against the passing of an order for the purchase of the immovable property under this Chapter, with reference to the date of vacation of the said stay.";

(*2*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"(*1A*) Before making an order under sub-section (*1*), the appropriate authority shall give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the person in occupation of the immovable property if the transferor is not in occupation of the property, the transferee and to every other person whom the appropriate authority knows to be interested in the property.

(*1B*) Every order made by the appropriate authority under sub-section (*1*) shall specify the grounds on which it is made.".

35. In section 269UE of the Income-tax Act,— **Amendment of section 269UE.**

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words "free from all encumbrances", the words, brackets, figures and letters "in terms of the agreement for transfer referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 269UC" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992;

(*ii*) the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that where the appropriate authority, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the transferor, the transferee or other persons interested in the said property, under sub-section (*1A*) of section 269UD, is of the opinion that any encumbrance on the property or leasehold interest specified in the aforesaid agreement for transfer is so specified with a view to defeat the provisions of this Chapter, it may, by order, declare such encumbrance or leasehold interest to be void and thereupon the aforesaid property shall vest in the Central Government free from such encumbrance or leasehold interest.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the following proviso shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 17th day of November, 1992, namely:—

"Provided that the provisions of this sub-section and sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) shall not apply where the person in possession of the immovable property, in respect of which an order under

sub-section (*1*) of section 269UD is made, is a *bona fide* holder of any encumbrance on such property or a *bona fide* lessee of such property, if the said encumbrance or lease has not been declared void under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) and such person is eligible to continue in possession of such property even after the transfer in terms of the aforesaid agreement for transfer.".

Amendment of section 273A.

36. In section 273A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*),—

(*i*) the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

Insertion of Eighth Schedule.

37. After the Seventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:—

"THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 80-IA (2) (*iv*) (*b*)]

LIST OF INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(1) Arunachal Pradesh
(2) Assam
(3) Goa
(4) Himachal Pradesh
(5) Jammu and Kashmir
(6) Manipur
(7) Meghalaya
(8) Mizoram
(9) Nagaland
(10) Sikkim
(11) Tripura
(12) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(13) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(14) Daman and Diu
(15) Lakshadweep
(16) Pondicherry.".

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957

38. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause (*ea*), in the *Explanation*, in clause (*b*), the words "or any land held by the assessee as stock-in-trade for a period of three years from the date of its acquisition by him" shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994. Amendment of section 2.

39. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), after clause (*v*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994, namely:— Amendment of section 5.

"(*vi*) one house or part of a house belonging to an individual or a Hindu undivided family;".

40. In section 18B of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1993,— Amendment of section 18B.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, except with the previous approval of the Board", the words "the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner or Director-General, as the case may be" shall be substituted.

(*c*) in sub-section (*4*), the words "Chief Commissioner or" shall be omitted.

Gift-tax

18 of 1958.

41. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act),— Amendment of section 5.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) after clause (*iid*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*iie*) being an individual who is a non-resident Indian, once out of the moneys standing to his credit in an account opened and operated in accordance with the Non-resident (Non-repatriable) Rupee Deposit Scheme, 1992.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "non-resident Indian" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*e*) of section 115C of the Income-tax Act;';

(*ii*) in clause (*vii*), for the words "ten thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "twenty thousand", the words "thirty thousand" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1994.

42. In Schedule II to the Gift-tax Act, Amendment of Schedule II.

(*a*) in the opening portion, occurring after the heading "RULES FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF PROPERTY GIFTED",—

(*i*) for the words "The value of any property", the figures and words "1. Subject to the provisions of rules 2 to 7, the value of any property" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "the Wealth-tax Act", the words, figures and brackets "the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act)" shall be substituted; 27 of 1957.

(b) after rule 1 as so numbered, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

Quoted shares and debentures of companies.

"2. The value of an equity share or a preference share in any company or a debenture of any company which is a quoted share or a quoted debenture shall be taken as the value quoted in respect of such share or debenture on the date on which the gift was made or where there is no such quotation on such date, the quotation on the date closest to such date and immediately preceding such date.

Explanation.—The words and expressions used in this rule and rules 3 to 7 but not defined and defined in rule 2 of Schedule III to the Wealth-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in rule 2 of that Schedule.

Special provision for quoted shares of companies.

3. Notwithstanding anything in rule 2, the value of an equity share in any company which is a quoted share may, at the option of the assessee or a company, be taken on the basis of the average of the value quoted on the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year and the values quoted in respect of such share on the said dates in relation to each of the immediately preceding nine assessment years, or where there is no such quotation on any of the aforesaid dates, the quotation on the date closest to the said date and immediately preceding such date:

Provided that where for any reason the value of such share is quoted in relation to lesser number of assessment years than the said nine assessment years, then the value or values so quoted shall be taken into account for the purposes of the aforesaid average:

Provided further that where the assessee opts for the average of the values so quoted, he shall get such values certified by an accountant and attach the certificate to the return of gifts in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this rule, "accountant" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* below subsection (2) of section 288 of the Income-tax Act.

Unquoted preference shares.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the value of an unquoted preference share in any company shall,—

(a) where the preference share is issued before the date on which the gift was made at a rate of dividend of not less than eight per cent., be the paid-up value of such share; and

(b) where the preference share is issued before the said date at a rate of dividend of less than eight per cent., be the adjusted paid-up value of such share.

(2) Where no dividend has been paid in respect of an unquoted preference share by any company continuously for not

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;

	Rate of income-tax
(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on income by way of long-term capital gains,—	
(*1*) in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families	20 per cent.;
(*2*) in any other case [except a company referred to in sub-item (*b*) of item 2]	30 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.
2. In the case of a company—	
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;

(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles — 40 per cent.;

(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races — 40 per cent.;

(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security) — 21·5 per cent.;

(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—

(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company — 25 per cent.;

(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles — 40 per cent.;

(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races — 40 per cent.;

(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency — 25 per cent.;

(*v*) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the first proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern, or in respect of any computer software referred to in the second proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to a person resident in India — 30 per cent.;

(*vi*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*)(*v*)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976 — 50 per cent.;

(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976 — 30 per cent.;

(*vii*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time

being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

	(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
	(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*viii*)	on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(*ix*)	on income by way of long-term capital gains	40 per cent ;
(*x*)	on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of item 1(*b*) (*i*) of this Part, "investment income" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(*a*) sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax, and

(*b*) sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance-tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115BB], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not

or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 30,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 19,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall,—

(*i*) in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in section 88 having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A, and the income-tax as so reduced,

(*ii*) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item (*i*), having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994 exceeds Rs. 30,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 24,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A and the income-tax as so reduced, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every firm having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	45 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(9) (*d*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the

receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.— Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 7.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 8.—(*1*) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the

1st day of April, 1992, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the first day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the first day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (8) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the

extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 or the 1st day of April, 1993,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1994.

(*3*) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985 (32 of 1985), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986 (23 of 1986), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987 (11 of 1987), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 (26 of 1988), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989 (13 of 1989), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1990 (12 of 1990), or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991 (49 of 1991), or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1992 (18 of 1992), shall be set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

Rule 9.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 10.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 11.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 43)

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 1, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 4, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 5,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 0507·10), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. 0507.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 7, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*5*) In Chapter 8, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 0802·11, 0802·12, 0802·90, 0804.10 and 0806·20), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*6*) in Chapter 9,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 0901.11, 0901·12, 0901·21, 0901·22, 0901·30 and 0901·40, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "85% less 13 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0902.10, 0902.20, 0902·30, 0902·40 and 0903·00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "85% less 26 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.11 and 0904.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "77·5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading Nos. 0904·20 and 0905.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading Nos. 0908·10 and 0908.30, for the entries in column (4), and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "77.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*vi*) in sub-heading No. 0908·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0909·10, 0909·20, 0909·30, 0909·40, 0909·50, 0910·10, 0910·20, 0910.30, 0910.40, 0910·50, 0910·91 and 0910·99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*7*) in Chapter 12,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 1201·00, 1202·10, 1202·20, 1203·00, 1204·00, 1205·00, 1206·00, 1207·10, 1207·20, 1207·30, 1207.40, 1207·50, 1207·60, 1207·91, 1207·92 and 1207·99, for the entries in column (4), and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 1208·10, 1208·90, 1209·11, 1209·19, 1209·21, 1209·22, 1209·23, 1209·24, 1209·25, 1209·26, 1209·29, 1209·30, 1209·91, 1209·99, 1210·10, 1210·20, 1211·10, 1211·20, 1211·90, 1212·10, 1212·20 1212·30, 1212·91, 1212·92, 1212·99, 1213·00, 1214·10 and 1214·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*8*) in Chapter 13,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 1301·20), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. 1301·20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*9*) in Chapter 15,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 1501·00, 1502·00, 1503·00, 1504.10, 1504·20, 1504·30, 1505·10, 1505·90 and 1506·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%"shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 1507·10, 1507·90, 1508·10, 1508·90, 1509·10, 1509·90, 1510·00, 1511·10, 1511·90, 1512·11, 1512·19, 1512·21, 1512·29, 1513·11, 1513·19, 1513·21, 1513·29, 1514·10, 1514·90, 1515·11, 1515·19, 1515·21, 1515·29, 1515·30, 1515·40, 1515·50, 1515·60 and 1515·90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 1516·10, 1516·20, 1517·10, 1517·90, 1518·00, 1519·11, 1519·12, 1519·13, 1519·19, 1519·20, 1520·10, 1520·90, 1521·10, 1521·90 and 1522·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in Chapter 16, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in Chapter 17, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in Chapter 18, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*13*) in Chapter 19, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*14*) in Chapter 20, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*15*) in Chapter 21, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*16*) in Chapter 22,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 2201·10, 2201·90, 2202·10 and 2202·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. 2203·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 2204·10, 2204·21 and 2204·29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 100 per litre or 315%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading No. 2204·30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading Nos. 2205·10 and 2205·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 100 per litre or 315%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in sub-heading No. 2206·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "145%" shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in sub-heading No. 2207·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per litre or 400%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*viii*) in sub-heading No. 2207·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "105%" shall be substituted;

(*ix*) in sub-heading Nos. 2208·10, 2208·20, 2208·30, 2208·40, 2208·50 and 2208·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per litre or 400%, whichever is higher" shall be substituted;

(*x*) in sub-heading No. 2209·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*17*) in Chapter 23, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*18*) in Chapter 24, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*19*) in Chapter 25,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2504·10, 2504·90 and 2527·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 2504·10, 2504·90 and 2527·00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*20*) in Chapter 26, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*21*) in Chapter 27, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 2716·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*22*) in Chapter 28, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*23*) in Chapter 29,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2917·37, 2933·71, 2936·10, 2936·21, 2936·22, 2936·23, 2936·24, 2936·25, 2936·26, 2936·27, 2936·28, 2936·29, 2936·90, 2937·10, 2937·21, 2937·22, 2937·29, 2937·91, 2937·92, 2937·99, 2939·40, 2939·50, 2941·10, 2941·20, 2941·30, 2941·40, 2941·50 and 2941·90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 2917·37, 2933·71, 2937·10, 2937·21, 2937·22, 2937·29, 2937·91, 2937·92, 2937·99, 2939·40 and 2939·50, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos., 2936·10, 2936·21, 2936·22, 2936·23, 2936·24, 2936·25, 2936·26, 2936·27, 2936·28, 2936·29, 2936·90, 2941·10, 2941·20, 2941·30, 2941·40, 2941·50 and 2941·90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "79%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*24*) in Chapter 30,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 3001·10, 3001·20, 3001·90, 3002·10, 3002·20, 3002·31, 3002·39, 3002·90, 3003·10, 3003·20, 3003·31, 3003·39, 3003·40, 3003·90, 3004·10, 3004·20, 3004·31, 3004·32, 3004·39, 3004·40, 3004·50 and 3004·90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 3005·10, 3005·90, 3006·10, 3006·20, 3006·30, 3006·40, 3006·50 and 3006·60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 31, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3102·21, 3105·20, 3105·51, 3105·59, 3105·60 and 3105·90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 32,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 3201·90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 3201·90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 33, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 34,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3402·11, 3402·12, 3402·13 and 3402·19), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3402·11, 3402·12, 3402·13 and 3402·19, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 35, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 36, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 37, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 38,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3801·10, 3802·10, 3812·10, 3815·11 and 3815·12), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3801·10, 3802·10, 3812·10, 3815·11 and 3815·12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "85%" and "75%" shall respectively be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 40,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 4010·10, 4010·91 and 4010·99), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 4010·10, 4010·91 and 4010·99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 41,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 4101·10, 4101·21, 4101·22, 4101·29, 4101·30, 4101·40, 4102·10, 4102·21, 4102·29, 4103·10, 4103·20 and 4103·90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 4101·10, 4101·21, 4101·22, 4101·29, 4101.30, 4101·40, 4102·10, 4102·21, 4102·29, 4103·10, 4103·20 and 4103·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 42, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 43, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 44, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 45, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(40) in Chapter 46, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 47, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 48, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 49,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 4901.10, 4901.91, 4901·99, 4902·10, 4902·90, 4903·00, 4904·00, 4905·10, 4905·91 4905·99 and 4906·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 4907·00, 4908.10, 4908.90, 4909·00, 4910.00, 4911 10, 4911.91 and 4911.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85% shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 50, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No 5002·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(45) in Chapter 51, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(46) in Chapter 52,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 5201.00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 5201·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 53, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 54, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 55, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 56, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 57, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 58, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 59, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter 60, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 61, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 62, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 63, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(58) in Chapter 64, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(59) in Chapter 65, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(60) in Chapter 66, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(61) in Chapter 67, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(62) in Chapter 68, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(63) in Chapter 69, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(64) in Chapter 70, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(65) in Chapter 71, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(66) in Chapter 72, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(67) in Chapter 73, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(68) in Chapter 74, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(69) in Chapter 75, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(70) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(71) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(72) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(73) in Chapter 80, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(74) in Chapter 81, for he entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(75) in Chapter 82, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(76) in Chapter 83, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(77) in Chapter 84,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (*ii*) to (*iv*) of this item and sub-heading Nos. 8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50, 8482.80, 8482.91 and 8482.99], the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos.8407·10, 8407·21, 8407·29, 8407·31, 8407·32, 8407·33, 8407·34, 8407·90, 8408·10, 8408·20, 8408·90, 8409·10, 8409·91, 8409·99, 8413·11, 8413·19, 8413·20, 8413·30, 8413.91, 8414·30, 8414·51, 8414·59, 8414·60, 8414·80, 8414·90, 8415·10, 8415·81, 8415·82, 8415·83, 8415·90, 8418·21, 8418·22, 8418·29, 8418·30, 8418·40, 8418·50, 8418·91, 8418·99, 8422·11, 8422·90, 8423·10, 8423·81, 8423·82, 8423·89, 8424·10, 8450·11, 8450·12, 8450·19, 8450.20, 8450·90, 8452·10, 8452·90, 8469·10, 8469·21, 8469·29, 8469·31, 8469·39, 8470·10, 8470·21, 8470·29, 8470·30, 8470·40, 8470·50, 8470·90, 8471·10, 8471·20, 8471·91, 8471·92, 8471·93, 8471·99, 8472·10, 8472·20, 8472·30, 8472·90, 8473·30, 8476·11, 8476·19, 8481·20, 8481 30, 8481·40, 8481.80, 8481.90, 8483.10, 8483·20, 8483·30, 8483·40, 8483·50, 8483·60, 8483·90, 8484·10, 8484·90, 8485·10, and 8485·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 8442·50, 8448.20, 8448·31, 8448·32, 8448·33, 8448·39, 8448·41, 8448·42 and 8448.49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading No. 8481.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(78) in Chapter 85,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (ii) and (iii) of this item], the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8501·20, 8501·31, 8501·32, 8501·33, 8501·34, 8501·40, 8501·51, 8501.52, 8501·53, 8501·61, 8501·62, 8501·63, 8501·64, 8502·11, 8502.12, 8502·13, 8502·20, 8502·30, 8502·40, 8503·00, 8504 21, 8504.22, 8504·23, 8504·31, 8504·32, 8504·33, 8504·34, 8504·40, 8504·50, 8504·90, 8505·20, 8505·30, 8505·90, 8508.10, 8508·20, 8508·80, 8508·90, 8514.10, 8514·20, 8514·30, 8515·11, 8515·19, 8515·21, 8515·29, 8515·31, 8515·39, 8515.80, 8515·90, 8516·90, 8530·10, 8530·80, 8530·90, 8535·10, 8535·21, 8535·29, 8535·30, 8535.40 and 8535·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 8514·40 and 8514·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(79) in Chapter 86,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 8601·10, 8601·20, 8602·10 and 8602·90), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8601·10, 8601·20, 8602·10 and 8602·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(80) in Chapter 87, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8710·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(81) in Chapter 88, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(82) in Chapter 89, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8908·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(83) in Chapter 90,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. [except sub-heading Nos. 9021·11, 9021·19, 9021·21, 9021·29, 9021·30, 9021.40, 9021.50, 9021.90 and sub-heading Nos. specified against sub-items (ii) and (iii) of this item], the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 9011.10, 9011.20, 9011·80, 9012·10, 9014·10 9014·20, 9014·80, 9015.10, 9015·20, 9015·30, 9015·40, 9015·80, 9017·10, 9017·20, 9017·30, 9017·80, 9024·10, 9024·80, 9025·11, 9025·19, 9025·20, 9025·80, 9026·10, 9026·20, 9026·80, 9027·10, 9027.20, 9027·30, 9027·40, 9027·50, 9027·80, 9028·10, 9028·20, 9028·30, 9029·10, 9029·20, 9030·10, 9030·20, 9030·31, 9030·39, 9030·40, 9030·81, 9030·89, 9031·10, 9031·20, 9031·30, 9031·40, 9031·80, 9032·10, 9032·20, 9032·81 and 9032.89, for the entry in column (4), the entry "80%" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading No. 9023·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*84*) in Chapter 91, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*85*) in Chapter 92, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*86*) in Chapter 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*87*) in Chapter 94, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*88*) in Chapter 95, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*89*) in Chapter 96, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*90*) in Chapter 97,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 9704·00 and 9705·00), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 9704·00 and 9705·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*91*) in Chapter 98,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 9801·00 and 9802·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. 9803·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "345%" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 9804·10 and 9804·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading No. 9805·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "75%" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading No. 9805·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "85%", shall be substituted.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 46)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(*1*) under the heading "*Rules for the interpretation of this Schedule*", in rule 5,—

(*a*) for the words "Chapter Notes", the words "Sub-heading Notes" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "Section Notes", the words "Chapter and Section Notes" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 15, in sub-heading Nos. 1501·00, 1506·11, 1506·12, 1506·20 and 1507·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 17, in sub-heading No. 1702·21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 19, in sub-heading Nos. 1901·19 and 1901·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*5*) in Chapter 22,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 2201·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60 paise" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2201·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60 paise *plus* 5 paise for every 100 millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 200 millilitres" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 2202·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "90 paise" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 2202·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "95 paise" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 2202·13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1·05" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 2202·14, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1·05 *plus* 20 paise for every 100 millilitres or fraction thereof in excess of 300 millilitres" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 2203·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*6*) in Chapter 24,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 2404·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 2404·31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 8·60 per thousand" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 2404·41 and 2404·50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted.

(7) in Chapter 25, in sub-heading No. 2503.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 27,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 2707·10, 2707·20, 2707·30, 2707·60 and 2707·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2708·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 2710·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,230 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 2710·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,035 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 2710·13, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,200 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 2710·32, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,100 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 2710·39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 500 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 2710·40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 175 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 2710·50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 160 per kilolitre at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading Nos. 2710·60, 2710.70 and 2710.80, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 2710·91 and 2710·92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading Nos. 2710·93 and 2710·94, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading No. 2710·95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading Nos. 2710·99, 2712·10, 2712·20, 2712·90, 2713·11 and 2713·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 2713.20, 2713·30, 2714·10 and 2715·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 175 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 28,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2801·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 110 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2814·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,200 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 29,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 2901·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 14 per cubic metre of the gas at normal pressure at 15°C" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 2903·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in Chapter 32, in sub-heading No. 3204·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in Chapter 33,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 3301·00, 3302·10, 3302·90 and 3303·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3304·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 3305·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 3305·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 3306·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading Nos. 3307·10, 3307·20 and 3307·30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 3307·49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 3307·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*13*) in Chapter 34,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 3401·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3401·30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 3402·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 3403·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20% *plus* Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading Nos. 3404·00, 3406·00 and 3407·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*14*) in Chapter 35,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 3501·00, 3502·00, 3503·00 and 3504·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3505·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 3505·20, 3505·90 and 3507·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*15*) in Chapter 36,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 3601·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3602·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 3603·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*16*) in Chapter 37,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 3701·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3702·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25% *plus* Rs. 28 per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 3703·10, 3703·20, 3704·10 and 3704·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*17*) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3909·60, 3915·90, 3921·11, 3922·10, 3922·20, 3922·90, 3923·11, 3923·19, 3923.90, 3924·11, 3924·19, 3924·90, 3925·10, 3925·20, 3925·30, 3925·91, 3925·99, 3926·10 and 3926·90), the entry "50%" shall be substituted;

(*18*) in Chapter 40,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 4001·00, 4002·00, 4003·00 and 4004·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4005·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 4006·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 4007·00 for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading Nos. 4008.11 and 4008·19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 4008·21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 4010·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 4011·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 50 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 4011·39 and 4011·40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,100 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 4011·50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(*k*) in sub-heading No. 4011.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 700 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(*l*) in sub-heading No. 4011·70, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,100 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(*m*) in sub-heading Nos. 4011·80 and 4011·91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*n*) in sub-heading No. 4011·99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*o*) in sub-heading No. 4012·19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 40 per flap" shall be substituted;

(*p*) in sub-heading No. 4012·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*q*) in sub-heading Nos. 4013·30, 4013·40 and 4013·50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per tube" shall be substituted;

(*r*) in sub-heading No. 4013.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 150 per tube" shall be substituted;

(*s*) in sub-heading No. 4013.70, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 300 per tube" shall be substituted;

(*t*) in sub-heading No. 4013.91, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,150 per tube" shall be substituted;

(*u*) in sub-heading No. 4013.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 115 per tube" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading Nos. 4014.90 and 4015.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*w*) in sub-heading No. 4016.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "70%" shall be substituted;

(*19*) in Chapter 42, in sub-heading No. 4201·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*20*) in Chapter 43, in sub-heading No. 4301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*21*) in Chapter 44,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 4404.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4409.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 4410.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*22*) in Chapter 45, in sub-heading No. 4501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*23*) in Chapter 48,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 4801.10 and 4801·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 4802·20, 4802.91, 4802.99, 4803.00, 4804.19, 4804·29, 4804·30, 4805.19, 4805·20, 4805·30, 4805.90, 4806.10, 4806·20, 4806·90, 4807·10, 4807·92, 4807.99, 4808.10, 4808.90, 4810.10, 4810·20, 4810.90, 4811·10 and 4811·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 4811.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 4811·40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 4811.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading Nos. 4812·00, 4813.00, 4814.00, 4817.00, 4818.00, 4819·90, 4820·00, 4821.00, 4822·00, 4823·11, 4823·12, 4823.14 and 4823·19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*24*) n Chapter 49, in sub-heading No. 4901·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 51,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5102·90 and 5105·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5107·24, for the entry in column (4), the entry "3%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5107·39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "6%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 4107·41 and 5107·42, for the entry in column (4), the entry "3%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5107·49, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 5107·91 and 5107·92, for the entry in column (4), the entry "5%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5107·99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "12%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 5108·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(26), in Chapter 53,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5301·31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5302·20, for the entry in column (4), the e ntry "Rs. 805 per tonne' shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5303·31, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1·50 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 5304·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 5306·29, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 5307·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 5308·00, for the entry in column (4), the enttry "15%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 54,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 5401·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 5401·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2 per koligram" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 5401·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 55,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 5503·12 and 5503·19, for the entry in cloumn (4), the entry "Rs. 11 per kilogram or 60% whichever is less" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 5503·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*29*) in Chapter 56,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 5601.00, 5602·10, 5602·90, 5603.00, 5604.00, 5605.90 and 5606·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 5607.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 5607·90 and 5608.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*30*) in Chapter 57,

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 5701.11 and 5701·12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 5702·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 805 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 5702·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*31*) in Chapter 58,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 5801·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 5801.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 5802·12, 5802.19 and 5804.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading Nos. 5804.19 and 5804·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 5805.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry" 25% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics if no talready paid" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading Nos. 5806.10 and 5806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*32*) in Chapter 59,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 5903.19, 5903.29 and 5903.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* Rs.15 per square metre *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 5904·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 5904·20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 5904·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 5905.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 5906·11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, under Chapter 52, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*g*) in sub-heading No. 5906·12 for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, under Chapter 54 or 55, as the case may be, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading No. 5906.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35% *plus* the duty for the time being leviable on base fabrics, if not already paid" shall be substituted;

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 5906.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*j*) in sub-heading No. 5907.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*k*) in sub-heading No. 5908·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*l*) in sub-heading No. 5909.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*33*) in Chapter 60,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 6001.11, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%"shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 6001·19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*34*) in Chapter 62, in sub-heading No. 6202.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*35*) in Chapter 63, in sub-heading No. 6301.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*36*) in Chapter 68,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 6801.10 and 6802.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 6804·10, 6804·20 and 6804·30, and 6804.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 6805·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%"shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 6806.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 6807.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*37*) in Chapter 69,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 6901.00, 6902·10, 6902·90, 6903·90 and 6904·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 6905·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 6906·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "55%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 6906.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in sub-heading No. 6908.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*f*) in sub-heading No. 6909·10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 6909.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "45%" shall be substituted;

(*h*) in sub-heading Nos. 6909.90 and 6911.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(*38*) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7101.80 and 7101.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*39*) in Chapter 72, after NOTE 3, the following NOTE shall be inserted, namely :—

"4. In relation to flat-rolled products of this Chapter, the process of hardening or tempering shall amount to manufacture.";

(*40*) in Chapter 73, —

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7318.10 and 7318.21, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 7321.10 and 7321.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 7321.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*41*) in Chapter 74, in sub-heading Nos. 7401.10, 7401.20, 7402.00, 7403.11, 7403.12, 7403.13, 7403.19, 7403.21, 7403.22, 7403.23, 7403.29, 7404.00, 7405.00, 7407.11, 7407.12, 7407.29. 7408.11, 7408.19, 7408.21, 7408.29, 7409.10, 7409.20, 7409.30, 7409.40, 7409.90, 7410.11, 7410.12, 7410.21, 7410.22, 7413.00, 7415.31, 7415.32, and 7415.39, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*42*) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(*43*) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*44*) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*45*) in Chapter 82, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(*46*) in Chapter 83,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 8302.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 8303.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 8304.00, for the enry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading No. 8307.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 8309.10 and 8309.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "6 paise each" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 8310.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 84,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 8401.00, 8402.00, 8403.00, 8404.00, 8405.00 and 8406.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8409.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 8410.00, 8411.00, 8412.00, 8413.00, 8414.80, 8416.00, 8417.00, 8420.00 and 8421.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 8422.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 8423.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 8424.00, 8425.00 and 8426.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 8427.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 8428.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 8429.00 and 8430.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 8431.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 8432.00, 8433.00, 8434.00, 8435.00 8436.00, 8437.00, 8438.00, 8439.00, 8440.00, 8441.00, 8442.00, 8443.00, 8444.00, 8445.00, 8446.00, 8447.00, 8448.00, 8449.00, 8451.00, 8453.00, 8454.00, 8455.00, 8456.00, 8457.00, 8458.00, 8459.00, 8460.00, 8461.00, 8462.00, 8463.00, 8464.00, 8465.00, and 8466.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 8469.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" *plus* Rs. 5,000 per machine" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading Nos. 8470.00, 8472.00, and 8473.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted.

(n) in sub-heading Nos. 8474.00 and 8475.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 8476.00 and 8446.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(p) in sub-heading Nos. 8477.00, 8478.00, 8479.00 and 8480.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(q) in sub-heading Nos. 8481.99, 8485.10 and 8485·90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 85,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 8501.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-heading No. 8502.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 8506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 8510.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 8511.00 and 8512.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading Nos. 8514.00 and 8515.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "10%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 8516.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 8533.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 8537.00 and 8538.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading No. 8539.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40% *plus* Rs. 10 per lamp" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 8540.90, 8541.00 and 8542.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 8544.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading No. 8545.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading No. 8546.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 8547.00 and 8548.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 87,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 8702.00, 8704.00, 8706.20 and 8707.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "60%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8708.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 88, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 89,—

(a) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 8908.00), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 8908·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per Light Displacement Tonnage" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 90,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 9001.00, 9002.00, 9003.90 and 9005.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9006.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9009.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 9010.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading Nos. 9032.11 and 9032.91, for the entry column (4), the entry "125%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 91, in sub-heading No. 9106.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter, 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 9301.00), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 94—

(a) in sub-heading No. 9401.00 for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9403.00, for the entry in column, (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9405.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "40%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 95, in sub-heading No. 9504.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "35%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 96—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 9601.00, 9602.00 and 9605.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be subsituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 9612.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 9613.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 5 per lighter" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 9614.00, 9615.00, 9616.00 and 9618.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted.

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Resolution on Final Budget Statements 1993-94

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.-33004/93

REGD. NO. D.L.-33004/93

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1
PART I—Section 1

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वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बजट प्रभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 1993

सं.एफ. 2(139)-बी(डी)/93:—दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 1993 को संसद में यथाप्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण अब सामान्य जानकारी के लिए अपने अंतिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट में प्रस्तावों से वर्ष 1993-94 में 4522 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व हानि होने का अनुमान था, जो निम्नानुसार है:—

	(करोड़ रुपए)
सीमा शुल्क	3273.00
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	1249.00
जोड़:	4522.00

3. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के अधीन राजस्व की हानि में राज्यों का हिस्सा 541.37 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान था।

4. उपरोक्त प्रस्तावों में से केन्द्र की राजस्व की निवल हानि का अनुमान 3981.63 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था। राजस्व खाते पर घाटे का अनुमान 17629.33 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था। बजटीय और राजकोषीय घाटे का अनुमान क्रमश: 4314.10 करोड़ और 36959.10 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था।

5. वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें संशोधन के बिना अनुमोदित कर दी गई थीं। राजस्व खाते पर अनुमानित घाटे और बजटीय तथा राजकोषीय घाटे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है।

एन.पी. बागची,
अपर सचिव (बजट)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Budget Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th August, 1993

No. F. 2(139)-B(D)/93.—The Annual Financial Statement as presented to Parliament on the 27th February, 1993 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Budget for 1993-94 were estimated to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 4522 crore in 1993-94 as follows :

	(In crores of Rupees)
Customs	3273.00
Union Excise Duties	1249.00
Total	4522.00

3. The share of the States in the loss of revenue under Union excise duties was estimated at Rs. 541.37 crore.

4. The net loss to Centre's revenue out of the above proposals was estimated at Rs. 3981.63 crore. The deficit on revenue account was estimated at Rs. 17629.33 crore. The budgetary and fiscal deficits were estimated at Rs. 4314.10 crore and Rs. 36959.10 crore respectively.

5. The Demands for Grants for 1993-94 were approved without modification. There is no change in the estimated deficit on revnue account and in the budgetary and fiscal deficits.

N.P. BAGCHEE,
Addl. Secy. (Budget).

1886 GI/93—1

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1993-94

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वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1993-94

(जैसा अंतिम रूप में स्वीकृत किया गया)

(As Finally adopted)

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 1993
New Delhi, the 25th August, 1993

एम एस. आहलूवालिया,
वित्त सचिव, भारत सरकार
M.S. Ahluwalia,
Finance Secretary,
Government of India

विषय सूची

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STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. कर राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर :	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure		9923.18	10976.44	12380.55	13913.98
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	7852. 95	8125.00	9200.00	10500.00
निगम कर के अतिरिक्त आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1619.63	2001.44	2240.55	2363.98
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	304. 91	800.00	800.00	900.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	145.69	50.00	140.00	150.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions :		317.81	308.00	436.50	211.00
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	2.87	3.00	1.50	1.00
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	306.59	300.00	425.00	200.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	8.35	5.00	10.00	10.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services :		50723.62	56665.83	58261.00	62280.37
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	22256.74	25211.65	25500.00	27727.00
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	28109.81	31146.18	32500.00	34292.37
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	357.07	308.00	261.00	261.00
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर	(d) Taxes of Union territories		129[illegible].32	1640.61	1644.49	1867.06
जोड़--कर राजस्व	TOTAL-TAX REVENUE		62256.93	69590.88	72722.54	78272.41
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) Fiscal Services		518. 26	820.39	1437.87	1248.99
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	265. 23	306.11	339.32	4[illegible]5.78
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	253.03	514. 28	1098.55	823.21
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits :		11976.81	16085.57	14985.07	17222.48
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	10921.72	13463.77	12436.43	14531.67
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		6565.06	8259.60	7749.67	9767.01
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		1079.98	1566.46	1487.99	1253 00
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		246.61	250.79	255.75	261.00
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		3030.07	3386.92	2943.02	3250.66
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	1055.09	2621.80	2548.64	2690.81
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue :					
(1) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services :		2093.37	2393.89	2763.23	2705.87
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	4.28	3.65	4.30	4.75
पुलिस	Police	0055	187.69	176.65	486.96	228.96

*वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 541.37 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है ।

*Excludes Rs. 541.37 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94 being reduction in the share of States due to Budget proposals.

टिप्पणी :—'वास्तविक 1991-92' कालम के अंतर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Note : The figures shown under the column 'Actuals 1991-92' are provisional.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT-I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actual 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	36.81	23.15	28.76	23.02
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	22.78	32.54	33.42	38.02
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	28.77	40.49	40.62	42.72
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	119.76	115.64	134.70	176 25
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	50. 91	42.48	49.76	54.05
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	1104.53	1440.41	1330.42	1487.77
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services		537.84	518.88	654.29	650.33
थल-सेना	Army	0076	239.69	236.55	276.55	259.50
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	29.99	30.00	30.00	34.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	75.05	63.52	88.93	61.71
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	193.11	188.81	258.81	295.12
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social and Community Services :		428.93	472.46	500.66	568.74
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	0202	5.13	10.95	11.36	12.36
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	17. 25	10.68	16.31	16.87
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	5.91	12.50	6.40	12.00
आवास	Housing	0216	21.11	40.01	40.23	60.25
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	..	0.01	..	..
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	21.40	23.57	22.29	23.22
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	356.11	372.80	401.22	441.22
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.95	1.10	1.12	1.18
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	1.05	0.84	1.70	1.61
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	0.02	..	0.03	0.03
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services :		21426.41	24116.13	24814.96	29264.40
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	4.20	3.42	5.02	5.30
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	3.37	3.00	3.10	3.30
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	88.02	93.29	116.25	145.35
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.53	0.88	0.66	0.79
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	2.32	2.50	2.50	2.80
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	5.00	3.18	5.05	5.27
सहकारिता	Co-operation	0425	0.01	..	..	..
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.70	2.91	2.47	2.54
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	2.70	4.16	3.15	3 25
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.97	1.06	0.75	0.75
विद्युत	Power	0801	148.04	582.99	557.89	699.39
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	1604.58	611.90	1426.28	735.04
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	0803	0.15	..	..	..
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	11.81	5.00	4.92	4.97
उद्योग	Industries	0852	161.19	200.33	192.72	236.96
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	1.18	0.96	1.13	1.

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actual 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	83.67	45.00	55.00	55.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	26. 29	26.30	27.67	48.05
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	1.71	1.39	1.51	1.74
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.55	0.65	0.65	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	29 23	30.00	36.00	38.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	4.94	5.31	5.32	5.40
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	7.30	6.93	7.09	7.53
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	13.34	11.36	11.48	11.22
पर्यटन	Tourism	1452	0.10	..	..	..
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	228.00	242.11	75.70	75.70
नागरिक आपूर्ति	Civil Supplies	1456	..	..	0.18	..
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	58.37	55.82	201.00	192.66
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		14113.74	16298.67	16527.45	19454.52
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	947.87	960.00	990.00	1000.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	3874.52	4917.00	4554.00	6527.00
(ग) सहायता-अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		947.07	865.61	1104.03	1364.83
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	912.52	802.13	1056.12	1277.43
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	1606	34.55	63.48	47.91	87.40
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		182.00	172.78	194.55	202.79
जोड़-कर—भिन्न राजस्व	Total-Non-Tax Revenue		37572.85	44926.83	45800.37	52578.10
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS		99829.78	114517.71	118522.91	130850.51
अग्रेनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 9)	Carried over (see page 9)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		16260.91	13881.69	16700.20	17629.33
जोड़	TOTAL :		116090.69	128399.40	135223.11	148479.84

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENT

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES		46769.96	54312.85	55502.19	63089.60
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State		516.50	474.91	533.93	516.01
संसद	Parliament	2011	28.17	37.26	38.68	45.09
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice-President, etc.	2012	3.88	3.93	4.25	4.41
मंत्रिपरिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	14.90	12.47	43.11	37.94
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	17.67	18.25	18.89	18.57
चुनाव	Elections	2015	189.93	127.00	127.00	85.00
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	261.95	276.00	302.00	325.00
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services		1500.24	1639.43	1944.35	2307.82
(i) कर संग्रह	(i) Tax Collection		617.36	722.08	768.61	858.66
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	232.59	251.10	274.19	300.25
सम्पदा, शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	23.84	27.45	30.00	30.32
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	188.54	236.70	235.20	275.72
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	172.32	201.90	219.40	245.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.07	4.93	9.82	6.45
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(ii) Other Fiscal Services		882.88	917.35	1175.74	1449.16
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	262.92	294.53	323.30	376.16
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	619.96	622.82	852.44	1073.00
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt		26562.72	32000.00	32500.00	38000.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	26562.72	32000.00	32500.00	38000.00
(ग) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services		2797.58	3475.12	3245.78	3421.71
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	21.76	20.95	23.50	24.24
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	250.06	296.84	313.38	303.88
पुलिस	Police	2055	1848.67	1985.04	2100.12	2226.71
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	18.80	17.81	17.28	17.28
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	59.42	62.34	63.32	65.24
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	104.20	107.17	116.57	120.45
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	354.99	373.92	446.97	490.14
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	139.68	611.05	164.64	173.77
(ङ) पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services		3413.46	4051.20	4262.18	4513.26
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2388.69	2713.10	3018.18	3112.30
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	1024.77	1338.10	1244.00	1400.96
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services		11979.46	12672.19	13015.95	14330.80
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	8364.69	8875.52	9049.52	9684.96
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	965.83	1020.21	1024.34	1159.42
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services—Air Force	2078	2408.85	2526.79	2621.92	3126.20
रक्षा सेवाएं—आयुध कारखाने	Defence Services—Ordnance Factories	2079	240.09	249.67	320.17	360.22
(ख) सामाजिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL SERVICES		3329.68	3691.11	3975.73	4470.97
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	886.78	936.75	979.78	1218.88
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	304.74	322.44	336.90	385.55
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	72.21	81.29	82.03	89.27
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	108.51	122.96	124.07	151.21
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	375.01	384.41	501.66	519.96
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	75.24	89.45	90.70	88.81
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	64.14	66.31	66.10	105.99
आवास	Housing	2216	87.69	101.10	107.23	119.08
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	4.18	8.88	8.76	11.05
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	83.66	93.62	89.76	88.44

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	631.97	663.04	704.80	765.83
अनसूचित जातियों, अनसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	23.04	28.37	30.73	34.78
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	299.66	351.40	346.34	357.73
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	281.18	397.06	459.88	491.41
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	2.32	3.42	3.42	4.29
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2250	2.52	10.50	10.51	1.62
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	26.83	30.11	33.06	37.07
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES		36346.53	39220.33	41048.98	43693.70
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities		6530.18	6653.05	6457.32	5539.39
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	1424.13	1689.94	1180.17	772.52
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	6.31	9.00	8.29	11.44
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	11.84	16.21	17.10	42.60
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	135.58	173.36	182.18	246.25
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	23.48	34.07	40.70	63.89
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	52.93	65.71	62.79	116.69
बागान	Plantations	2407	61.84	66.87	67.87	90.02
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2982.47	2647.21	2944.53	3184.63
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	343.99	375.20	375.15	429.45
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	35.17	46.91	53.69	46.01
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	20.41	15.32	15.32	19.08
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	1432.03	1513.25	1509.53	516.81
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	(b) Rural Development		357.11	406.30	413.26	658.88
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	323.61	356.32	356.32	578.22
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	4.84	13.17	19.17	20.21
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	0.81	7.02	5.43	11.35
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	27.85	29.79	32.34	49.10
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(c) Special Areas Programmes		18.59	16.08	18.40	22.44
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	18.59	16.08	18.40	22.44
(घ) सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(d) Irrigation and Flood Control		119.99	152.13	138.30	164.11
वृहद और मध्यम सिचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	39.78	50.34	50.76	51.79
लघु सिचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	55.01	61.06	50.76	58.70
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.08	3.00	1.18	3.50
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	Flood Control & Drainage	2711	25.12	37.73	35.60	50.12
(ङ) ऊर्जा	(e) Energy		947.03	1143.29	1073.06	1221.55
विद्युत	Power	2801	649.88	866.76	839.86	922.06
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	98.90	50.00	..	..
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	116.08	143.99	143.99	145.95
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	82.17	82.54	89.21	153.54
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	(f) Industry and Minerals		4854.80	5204.07	6876.29	5156.37
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	354.99	460.84	426.60	522.54
उद्योग	Industries	2852	4222.21	4476.66	6177.29	4312.39
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	145.06	126.62	133.20	136.96
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	36.85	33.52	38.55	39.87
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	95.69	106.43	100.65	144.61

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENT

(करोड़ रुपए)/(In cores in Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(छ) परिवहन	(g) Transport		14794.61	17049.13	17384.01	20314.06
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		14113.74	16298.67	16527.45	19454.52
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & light Houses	3051	60.51	65.29	63.71	84.60
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	43.64	52.76	70.36	82.03
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	32.64	37.59	38.08	31.43
सड़क और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	217.55	228.12	226.06	270.58
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.71	6.00	4.64	10.61
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	4.49	11.49	6.14	11.20
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	321.33	349.21	447.57	369.09
(ज) संचार	(h) Communications		5079.31	6105.55	5755.25	7884.80
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	1162.16	1108.73	1149.36	1138.27
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications		3874.52	4917.00	4554.00	6527.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	2144.61	2526.21	2726.00	3714.00
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	246.61	250.79	255.75	261.00
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	1483.30	1240.00	1572.25	2552.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	35.36	71.43	42.20	209.90
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	7.27	8.39	9.69	9.63
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(i) Science, Technology and Environment		1286.79	1357.39	1390.10	1584.72
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	251.49	288.87	287.02	316.51
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	378.45	358.41	375.24	429.14
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	34.43	39.91	39.91	47.00
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	520.71	549.72	558.00	634.79
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	101.71	120.48	129.93	157.28
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(j) General Economic Services		2358.12	1133.34	1542.99	1147.38
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	123.95	151.16	156.52	166.31
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	57.63	77.74	72.27	77.71
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	1864.53	569.69	970.27	595.63
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	130.41	180.10	162.56	133.04
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	45.84	50.07	51.19	54.58
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	23.16	16.91	16.91	13.70
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	General Financial and Trading Institutions	3465	..	4.35	4.35	8.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	nternational FinancialInstitutions	3466	0.26	0.27	0.47	0.47
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	112.34	83.05	108.45	97.94
घ. सहायता-अनुदान और अंशदान	D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		28045.17	29618.65	33053.35	35415.29
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता-दान	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	15699.74	16248.29	18298.09	19638.21
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	105.02	115.09	119.85	138.14
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	12092.56	13058.80	14464.95	15454.23
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries	3605	147.45	189.87	163.86	184.71
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Materials and Equipment	3606	0.40	6.60	6.60	..
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	Disbursements of Union territories		1599.35	1556.46	1642.86	1810.28
जोड़—राजस्व भुगतान	TOTAL—REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS		116090.69	128399.40	135223.11	148479.84
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL :		116090.69	128399.40	135223.11	148479.84

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता— प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. लोक ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडिया	91 Days Treasury Bills		63903.25	70388.82	71334.00	79313.63
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8920.88	6151.00	4820.85	4848.03
अन्य	Others		9482.75	13045.66	16038.67	17135.50
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of Central Government		82306.88	89585.48	92193.52	101297.16
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	8279.26	7950.17	8758.17	10202.88
जोड़-लोक ऋण	TOTAL-PBULIC DEBT		90586.14	97535.65	100951.69	111500.04
(ख) उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		3769.58	4673.51	4433.15	5393.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		11.46	18.40	15.54	17.56
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		1692.07	1171.00	1127.64	552.65
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1528.36	1744.75	1823.18	2109.53
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	TOTAL—RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES		7001.47	7607.66	7399.51	8073.00
(ग) अन्य प्राप्तियां	C.—OTHER RECEIPTS	4000	3038.18	2500.00	3500.00	3500.00
जोड़-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां	TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		100625.79	107643.31	111851.20	123073.04
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	REVENUE RECEIPTS		99829.78	114517.71	118522.91	130850.51
(पृष्ठ 5 से आगे लाया गया)	(brought forward from page 5)					
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS		200455.57	222161.02	230374.11	253923.55

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBUSRSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		5232.41	5839.93	5647.65	6181.50
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	–17.63	93.78	100.88	198.59
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	145.98	152.05	151.98	184.37
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	4058	1.97	2.10	2.10	5.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public works	4059	188.72	238.37	246.31	285.25
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	0.56	3.31	3.91	6.76
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	7.38	3.63	4.13	2.00
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	4905.43	5346.69	5138.34	5499.53
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		239.00	324.63	262.18	415.74
शिक्षा खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	3.88	8.39	5.43	9.90
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	20.24	5.13	2.37	5.49
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.10
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	—	4.00	4.00	9.00
आवास	Housing	4216	126.32	153.35	162.67	229.14
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	12.25	13.00	13.15	30.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	3.07	24.72	14.65	17.96
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	32.06	63.53	12.76	33.09
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	37.00	42.00	42.00	61.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	1.01	1.03	1.03	5.17
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	3.15	9.38	4.00	14.89
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES		8096.80	14280.69	13546.73	12774.41
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities		49.09	63.90	59.40	71.89
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	7.95	8.76	6.87	14.83
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.03	1.30	0.50	2.00
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	0.81	2.15	1.65	2.16
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.10	1.79	1.72	2.04
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	4.06	5.21	3.77	3.51
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	3.51	1.36	1.56	1.75
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	21.26	32.26	32.26	29.68
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं से निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	10.37	11.00	11.00	15.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	—	0.07	0.07	0.17
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	—	—	—	0.75
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account of Rural Development		0.42	0.50	0.50	1.00
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	0.42	0.50	0.50	1.00
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes		108.12	118.93	137.69	118.86
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	103.12	113.93	137.69	118.86
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control		4.77	7.14	8.11	6.40
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	4.19	6.14	6.84	4.00
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.58	1.00	1.27	2.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projcets	4711	..	..	..	0.40
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Energy		1909.55	1745.54	1627.75	2248.20
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	1543.13	1548.24	1394.06	2073.37
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	—	..	26.39	26.39
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	366.47	193.00	203.00	142.20
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	—0.05	4.30	4.30	6.24

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA CAPITAL ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals		669.76	1031.94	924.58	852.21
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	13.62	17.85	17.55	20.01
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	3.64	207.29	207.29	3.85
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	12.20	21.50	22.00	23.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	14.25	43.55	1.80	2.05
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	15.00	62.00	47.14	65.00
रसायन और औषध उद्योग	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	4857	2.57	3.20	3.21	3.21
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	49.00	70.75	90.19	79.08
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	41.00	9.90	10.55	48.82
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	41.45	54.10	47.65	59.88
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	363.14	408.28	433.47	527.01
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	2.20	2.01	2.22	1.89
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Industries and Minerals	4885	111.69	131.51	41.51	47.91
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Transport		2408.75	2664.47	2679.54	2018.40
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1756.16	1925.00	1935.00	960.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	8.14	15.11	12.74	17.00
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	6.08	37.90	10.52	85.90
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	13.42	18.65	9.12	11.73
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	610.57	646.12	694.69	920.52
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	2.50	9.00	4.00	9.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	11.88	12.69	13.47	13.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता	(h) Capital Account of Communications		63.33	72.52	58.63	64.53
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	26.44	61.27	50.27	59.23
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	38.74	—	—	—
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	--1.92	11.25	8.36	5.30
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	5275	0.07	—	—	—
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment		115.24	150.07	161.79	174.93
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	45.02	57.18	54.97	68.08
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	44.36	67.60	82.62	72.05
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	4.84	7.56	7.56	8.68
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	21.02	17.73	16.64	26.12
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services		2767.77	8425.68	7888.74	7217.99
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	23.39	15.00	20.47	20.10
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	10.83	11.98	11.98	31.76
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	20.87	24.68	18.95	26.16
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	817.55	753.00	753.00	5760.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	1876.90	7608.83	7072.15	1360.23
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	18.23	12.19	12.19	19.74
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	Disbursements of Union Territories		342.40	380.05	344.97	424.88
जोड़--राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT		13910.61	20825.30	19801.53	19796.53

विवरण I—भारत का लोक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)/(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		1411.34	1150.85	1150.85	1148.03
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय इंडिया	91 Days Treasury Bills		57016.11	65000.00	66000.00	75000.00
अन्य	Others		5133.38	5002.20	4757.85	9512.81
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total-Internal Debt of Central Government		63560.83	71153.05	71908.70	85660.84
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2858.15	3886.54	4488.65	4967.93
जोड़-लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT		66418.98	75039.59	76397.35	90628.77
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES		74.76	97.09	65.08	55.07
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	6202	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	0.68	0.05	0.05	0.05
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	5 Water Supply and Sanitation	6215	—	45.00	6.00	12.00
आवास	Housing	6216	72.21	49.51	56.51	40.50
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235	—	0.03	0.02	0.02
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	—0.13	—	—	—
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		3688.60	3324.85	3396.16	4062.31
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	(a) Loans for Agriculture and Allied Activities		333.39	340.26	356.15	428.08
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	—	0.01	0.01	—
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	74.00	62.00	115.00	172.0
बागान	Plantations	6407	10.60	10.00	10.00	10.15
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	11.67	80.00	42.89	44.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	237.12	188.25	188.25	201.90
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	(b) Loans for Special Area Programme		15.39	7.30	11.30	21.75
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	0.76	5.30	5.30	11.00
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and medium Irrigation	6701	14.46	—	5.00	10.00
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.17	2.00	1.00	0.75
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	(c) Loans for Energy		1126.47	1564.96	1566.93	1524.16
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	706.47	857.70	859.67	729.36
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	180.00	300.00	300.00	240.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	236.00	407.00	407.00	551.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	4.00	0.26	0.26	3.80
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals		1960.31	1206.49	1250.74	1901.27
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	241.73	190.12	190.12	344.82
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	481.75	121.71	149.09	414.12
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	1.35	21.30	21.19	14.20
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	17.25	—	—	1.25
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	68.85	33.00	102.99	140.50
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	26.57	5.92	29.28	21.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	285.69	190.21	203.54	218.28
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	1.43	17.65	2.65	15.00
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	171.14	120.39	136.44	147.80
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	—	7.42	7.42	—

विवरण 1--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजी खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)/(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	1.96	0.43	0.43	0.41
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	662.59	498.34	407.59	583.20
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	(e) Loans for Transport		248.22	193.51	192.56	183.31
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	62.66	79.40	63.30	86.26
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	80.10	56.00	55.00	52.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	10.48	9.60	0.25	..
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	88.75	39.00	64.00	29.39
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	3.85	9.01	10.00	15.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	2.38	0.50	0.01	0.01
(च) दूरसंचार के लिए उधार	(f) Loans for Communications			..	..	..
अन्य दूर संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	7275	..	..	..	..
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment		0.56	0.50	0.65	1.06
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	0.56	0.50	0.65	1.06
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	(h) Loans for General Economic Services		4.26	11.83	17.83	2.68
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	2.04	1.56	1.56	2.56
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए उधार	Loans for Foreign Trade Export Promotion	7453	..	..	6.00	0.01
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	2.22	10.27	10.27	0.11
ग. अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS		14524.20	14206.02	14173.29	13458.40
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	13144.98	13617.92	13314.49	13082.74
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Govts.	7602	53.99	59.05	54.61	69.71
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foriegn Governments	7605	1134.58	294.21	569.36	58.69
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	187.63	232.58	232.58	245.00
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	3.02	2.26	2.25	2.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans of Union Territories		415.48	448.00	450.57	530.46
जोड़-- उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES		18703.04	18075.96	18085.10	18106.24
जोड़-- पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		99032.63	113940.85	114283.98	128531.54
जोड़-- भारत की समेकित निधि-- भुगतान	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS		215123.32	242340.25	249507.09	277011.28

विवरण 1क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए)/(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.19	0.19	0.19
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice-President, etc.	2012	3.63	3.95	4.10
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	19.56	22.06	22.21
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	6.38	6.38	7.00
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.25	0.25	0.25
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.55	0.55	0.50
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.07	0.09	0.02
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	0.36	0.33	0.23
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	32000.00	32500.00	38000.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.97	15.50	16.00
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	0.03	0.06	0.05
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.71	1.00	0.66
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.20	0.20	4.20
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.01	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2.19	2.50	2.65
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	2.94	3.55	6.75
रक्षा-सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.16	0.51	2.55
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.29	0.29	0.29
आयुध कारखानें	Ordnance Factories	2079	1.00	1.20	1.50
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.12	0.27	0.26
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.02	0.04	0.04
आवास	Housing	2216	5.02	5.13	5.43
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.01	0.01	0.02
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.02	0.03	0.06
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.01	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.07	0.06	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.03	0.03	0.03
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	..	0.04	0.05
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.05	0.05	0.05
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	—	0.03	0.01
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	—	0.03	..
उद्योग	Industries	2852	2.82	29.19	25.92
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.10
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.41	0.41	0.45
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.01	0.01	0.01
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.30	0.30	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.02	0.05
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.04	0.10	0.09
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.06	0.02	0.05
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.01	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	3955.33	4014.31	4258.02
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	13058.80	14464.95	15454.23

विवरण 1क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.05	0.05	0.05
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	1.61	5.03	1.65
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	5.80	5.80	5.83
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	0.50	0.13	0.05
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	..	0.12	..
आवास	Housing	4216	4.35	4.46	4.49
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	11.30	11.30	11.00
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.20	0.37	0.20
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	..	0.12	..
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.06	0.06
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	..	..	0.02
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.20	0.50	0.15
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industreis	4861	..	0.88	..
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	..	..	0.02
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.24	..	..
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	5055	..	0.03	..
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.03	0.13
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	71153.05	71908.70	85660.84
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3886.54	4488.65	4967.93
उर्वरक उद्योगों को ऋण	Loans for Fertilizer Industries	6855	..	11.24	..
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	13617.92	13314.49	13082.74
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL		137757.95	140826.10	161550.00

विवरण II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—निवल

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(करोड़ रुपए) (In coroes of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..		

विवरण III--भारत का लोक खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)—(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	32100.45	34226.87	33938.74	43111.03
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	17,251.19	17295.00	16730.00	19500.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	(b) Provident Funds :	4796.71	5760.00	6030.00	7000.00
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	3476.48	4300.00	4300.00	4950.00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	1320.23	1460.00	1730.00	2050.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts :	10052.55	11171.87	11178.74	16611.03
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	219.51	268.58	267.00	323.00
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	9833.04	10903.29	10911.74	16288.03
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	**5907.42**	**6811.19**	**6623.89**	**9491.07**
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearring Interest	5332.25	6508.77	6117.03	8933.02
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3806.55	4272.21	4453.30	6242.29
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1529.20	2198.68	1624.33	2610.64
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	—3.50	37.88	39.40	80.09
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	575.17	302.42	506.86	558.05
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.18	9.06	9.18	10.18
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	20.00	20.00	19.00	35.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	9.12	..	..	..
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	137.57	110.50	150.00	150.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.90
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	396.40	159.96	325.83	359.97
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	27021.03	16565.33	17270.69	16443.82
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	(a) Deposits bearing interest :	2801.93	3441.93	4041.99	3496.37
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	5.24	5.47	5.34	5.40
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	1058.11	1246.39	1281.59	1422.98
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1738.58	2190.07	2755.06	2067.99
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest :	17225.40	13123.40	13228.70	12947.45
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	9404.28	9347.45	9588.08	9425.86
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	14.11	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	7807.01	3761.95	3626.62	3507.59
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	6993.70	..	..	..
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS :	557.34	..	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	475.96	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	70.68	..	..	..
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	10.70	..	..	..
ङ प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES :	246.98	..	..	..
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	242.85	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	4.13	..	..	..
जोड़--लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	65833.22	57603.39	57833.32	69045.92
कुल जोड़-- (I+II+III)	GRANT TOTAL—(I+II+III)	266288.79	279764.41	288207.43	322969.47
रोकड़ शेष	CASH BALANCE	1887.16	51.56	1918.99	51.34
जोड़	TOTAL	268175.95	279815.97	290126.42	323020.81

विवरण III—भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित"— भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)/(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	17706.63	16499.01	18292.84	21717.51
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	11596.76	11125.00	12530.00	15600.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	(b) Provident Funds :	2539.02	3260.00	3240.00	3850.00
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2190.38	2800.00	2800.00	3350.00
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	348.64	460.00	440.00	500.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts :	3570.85	2114.01	2522.84	2267.51
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	54.42	53.56	62.00	69.00
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3516.43	2060.45	2460.84	2198.51
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	5362.75	6592.09	6444.03	9307.22
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	4969.47	6102.06	5865.71	8663.00
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3484.57	3962.06	4293.46	6111.00
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1483.30	2140.00	1572.25	2552.00
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.60	..	..	..
(ख) निब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	393.28	490.03	578.32	644·22
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.09	9.06	9.00	10.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	8.12	5.53	0.06	..
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	50.19	110.00	162.01	204.01
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	5.09	6.25	14.00	6.85
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	319.79	358.19	393.25	422.36
ग. जमा राशियां और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	26266.74	14333.24	15831.12	14933.83
(क) सब्याज जमा राशियां	(a) Deposits bearing interest :	1949.78	2028.69	2673.97	2147.83
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	1.28	0.50	4.37	2.00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	..	136.39	161.00	173.00
(iii) अन्य जमा राशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1948.50	1891.80	2508.60	1972.83
(ख) निब्याज जमा राशियां	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest :	17081.31	12304.55	13157.15	12786.00
(i) सिविल जमा राशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	9284.99	9522.45	9298.16	9303.66
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा राशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	22.56	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमा राशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	7773.76	2768.10	3844.99	3468.31
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	7235.65	..	..	..
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS :	1053.04	..	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	595.24	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	..	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	..	..	..
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	457.80	..	..	..
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES :	744.48	..	..	..
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	6.05	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	738.43	..	..	..
जोड़--लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	51133.64	37424.34	40567.99	45958.56
कुल जोड़--(I+II+III)	GRANT TOTAL—(I+II+III)	266256.96	279764.59	290075.08	322969.94
रोकड़ शेष	CASH BALANCE	1918.99	51.38	51.34	50.87
जोड़	TOTAL	268175.95	279815.97	90126.42	323020.81

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94	व्यय EXPENDITURE (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
दिल्ली DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1484.15	1483.50	1696.04	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1040.82	1078.05	1202.82
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	31.17	37.80	33.32	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	177.63	161.74	223.68
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	445.88	448.64	527.84
जोड़ Total	1515.32	1521.30	1729.36	जोड़ Total	1664.33	1688.43	1954.34
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	124.42	130.55	138.88	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	193.10	214.66	228.71
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	72.30	75.91	80.32	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	35.99	24.18	30.24
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.51	0.50	0.50
जोड़ Total	196.72	206.46	219.20	जोड़ Total	229.60	239.34	259.45
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.26	1.68	2.11	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	163.51	179.09	185.10
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	30.76	40.33	44.89	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	135.63	132.39	132.67
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.65	0.58	0.73
जोड़ Total	32.02	42.01	47.00	जोड़ Total	299.79	312.06	318.50
दादरा और नगर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.74	1.76	1.76	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.76	17.76	21.66
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	26.16	26.16	29.27	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	11.44	11.43	13.07
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.43	0.44	0.77
जोड़ Total	27.90	27.92	31.03	जोड़ Total	29.63	29.63	35.50
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.09	0.09	0.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	47.90	57.15	72.64
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	3.11	3.01	3.20	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	9.83	5.70	15.02
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.42	0.30	0.34
जोड़ Total	3.20	3.10	3.29	जोड़ Total	58.15	63.15	88.00
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	28.95	26.91	28.18	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.82	17.82	20.52
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	9.28	11.34	11.79	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	9.53	9.53	10.20
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.11	0.11	0.28
जोड़ Total	38.23	38.25	39.97	जोड़ Total	27.46	27.46	31.00
सारांश SUMMARY							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1640.61	1644.49	1867.06	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	[illegible]0.91	1564.53	1731.45
कर-भिन्न राजस्व Non-Tax Revenue	172.78	194.55	202.79	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	380.05	344.97	424.88
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	448.00	450.57	530.46
जोड़ Total	1813.39	1839.04	2069.85	जोड़ Total	2308.96	2360.07	2686.79

1993-94 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

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BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1993-94

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

हसन इकबाल,
वित्त य अधीक्षक, रेलवे
HASAN IQBAL,
Financial Commissioner, Railways

दिनांक 25 अगस्त, 1993
Dated, the 25th August, 1993

1886 GI/93—4

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	490,41,60	619,00,00	595,00,00	(—)24,00,00	696,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	3194,20,00	4029,00,00	3735,00,00	(—)294,00,00	4414,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	3684,61,60	4648,00,00	4330,00,00	(-)318,00,00	5110,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	398,42,91	415,00,00	430,00,00	(+)15,00,00	460,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	9462,13,48	10568,00,00	11100,00,00	(+)532,00,00	13173,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	302,40.17	293,00,00	330,00,00	(+)37,00,00	343,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	138,47,58,16	159,24,00,00	16190,00,00	(+)266,00,00	19086,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)117,84,55	(—)40,00,00	(—)75,00,00	(—)35,00,00	(—)65,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	13729,73,61	15884,00,00	16115,00,00	+231,00 00	19021,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	3,27,46	4,00,00	3,88,00	—12,00	4,23,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	33,29	34,00	41,50	+7,50	34,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे —व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	9209,18,47	10460,00,00	10575,00,00	+115,00,00	11955,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	2000,00,00	2300,00,00	2300,00,00	..	2400,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	1180,00,00	1200,00,00	1200,00,00	...	1500,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction; Research and other Misc. Organisations	84,16,44	92,67,00	97,79,00	+5,12,00	106,52,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	—6,00,00	..
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	33,07,04	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
(1) **वर्तमान लाभांश— **Current Dividend . .	1005,50,22	1123,98,35	1120,02,54	—3,95,81	1208,95,49
(2) 1978-79 के बाद का आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of post 1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	74,47,54	416,45,81	341,98,27	—74,47,54	..
(3) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax . .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	41,15,00
(4) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	2,85,50	2,89,65	2,85,46	—4,19	2,89,51
जोड़—अग्रेनीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	13678,73,60	15735,12,81	15770,77,27	+35,64,46	17259,52,00

*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	8,00,00	8,00,00	8,00,00	.	9,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	15,71	14,50	14,50		15,16
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies . .	...	...	.		..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है *Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account' .	..	..	..	...	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta . .	9,36,14	10,93,00	10,79,00	-14,00	12,17,00

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
रेलवे—राजस्व RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
पृष्ठ 1 से अग्रेनीत Brought forward from page 1	13729,73,61	15884,00,00	16115,00,00	(+)231,00,00	19021,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)— Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेल विविध प्राप्तियां— 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies .	4,88	5,00	1,04,00	(+)99,00	2,06,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	1,29,17	1,62,00	1,51,00	(—)11,00	1,72,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	4,53,46	2,60,00	4,11,00	(+)1,51,00	3,89,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	(—)6,00,00	67,00,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions . .	311,76,09	339,40,00	340,79,00	(+) 139,00	358,85,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	383,99,99	414,67,00	412,45,00	(—)222,00	433,52,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	14113,73,60	16298,67,00	16527,45,00	(+)228,78,00	19454,52,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

Statement of the expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेनीत Brought forward from page 2	13678,73,60	15735,12,81	15770,77,27	+35,64,46	17259,52,00
3006—रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railways' excess of receipts over expenditure—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	435,00,00	563,54,19	386,55,77	—176,98,42	235,00,00
(2) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..	..
(3) पूंजी निधि रेलवे में विनियोग— (3) Appropriation to Capital Fund—Railways .	..	..	370,11,96	+370,11,96	1960,00,00
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	14113,73,60	16298,67,00	16527,45,00	+228,78,00	19454,52,00

3. रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Excess of Receipts over Expenditure

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	435,00,00	563,54,19	756,67,73	2195,00,00
8116—राजस्व आरक्षित निधि रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116—Revenue Reserve Funds Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
8117—विकास निधि रेलवे विकास निधि 8117—Development Funds Railway Development Fund	97,27,68	281,72,57	134,60,00	235,00,00
8118—पूंजी आरक्षित निधि पूंजी निधि—रेलवे 8118—Capital Reserve Funds Capital Fund—Railways	..	..	370,11,96	1960,00,00
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी तथा विकास निधि ऋण पर ब्याज 3007—Repayment of loan taken from General Revenue for Development Fund and Interest on Development Fund Loan	337,72,32	281,81,62	251,95,77	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
सी (एफ)—पूंजी— C(f)— Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways . . .	1756,15,61	1925,00,00	1935,00,00	+10,00,00	960,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधियां— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है — Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1943,56,5C	2300,00,00	2313,00,00	+13,00,00	2400 00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	97,27,68	145,00,00	134,60,00	—10,40,00	235,00 00
8118—पूंजी निधि—रेलवे 8118—Capital Fund—Railways	..	..	237,83,00	+237,83,00	1960,00 00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	33,07,04	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	59,89,13	85,00,00	82,40,00	—2,60,00	..
@कुल जोड़ @GRAND TOTAL	3839,95,96	4500,00,00	4747,83,00	+247,83,00	5600,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta . . .	169,49,09	170,03,76	170,00,45	—3,31	169,98,87
@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है। @Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock .	1503,31,15	1200,00,00	962,17,00	—237,83,00	900,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि
A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	@876,62,91	1070,44,72	1021,04,26	1096,70,29
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 2028,31,00	(ख) (b) 2322,00,00	(ग) (c) 2322,00,00	(घ) (d) 2425,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	59,66,85	70,29,41	66,66,03	72,09,82
जोड़ TOTAL:	2964,60,76	3462,74,13	3409,70,29	3593,80,11

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1943,56,50	2300,00,00	2313,00,00	2400,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	1021,04,26	1162,74,13	1096,70,29	1193,80,11
जोड़ TOTAL :	2964,60,76	3462,74,13	3409,70,29	3593,80,11

@इसमें 'बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण' के 1,52 शामिल हैं ।

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं ।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,28,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,78,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,17,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (6,60,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,48,00) और डी. पु. का. (6,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 28,31,00 शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,02,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,09,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,22,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,98,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,69,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,04,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,86,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,24,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,63,00) और डो. पु. का. (3,38,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,51,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,33,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,74,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,67,00) और डी.पु.का. (3,75,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 25,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

@Includes 1,52 on account of "Transfer without Financial Adjustment".

*Includes 7,83,93 (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 28,31,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,28,00), DLW (2,78,00), ICF (3,17,00), W&AP (6,60,00) RCF (6,48,00) and DCW (6,00,00)

(b) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (4,02,00), DLW (3,09,00) ICF (3,22,00), W&AP (3,98,00) and RCF (7,69,00).

(c) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,04,00), DLW (2,85,00). ICF (2,86,00), W&AP (3,24,00) RCF (6,63,00) and DCW (3,38,00)

(d) Includes 25,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,51,00), DLW (3,33,00), ICF (3,00,00), W&AP (3,74,00) and RCF (7,67,00). and DCW (3,75,00)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93
प्रारंभिक शेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 64,23	(क) (a) 67,34	(क) (a) 67,99	रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—			
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए Amortising Capital	..	..	..
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	...	..	...	(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	1,03	40	1,03	(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	...	..
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	...	..	(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,73	2,91	2,97	इतिशेष Closing Balance	67,99 (क) (a)	70,65 (क) (a)	71,99 (क) (a)
जोड़ TOTAL	67,99	70,65	71,99	जोड़ TOTAL	67,99	70,65	71,99

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कंपनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.76 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

टिप्पणी : इस निधि को 1.4.93 से बंद किये जाने और इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में अंतरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

(a) Includes Rs. 22.76 lakhs on account of Investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

NOTE : This fund is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-93 and the Closing Balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	..		..	40,92,40
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund				
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	435,00,00	563,54,19	386,55,77	235,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	..	7,34,90	..	4,44,24
जोड़ TOTAL	435,00,00	570,89,09	386,55,77	280,36,64

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	97,27,68	145,00,00	134,60,00	235,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	295,33,53	267,44,12	239,10,58	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	42,38,79	14,37,50	12,85,19	..
अंतिशेष Closing Balance	..	144,07,47	..	45,36,64
जोड़ TOTAL	435,00,00	570,89,09	386,55,77	280,36,64

*दु०क्ष०नि० और रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि, जिन्हें 1-4-93 से बन्द किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, के क्रमश: 40,20,41 हजार रुपये और 71,99 हजार रुपये के अंतिशेष इस निधि में 1993-94 के अथशेष के रूप में अंतरित कर दिए गए हैं।

*Closing Balances of Rs. 40,20,41 thousands of ACSPF and Rs. 71,99 thousands of Railway Revenue Reserve Fund which are proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-93 have been transferred to this fund as Opening Balance of 1993-94.

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
†अथशेष †Opening Balance	117,24,11	236,51,94	287,74,29	255,06,69					
††पेंशन निधि में विनियोग ††Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) 1198,21,92	(ख) (b) 1218,00,00	(ग) (c) 1218,23,80	(घ) (d) 1520,15,06	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	1040,44,51	1144,00,00	1268,00,00	1516,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	12,72,77	17,77,88	17,08,60	16,71,42,	इतिशेष Closing Balance	287,74,29	328,29,82	255,06,69	275,93,17
जोड़ TOTAL	1328,18,80	1472,29,82	1523,06,69	1791,93,17	जोड़ TOTAL	1328,18,80	1472,29,82	1523,06,69	1791,93,17

†इसमें 1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1991-92 में 81,36 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††इसमें 1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1991-92 में 70,46 हजार रुपये, संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में प्रस्तावित 23.80 हजार रुपये और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 15,06 रुपये शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,55.00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,33,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (18,46) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,35,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,51,46 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,72,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,53,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,26,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,55,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,40,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,46,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,02,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (26,00) डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (54,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,32,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,53,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,24,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (37,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (77,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,42,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 81,36 thousand in 1991-92 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 70,46 thousand in 1991-92, 23,80 thousand in R.E. 1992-93 and Rs. 15,06 thousand in B.E. 1993-94 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial year.

(a)	Includes 9,51,46 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW	(2,82,00)	DLW	(1,55,00)	ICF	(3,33,00)	W&AP	(28,00)	DCW	(18,46) and RCF	(1,35,00)
(b)	,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	(2,72,00)	,,	(1,53,00)	,,	(3,26,00)	,,	(27,00)	,,	(67,00) ,, ,,	(1,55,00)
(c)	,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	(3,40,00)	,,	(1,46,00)	,,	(3,02,00)	,,	(26,00)	,,	(54,00) ,, ,,	(1,32,00)
(d)	,, 11,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	(3,53,00)	,,	(1,67,00)	,,	(3,24,00)	,,	(37,00)	,,	(77,00) ,,	(1,42,00)

ङ—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93
प्रारम्भिक शेष Opening Balance	52,86,59	44,26,77	60,11,63	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for :			
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,80,28	6,24,25	5,67,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,58,05	2,21,96	3,15,78	(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety Works and Passenger Amenities	59,89,12	85,00,00	82,40,00
				इतिशेष Closing Balance	60,11,63	26,24,48	40,20,41
जोड़ TOTAL	122,81,03	117,48,73	128,27,41	जोड़ TOTAL	122,81,03	117,48,73	128,27,41

इस निधि को 1-4-1993 से बंद किये जाने तथा इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में अन्तरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। 1-4-1993 से दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान सीधे संचालन व्यय को प्रभारित किया जाएगा तथा यात्री सुविधा और संरक्षा कार्यों की लागत विकास निधि को प्रभारित की जाएगी।

This fund is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-1993 and the closing balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committe. From 1-4-1993, the payment of accident compensation will be directly charged to the working expenses and the cost of passenger Amenity and Safety Works will be charged to Development Fund.

च—पूंजी निधि—रेलवे@
F—CAPITAL FUND—RAILWAYS@

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
अथशेष Opening Balance	..	..	..	136,73,32	पूंजी निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Capital Fund	..	..	237,83,00	1960,00,00
पूंजी निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Capital Fund	..	..	370,11,96	1960,00,00					
पूंजी निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Capital Fund	..	..	4,44,36	8,88,72					
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	..	..	136,73,32*	145,62,04
जोड़ TOTAL	..	..	374,56,32	2105,62,04	जोड़ TOTAL	..	..	374,56,32	2105,62, 04

@ यह एक नई निधि है जिसे 1992-93 से खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और इसका उपयोग योजना-अपेक्षाओं को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिए किया जाएगा। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

* बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में यह राशि विकास निधि में "योजना वित्त के लिए शेष" के रूप में रखी गई थी।

@ This is a new Fund proposed to be opened from 1992-93 and will be used to meet part of the plan requirements. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee.

* In BE 1992-93, this amount was kept in Development Fund as "Balance for Plan Finance".

Expenditure Budget 1993-94 Volume I (Incorporating Explanatory Memorandum and Plan Budget)

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6. गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं, संगठनों, आदि को सहायता अनुदान	6. Grants-in-aid to private institutions, organisations, etc.	83
7. स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उनके लिए की गई व्यवस्था	7. Estimated strength of Establishment and provision therefor.	84-85

परिचायक-टिप्पणी

जहां तक व्यय संबंधी व्यवस्थाओं का संबंध है यह पुस्तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन है। इसे तीन भागों अर्थात्, भाग-I सामान्य, भाग-II आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, और भाग-III आयोजना परिव्यय में बाटां गया है। विवरण और अनुबन्ध,जो इस पुस्तक का एक हिस्सा है, स्वतः स्पष्ट है और उनका उल्लेख यथास्थान विनिर्दिष्टतः किया गया है। वाणिज्यिक विभागों/विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मामले में विभिन्न विवरणों में शामिल की गई व्यय व्यवस्थाएं वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाकर दिखाई गई है ताकि व्ययों/प्राप्तियों, दोनों के आंकड़ों का बहुत अधिक विस्तार न हो जाए। ऐसे विभागों/उपक्रमों के व्ययों/प्राप्तियों की विस्तृत जानकारी विवरण 7 में दी गई है। उसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया जाता है, घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया गया है। कतिपय लेनदेनों को, जिनके आधार पर किसी निवल नकद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती और जिनको उतनी ही प्राप्तियों से बराबर रखा जाता है जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों आदि के शेयर पूंजी में निवेश को दिए जाने वाले अंशदानों के संबंध में किया जाता है, वसूलियां घटाकर वास्तविक निवल राशियों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों पर पूर्णतः स्पष्ट रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सके।

2. इस पुस्तक में प्रस्तुत बजट-व्यय के अनुमानों में, सामान्य बजट में से किए गए आयोजनागत निवेशों की मात्रा को छोड़ते हुए, रेलवे और दूर-संचार विभागों के लेन-देनों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों / विभागों का व्यय प्रदर्शित किया गया है।

3. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगों के द्वारा संसद की स्वीकृति व्यय की "सकल" राशियों के लिए मांगी गई है, जिनमें उन "वसूलियों" को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है। इन वसूलियों की राशियों को अनुदानों की सम्बद्ध मांगों में दिखा दिया गया है। खाते में प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय को, इन वसूलियों को घटाने केबाद, वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित किया गया है। जैसे ऊपर बताया गया है, व्यय की विभिन्न मदों को समुचित रूप में स्पष्ट करने के लिए, इस पुस्तक में, कुछ और प्राप्तियों को भी और ज्यादा निवल रूप में निरूपित किया गया है। इस पुस्तक के अनुबंध-1 में खाते के प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार के समायोजन के बाद व्यय को ही दिखाया गया है। अनुबंध 2 के द्वारा, अनुबन्ध 1 में दिए गए जोड़ों और वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ-साथ अनुदानों की मांगों में दिए गए व्यय के जोड़ों के बीच मिलान करके एकरूपता स्थापित की गई है।

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This volume serves as the Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget of the Central Government in so far as the expenditure provisions are concerned. It is divided into three parts, viz, Part 1-General, Part II - Non-Plan Expenditure and Part III - Plan Outlay. The Statements and Annexures which form part of this volume are self-explanatory and have been referred to in the write-up at the appropriate places. The Expenditure provisions included in the various Statements are net of recoveries, and receipts in the case of Commercial Departments / Departmental Commercial Undertakings, so as not to inflate the figures of expenditure / receipts. The details of expenditure / receipts of such Departments / Undertakings are given in Statement No. 7. Similarly, short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have also been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve a net cash outgo and are matched by receipts, e. g., subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund, investment in share capital of Nationalised Banks etc., have also been netted, so as to focus attention on real items of expenditure.

2. The estimates of budgetary expenditure in this document exclude the transactions of Railways and Telecommunications except to the extent of Plan investments made from the General Budget. The Annual Financial Statement presented separately under article 112 of the Constitution, however, incorporates the expenditure of all the Central Government Ministries / Departments.

3. The Demands for Grants presented separately under article 113 of the Constitution seek the approval of Parliament for "gross" amounts of expenditure without taking into account "recoveries" taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Amounts of these recoveries are also shown in the respective Demands for Grants. The expenditure under each major head of account is shown in the Annual Financial Statement net of these recoveries. A further netting of some receipts is done in this document, as explained above, to facilitate proper appreciation of various items of expenditure. Annexure 1 to this document shows the expenditure under each major head of account after such adjustments. Annexure 2 reconciles the totals of Annexure 1 and the expenditure totals in the Annual Financial Statement, as well as in the Demands for Grants.

भाग- I सामान्य
Part I - General

व्यय का सारांश विवरण- I में और मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा व्यय विवरण-2 में दर्शाया गया है ।

The Summary of Expenditure is given in Statement No.1, and the Expenditure by Ministries/Departments is given in Statement No.2

व्यय का सारांश *SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE*

विवरण STATEMENT 1

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ **Total**
1. कुल व्यय (2+3) TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2+3)	89570.11	29516.59	**119086.70**	94979.59	29746.45	**124726.04**	101838.67	29484.77	**131323.44**
2. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non Plan Expenditure	71233.08	13241.62	**84474.70**	74461.71	13291.54	**87753.25**	77654.18	12418.54	**90072.72**
3. आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure	18337.03	16274.97	**34612.00**	20517.88	16454.91	**36972.79**	24184.49	17066.23	**41250.72**
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State & UT Plans	8043.60	8067.40	**16111.00**	8726.39	8612.17	**17338.56**	9284.49	8724.80	**18009.29**
5. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन (3-4) BUDGET SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN (3-4)	10293.43	8207.57	**18501.00**	11791.49	7842.74	**19634.23**	14900.00	8341.43	**23241.43**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन Resources of Public Enterprises	...	29906.08	**29906.08**	...	30084.84	**30084.84**	...	40694.73	**40694.73**
7. केन्द्रीय आयोजना (5+6) CENTRAL PLAN(5+6)	10293.43	38113.65	**48407.08**	11791.49	37927.58	**49719.07**	14900.00	49036.16	**63936.16**

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	1049.75	1538.20	2587.95	1272.90	1949.04	3221.94	1330.00	385.79	1715.79
राजस्व	Revenue	747.76	1537.97	2285.73	974.95	1877.85	2852.80	988.83	540.56	1529.39
पूंजी	Capital	301.99	0.23	302.22	297.95	71.19	369.14	341.17	-154.77	186.40
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	200.00	175.65	375.65	184.00	191.65	375.65	250.00	180.00	430.00
राजस्व	Revenue	200.00	175.65	375.65	184.00	191.65	375.65	250.00	180.00	430.00
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पशुपालन और डेरी कार्य	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	156.30	52.50	208.80	205.33	41.16	246.49	336.00	33.81	369.81
राजस्व	Revenue	91.74	52.50	144.24	87.98	41.16	129.14	161.38	33.81	195.19
पूंजी	Capital	64.56	...	64.56	117.35	...	117.35	174.62	...	174.62
रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	17.00	15.35	32.35	17.00	66.15	83.15	32.62	57.22	89.84
राजस्व	Revenue	10.60	12.63	23.23	10.60	40.06	50.66	26.22	38.72	64.94
पूंजी	Capital	6.40	2.72	9.12	6.40	26.09	32.49	6.40	18.50	24.90
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	100.00	5027.38	5127.38	89.24	5885.09	5974.33	160.00	3578.95	3738.95
राजस्व	Revenue	19.85	5012.38	5032.23	16.75	5807.35	5824.10	20.90	3512.45	3533.35
पूंजी	Capital	80.15	15.00	95.15	72.49	77.74	150.23	139.10	66.50	205.60
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	29.00	55.34	84.34	9.77	64.77	74.54	11.97	59.82	71.79
राजस्व	Revenue	0.75	55.34	56.09	0.40	64.77	65.17	0.24	59.82	60.06
पूंजी	Capital	28.25	...	28.25	9.37	...	9.37	11.73	...	11.73
पर्यटन	Tourism	80.00	14.47	94.47	79.07	15.40	94.47	85.20	15.35	100.55
राजस्व	Revenue	63.44	14.47	77.91	57.04	15.40	72.44	62.54	15.35	77.89
पूंजी	Capital	16.56	...	16.56	22.03	...	22.03	22.66	...	22.66
नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण	Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	10.00	3.95	13.95	19.00	3.95	22.95	16.00	4.07	20.07
राजस्व	Revenue	6.55	3.95	10.50	10.55	3.95	14.50	9.43	4.07	13.50
पूंजी	Capital	3.45	...	3.45	8.45	...	8.45	6.57	...	6.57
कोयला	Coal	728.00	146.97	874.97	728.00	146.97	874.97	768.20	156.00	924.20
राजस्व	Revenue	23.00	146.97	169.97	23.00	146.97	169.97	17.00	156.00	173.00
पूंजी	Capital	705.00	...	705.00	705.00	...	705.00	751.20	...	751.20
वाणिज्य	Commerce	77.00	839.57	916.57	77.00	1508.95	1585.95	132.00	603.46	735.46
राजस्व	Revenue	55.02	589.57	644.59	55.02	990.95	1045.97	90.09	603.46	693.55
पूंजी	Capital	21.98	250.00	271.98	21.98	518.00	539.98	41.91	...	41.91
आपूर्ति	Supply	1.65	26.41	28.06	1.65	26.41	28.06	1.90	26.41	28.31
राजस्व	Revenue	1.65	26.41	28.06	1.65	26.41	28.06	1.90	26.41	28.31
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
संचार	Communications	2.00	7.34	9.34	2.00	8.79	10.79	1.90	8.83	10.73
राजस्व	Revenue	2.00	7.34	9.34	2.00	8.79	10.79	1.90	8.83	10.73
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
डाक	Posts	77.00	133.00	210.00	66.00	143.63	209.63	77.00	120.50	197.50
राजस्व	Revenue	11.13	137.60	148.73	11.13	148.23	159.36	11.77	126.50	138.27
पूंजी	Capital	65.87	-4.60	61.27	54.87	-4.60	50.27	65.23	-6.00	59.23
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	2373.03	2373.03	...	2585.66	2585.66	...	2634.49	2634.49
राजस्व	Revenue	...	2252.77	2252.77	...	2496.28	2496.28	...	2545.39	2545.39
पूंजी	Capital	...	120.26	120.26	...	89.38	89.38	...	89.10	89.10
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	...	17500.00	17500.00	...	17500.00	17500.00	...	19180.00	19180.00
राजस्व	Revenue	...	12153.31	12153.31	...	12361.66	12361.66	...	13680.47	13680.47
पूंजी	Capital	...	5346.69	5346.69	...	5138.34	5138.34	...	5499.53	5499.53
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	279.80	39.57	319.37	278.76	50.61	329.37	317.80	52.01	369.81
राजस्व	Revenue	274.01	39.57	313.58	272.97	50.61	323.58	310.43	52.01	362.44
पूंजी	Capital	5.79	...	5.79	5.79	...	5.79	7.37	...	7.37
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	666.15	666.15	...	732.39	732.39	...	747.83	747.83
राजस्व	Revenue	...	597.14	597.14	...	656.63	656.63	...	698.05	698.05
पूंजी	Capital	...	69.01	69.01	...	75.76	75.76	...	49.78	49.78
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	800.00	1288.46	2088.46	618.09	2313.29	2931.38	891.00	1823.35	2714.35
राजस्व	Revenue	128.68	988.04	1116.72	128.88	1289.56	1418.44	171.00	1427.84	1598.84
पूंजी	Capital	671.32	300.42	971.74	489.21	1023.73	1512.94	720.00	395.51	1115.51

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	39867.03	39867.03	...	39126.36	39126.36	...	44456.03	44456.03
राजस्व	Revenue	...	34041.82	34041.82	...	34600.80	34600.80	...	39824.03	39824.03
पूँजी	Capital	...	5825.21	5825.21	...	4525.56	4525.56	...	4632.00	4632.00
व्यय	Expenditure	4.00	1335.18	1339.18	4.43	995.16	999.59	7.50	1078.41	1085.91
राजस्व	Revenue	0.69	1335.18	1335.87	0.52	995.16	995.68	0.74	1078.41	1079.15
पूँजी	Capital	3.31	...	3.31	3.91	...	3.91	6.76	...	6.76
राजस्व	Revenue	...	878.49	878.49	...	922.08	922.08	...	1017.35	1017.35
राजस्व	Revenue	...	737.08	737.08	...	780.46	780.46	...	872.60	872.60
पूँजी	Capital	...	141.41	141.41	...	141.62	141.62	...	144.75	144.75
खाद्य	Food	39.00	2632.16	2671.16	34.59	2932.24	2966.83	29.50	3172.23	3201.73
राजस्व	Revenue	7.19	2632.16	2639.35	5.58	2932.24	2937.82	4.92	3172.23	3177.15
पूँजी	Capital	31.81	...	31.81	29.01	...	29.01	24.58	...	24.58
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	Food Processing	40.00	4.39	44.39	40.00	3.58	43.58	45.00	4.05	49.05
राजस्व	Revenue	33.35	4.37	37.72	34.80	3.56	38.36	34.75	4.04	38.79
पूँजी	Capital	6.65	0.02	6.67	5.20	0.02	5.22	10.25	0.01	10.26
स्वास्थ्य	Health	294.15	266.14	560.29	439.15	295.00	734.15	470.00	309.75	779.75
राजस्व	Revenue	293.95	267.29	561.24	438.84	300.92	739.76	468.94	316.40	785.34
पूँजी	Capital	0.20	-1.15	-0.95	0.31	-5.92	-5.61	1.06	-6.65	-5.59
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	1000.00	10.41	1010.41	1041.00	10.41	1051.41	1270.00	10.72	1280.72
राजस्व	Revenue	999.85	10.41	1010.26	1040.85	10.41	1051.26	1269.85	10.72	1280.57
पूँजी	Capital	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
गृह	Home Affairs	13.00	2873.58	2886.58	11.57	3521.54	3533.11	55.10	3287.83	3342.93
राजस्व	Revenue	13.00	2567.40	2580.40	11.57	2881.55	2893.12	30.10	2810.66	2840.76
पूँजी	Capital	...	306.18	306.18	...	639.99	639.99	25.00	477.17	502.17
शिक्षा	Education	951.30	773.87	1725.17	1011.30	812.87	1824.17	1309.30	850.01	2159.31
राजस्व	Revenue	950.78	771.02	1721.80	1010.78	810.02	1820.80	1308.78	847.16	2155.94
पूँजी	Capital	0.52	2.85	3.37	0.52	2.85	3.37	0.52	2.85	3.37
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	74.00	38.80	112.80	74.00	39.15	113.15	85.00	39.63	124.63
राजस्व	Revenue	72.00	38.79	110.79	72.00	39.14	111.14	84.55	39.62	124.17
पूँजी	Capital	2.00	0.01	2.01	2.00	0.01	2.01	0.45	0.01	0.46
कला और संस्कृति	Arts and Culture	64.00	62.59	126.59	56.61	71.23	127.84	85.70	70.06	155.76
राजस्व	Revenue	64.00	62.59	126.59	56.61	71.23	127.84	85.70	70.06	155.76
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
महिला और बाल विकास	Department of Women and Child Develpoement	450.00	39.63	489.63	511.36	39.63	550.99	566.00	40.08	606.08
राजस्व	Revenue	449.00	39.63	488.63	510.36	39.63	549.99	560.86	40.08	600.94
पूँजी	Capital	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	5.14	...	5.14
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	254.00	63.37	317.37	880.11	64.87	944.98	758.00	40.10	798.10
राजस्व	Revenue	252.20	63.25	315.45	878.31	64.75	943.06	757.20	39.98	797.18
पूँजी	Capital	1.80	0.12	1.92	1.80	0.12	1.92	0.80	0.12	0.92
भारी उद्योग	Heavy Industry	132.00	144.19	276.19	159.35	86.09	245.44	174.00	97.14	271.14
राजस्व	Revenue	6.70	30.61	37.31	4.05	4.26	8.31	7.66	15.31	22.97
पूँजी	Capital	125.30	113.58	238.88	155.30	81.83	237.13	166.34	81.83	248.17
सरकारी उद्यम	Department of Public Enterprises	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.44	1.44
राजस्व	Revenue	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.44	1.44
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	333.35	183.70	517.05	323.80	186.84	510.64	375.80	352.23	728.03
राजस्व	Revenue	222.35	99.52	321.87	213.10	102.66	315.76	272.88	103.41	376.29
पूँजी	Capital	111.00	84.18	195.18	110.70	84.18	194.88	102.92	248.82	351.74
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	114.00	365.23	479.23	49.87	378.30	428.17	75.00	397.01	472.01
राजस्व	Revenue	27.28	361.70	388.98	23.22	375.54	398.76	24.54	394.42	418.96
पूँजी	Capital	86.72	3.53	90.25	26.65	2.76	29.41	50.46	2.59	53.05
श्रम	Labour	89.66	301.53	391.19	56.46	303.17	359.63	142.06	284.98	427.04
राजस्व	Revenue	89.66	301.53	391.19	56.46	303.17	359.63	142.06	284.98	427.04
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	150.96	150.96	...	152.16	152.16	30.00	109.64	139.64
राजस्व	Revenue	...	150.96	150.96	...	152.16	152.16	...	109.64	109.64
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	10.96	10.96	...	13.00	13.00	...	15.00	15.00
राजस्व	Revenue	...	10.95	10.95	...	12.99	12.99	...	14.99	14.99
पूँजी	Capital	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
खान	Mines	84.50	86.73	171.23	84.39	94.05	178.44	87.50	89.36	176.86
राजस्व	Revenue	54.00	74.43	128.43	53.50	81.75	135.25	63.80	75.36	139.16
पूँजी	Capital	30.50	12.30	42.80	30.89	12.30	43.19	23.70	14.00	37.70
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	127.38	1.57	128.95	127.38	1.57	128.95	202.60	1.62	204.22
राजस्व	Revenue	122.82	1.57	124.39	122.82	1.57	124.39	192.56	1.62	194.18
पूँजी	Capital	4.56	...	4.56	4.56	...	4.56	10.04	...	10.04
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.15	1.15
राजस्व	Revenue	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.15	1.15
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	8.00	52.06	60.06	6.98	62.16	69.14	8.72	63.95	72.67
राजस्व	Revenue	5.75	47.41	53.16	4.73	56.80	61.53	6.86	58.59	65.45
पूँजी	Capital	2.25	4.65	6.90	2.25	5.36	7.61	1.86	5.36	7.22
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	300.00	52.18	352.18	326.39	2.64	329.03	266.39	2.60	268.99
राजस्व	Revenue	...	52.18	52.18	...	2.64	2.64	...	2.60	2.60
पूँजी	Capital	300.00	...	300.00	326.39	...	326.39	266.39	...	266.39
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	75.00	13.30	88.30	69.00	13.30	82.30	90.00	13.70	103.70
राजस्व	Revenue	65.00	13.30	78.30	59.00	13.30	72.30	71.65	13.70	85.35
पूँजी	Capital	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	18.35	...	18.35
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	16.00	44.90	60.90	11.00	49.50	60.50	17.00	49.34	66.34
राजस्व	Revenue	15.10	44.90	60.00	10.10	49.50	59.60	16.80	49.34	66.14
पूँजी	Capital	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.20	...	0.20
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.85	0.85
राजस्व	Revenue	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.85	0.85
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विद्युत	Power	1825.00	118.92	1943.92	1707.57	115.91	1823.48	2207.50	91.40	2298.90
राजस्व	Revenue	70.56	118.92	189.48	76.34	115.91	192.25	81.50	91.40	172.90
पूँजी	Capital	1754.44	...	1754.44	1631.23	...	1631.23	2126.00	...	2126.00
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	3100.00	13.24	3113.24	3599.12	14.12	3613.24	5010.00	13.96	5023.96
राजस्व	Revenue	3094.50	13.24	3107.74	3593.62	14.12	3607.74	5003.25	13.96	5017.21
पूँजी	Capital	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	6.75	...	6.75
बंजर भूमि विकास	Wastelands Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	0.25	50.25
राजस्व	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	0.25	50.25
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	141.00	141.46	282.46	128.25	154.21	282.46	178.60	158.75	337.35
राजस्व	Revenue	112.15	139.81	251.96	108.89	152.56	261.45	147.80	157.03	304.83
पूँजी	Capital	28.85	1.65	30.50	19.36	1.65	21.01	30.80	1.72	32.52
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	125.00	152.60	277.60	113.48	164.12	277.60	148.00	167.15	315.15
राजस्व	Revenue	120.90	152.60	273.50	109.38	164.12	273.50	139.10	167.15	306.25
पूँजी	Capital	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	8.90	...	8.90
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	75.00	3.01	78.01	75.00	2.97	77.97	85.00	3.10	88.10
राजस्व	Revenue	75.00	3.01	78.01	75.00	2.97	77.97	79.00	3.10	82.10
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
इस्पात	Steel	287.00	46.07	333.07	289.10	71.77	360.87	359.00	63.25	422.25
राजस्व	Revenue	...	4.07	4.07	...	4.49	4.49	...	4.28	4.28
पूँजी	Capital	287.00	42.00	329.00	289.10	67.28	356.38	359.00	58.97	417.97
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	735.94	624.95	1360.89	690.68	677.61	1368.29	908.25	675.16	1583.41
राजस्व	Revenue	39.05	504.40	543.45	51.63	482.60	534.23	77.42	521.86	599.28
पूँजी	Capital	696.89	120.55	817.44	639.05	195.01	834.06	830.83	153.30	984.13
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	206.00	655.83	861.83	179.00	427.57	606.57	240.00	440.85	680.85
राजस्व	Revenue	157.35	555.29	712.64	130.35	332.23	462.58	174.31	319.73	494.04
पूँजी	Capital	48.65	100.54	149.19	48.65	95.34	143.99	65.69	121.12	186.81
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	346.22	386.11	732.33	313.16	425.07	738.23	397.79	473.24	871.03
राजस्व	Revenue	123.09	275.21	398.30	121.23	290.83	412.06	148.23	306.76	454.99
पूँजी	Capital	223.13	110.90	334.03	191.93	134.24	326.17	249.56	166.48	416.04

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

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(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT		बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जल संसाधन	Water Resources		240.00	90.32	330.32	216.44	104.55	320.99	289.00	97.94	386.94
राजस्व		Revenue	197.86	87.72	285.58	173.48	97.02	270.50	229.38	95.34	324.72
पूँजी		Capital	42.14	2.60	44.74	42.96	7.53	50.49	59.62	2.60	62.22
कल्याण	Welfare		530.00	29.18	559.18	530.00	29.00	559.00	630.00	27.03	657.03
राजस्व		Revenue	486.38	28.77	515.15	486.38	28.59	514.97	568.50	26.62	595.12
पूँजी		Capital	43.62	0.41	44.03	43.62	0.41	44.03	61.50	0.41	61.91
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy		412.00	658.00	1070.00	408.94	686.26	1095.20	493.00	713.56	1206.56
राजस्व		Revenue	47.80	393.14	440.94	46.12	403.74	449.86	49.91	380.13	430.04
पूँजी		Capital	364.20	264.86	629.06	362.82	282.52	645.34	443.09	333.43	776.52
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स	Electronics		75.00	13.21	88.21	75.00	13.50	88.50	110.18	13.90	124.08
राजस्व		Revenue	67.35	13.21	80.56	66.55	13.50	80.05	95.45	13.90	109.35
पूँजी		Capital	7.65	...	7.65	8.45	...	8.45	14.73	...	14.73
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development		39.00	9.17	48.17	39.00	9.17	48.17	43.00	13.41	56.41
राजस्व		Revenue	31.44	9.17	40.61	31.44	9.17	40.61	34.32	13.41	47.73
पूँजी		Capital	7.56	...	7.56	7.56	...	7.56	8.68	...	8.68
अन्तरिक्ष	Space		368.00	142.00	510.00	367.94	142.06	510.00	570.35	147.70	718.05
राजस्व		Revenue	289.15	142.00	431.15	276.96	142.06	419.02	493.00	147.70	640.70
पूँजी		Capital	78.85	...	78.85	90.98	...	90.98	77.35	...	77.35
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय, आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc		...	54.99	54.99	...	58.10	58.10	...	65.50	65.50
राजस्व		Revenue	...	54.99	54.99	...	58.10	58.10	...	65.50	65.50
पूँजी		Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे	Railways		1925.00	...	1925.00	1935.00	...	1935.00	960.00	...	960.00
राजस्व		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी		Capital	1925.00	...	1925.00	1935.00	...	1935.00	960.00	...	960.00
केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग	Central Ministries/										
जोड़	Departments	Total	18501.00	83298.86	101799.86	19634.23	86510.93	106145.16	23241.43	88690.30	111931.73
राजस्व		Revenue	10293.43	70062.72	80356.15	11791.49	73220.63	85012.12	14900.00	76291.25	91191.25
पूँजी		Capital	8207.57	13236.14	21443.71	7842.74	13290.30	21133.04	8341.43	12399.05	20740.48
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	STATE PLANS (including NEC)	Total	14820.35	...	14820.35	16063.28	...	16063.28	16519.79	...	16519.79
राजस्व		Revenue	7633.81	...	7633.81	8299.06	...	8299.06	8800.00	...	8800.00
पूँजी		Capital	7186.54	...	7186.54	7764.22	...	7764.22	7719.79	...	7719.79
राज्यों को आयोजनाएं	State Plans		14619.25	...	14619.25	15841.28	...	15841.28	16264.79	...	16264.79
राजस्व		Revenue	7562.83	...	7562.83	8225.92	...	8225.92	8684.82	...	8684.82
पूँजी		Capital	7056.42	...	7056.42	7615.36	...	7615.36	7579.97	...	7579.97
शिक्षा	Education		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राजस्व		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी		Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
वित्त	Finance		14069.25	...	14069.25	15294.28	...	15294.28	15628.79	...	15628.79
राजस्व		Revenue	7272.83	...	7272.83	7934.12	...	7934.12	8334.82	...	8334.82
पूँजी		Capital	6796.42	...	6796.42	7360.16	...	7360.16	7293.97	...	7293.97
गृह	Home Affairs		...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
राजस्व		Revenue	...	...	...	1.80	...	1.80	...	...	...
पूँजी		Capital	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राजस्व		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी		Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ऊर्जा	Power		260.00	...	260.00	255.00	...	255.00	286.00	...	286.00
राजस्व		Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी		Capital	260.00	...	260.00	255.00	...	255.00	286.00	...	286.00
कल्याण	Welfare		290.00	...	290.00	290.00	...	290.00	350.00	...	350.00
राजस्व		Revenue	290.00	...	290.00	290.00	...	290.00	350.00	...	350.00
पूँजी		Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना	NEC Plan										
गृह	Home Affairs		201.10	...	201.10	222.00	...	222.00	255.00	...	255.00
राजस्व		Revenue	70.98	...	70.98	73.14	...	73.14	115.18	...	115.18
पूँजी		Capital	130.12	...	130.12	148.86	...	148.86	139.82	...	139.82
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	UNION TERRITORIES		1290.65	1175.84	2466.49	1275.28	1242.32	2517.60	1489.50	1382.42	2871.92
राजस्व		Revenue	409.79	1170.36	1580.15	427.33	1241.08	1668.41	484.49	1362.93	1847.42
पूँजी		Capital	880.86	5.48	886.34	847.95	1.24	849.19	1005.01	19.49	1024.50

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT		बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories with Legislature										
पाडिचेरी	Pondicherry		90.00	67.53	157.53	90.00	67.53	157.53	108.00	77.13	185.13
राजस्व		Revenue	47.74	51.50	99.24	52.38	51.50	103.88	57.32	58.65	115.97
पूँजी		Capital	42.26	16.03	58.29	37.62	16.03	53.65	50.68	18.48	69.16
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature		1200.65	1108.31	2308.96	1185.28	1174.79	2360.07	1381.50	1305.29	2686.79
राजस्व		Revenue	362.05	1118.86	1480.91	374.95	1189.58	1564.53	427.17	1304.28	1731.45
पूँजी		Capital	838.60	-10.55	828.05	810.33	-14.79	795.54	954.33	1.01	955.34
दिल्ली	Delhi		920.00	744.33	1664.33	909.63	778.80	1688.43	1075.00	879.34	1954.34
राजस्व		Revenue	302.10	738.72	1040.82	312.41	765.64	1078.05	352.50	850.32	1202.82
पूँजी		Capital	617.90	5.61	623.51	597.22	13.16	610.38	722.50	29.02	751.52
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		155.00	144.79	299.79	155.00	157.06	312.06	156.50	162.00	318.50
राजस्व		Revenue	19.88	143.63	163.51	23.19	155.90	179.09	24.27	160.83	185.10
पूँजी		Capital	135.12	1.16	136.28	131.81	1.16	132.97	132.23	1.17	133.40
दादर और नागर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		18.15	11.48	29.63	18.15	11.48	29.63	22.00	13.50	35.50
राजस्व		Revenue	7.20	10.56	17.76	7.20	10.56	17.76	9.53	12.13	21.66
पूँजी		Capital	10.95	0.92	11.87	10.95	0.92	11.87	12.47	1.37	13.84
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep		25.00	33.15	58.15	20.00	43.15	63.15	32.00	56.00	88.00
राजस्व		Revenue	14.76	33.14	47.90	14.04	43.11	57.15	16.68	55.96	72.64
पूँजी		Capital	10.24	0.01	10.25	5.96	0.04	6.00	15.32	0.04	15.36
चण्डीगढ़	Chandigarh		68.00	161.60	229.60	68.00	171.34	239.34	80.00	179.45	259.45
राजस्व		Revenue	13.21	179.89	193.10	13.21	201.45	214.66	18.65	210.06	228.71
पूँजी		Capital	54.79	-18.29	36.50	54.79	-30.11	24.68	61.35	-30.61	30.74
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu		14.50	12.96	27.46	14.50	12.96	27.46	16.00	15.00	31.00
राजस्व		Revenue	4.90	12.92	17.82	4.90	12.92	17.82	5.54	14.98	20.52
पूँजी		Capital	9.60	0.04	9.64	9.60	0.04	9.64	10.46	0.02	10.48
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**		**34612.00**	**84474.70**	**119086.70**	**36972.79**	**87753.25**	**124726.04**	**41250.72**	**90072.72**	**131323.44**
राजस्व		Revenue	18337.03	71233.08	89570.11	20517.88	74461.71	94979.59	24184.49	77654.18	101838.67
पूँजी		Capital	16274.97	13241.62	29516.59	16454.91	13291.54	29746.45	17066.23	12418.54	29484.77

विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट Budget 92-93			संशोधित Revised 92-93			बजट Budget 93-94		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दिल्ली	Delhi	920.00	744.33	1664.33	909.63	778.80	1688.43	1075.00	879.34	1954.34
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155.00	144.79	299.79	155.00	157.06	312.06	156.50	162.00	318.50
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.15	11.48	29.63	18.15	11.48	29.63	22.00	13.50	35.50
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	25.00	33.15	58.15	20.00	43.15	63.15	32.00	56.00	88.00
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	68.00	161.60	229.60	68.00	171.34	239.34	80.00	179.45	259.45
दमन और दीव	Daman and Diu	14.50	12.96	27.46	14.50	12.96	27.46	16.00	15.00	31.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Total Union Territories**	**1200.65**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**	**1185.28**	**1174.79**	**2360.07**	**1381.50**	**1305.29**	**2686.79**

संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93

वर्ष 1992-93 के व्यय के संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 5639 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वृद्धि दर्शाते हैं। वृद्धि/कमी की मुख्य मदें नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं:—

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1992-93

Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1992-93 show a net increase of Rs. 5639 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates. The main items of variations are indicated below :—

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	वृद्धि (+) कमी (-) Increase(+) Decrease (-)
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**			
1. ब्याज अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	32000	32500	500
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2500	2800	300
3. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3. Fertilizer Subsidy	5000	5800	800
4. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	4. Export Promotion and Market Development	480	880	400
5. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को सेवा प्रभार की अदायगी	5. Service Charges payable to IMF	483	707	224
6. पुलिस	6. Police	1985	2100	115
7. पेंशनें	7. Pensions	2713	3018	305
8. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को ऋण	8. Loans to PSUs	445	601	156
9. तकनीकी ऋण	9. Technical Credits	250	518	268
10. उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए किसानों को सहायता	10. Assistance to farmers for purchase of fertilizers	0	340	340
11. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्तों के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	11. Lump sum provision for allowances of government employees	450	0	-450
12. लघु बचत वसूलियों के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	12. Loans to States against Small Savings collections	5700	4400	-1300
13. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अदायगी	13. Payment toIMF	0	752	752
14. राज्यों को आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान	14. Non Plan Grants to States	2481	2652	171
15. अन्य	15. Others	29988	30685	697
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**84475**	**87753**	**3278**
आयोजना	**Plan**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	18501	19634	1133
2. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central Assistance to States and U.T. Plans	16111	17339	1228
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***119087***	***124726***	***5639***

आयोजना भिन्न

1. यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः मुद्रा समायोजन के कारण विदेशी ऋण सेवाओं की ऊंची लागत एवं 364 दिवसीय राजकोष पत्रों पर बट्टे की वजह से हुई।
2. यह वृद्धि वसूली कीमतों के संशोधन और निर्गम कीमतों के बीच अंतराल के कारण है।
3. यह वृद्धि अगस्त, 1992 से आगतों की कीमतों में वृद्धि और यूरिया की कीमत में कमी के कारण है।
4. यह वृद्धि नकद प्रतिपूरक योजना के शेष दावों की अदायगी और संभावित निर्यातों के लिए लाभों को जारी रखने के लिए है।
5. यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः मुद्रा समायोजन के कारण है।
6. वृद्धि पंजाब की सुरक्षा संबंधी प्रबंधों के लिए सहायता देने के कारण हुई।
7. यह वृद्धि रक्षा पेंशनरों को दी गई तदर्थ भूतपूर्व वृद्धि के कारण हुई।
8. यह वृद्धि कतिपय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की कार्यशील पूंजीगत अपेक्षाओं के लिए हुई।
9. तकनीकी ऋण में यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः रूस के साथ नए व्यापार प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने के फलस्वरूप ज्यादा अदायगियों के कारण हुई है।
10. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए किसानों को भूतपूर्व सहायता देने के लिए है।
12. यह कमी लघु बचत संग्रहणों में गिरावट के कारण हुई है।
13. यह अदायगी कोटा वृद्धि के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को किए गए आरक्षित परिसंपत्ति अभिदान के कारण विशेष आहरण अधिकारों (बजट में यथानुमानित विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के स्थान पर) में की गई है।
14. यह वृद्धि राज्यों को सुरक्षा प्रबंधों के लिए अनुदानों के कारण हुई है।

योजना

1. यह वृद्धि जवाहर रोजगार योजना, राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष एवं विकास स्कीमों के लिए लघु और सीमान्त किसानों की सहायता के लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था करने के कारण हुई।
2. यह वृद्धि बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं की, वास्तविक प्रगति के आधार पर, निधियों की वृहत्तर अपेक्षाओं के कारण हुई है।

Non Plan

1. The increase is mainly due to higher cost of servicing external debt on account of exchange adjustment and, discount on 364 days Treasury Bills.
2. Increase is due to time lag between revision of procurement prices and issue prices.
3. Increase is due to increase in the prices of inputs and reduction in the price of urea with effect from August 1992.
4. The increase is towards payment of residual claims of CCS and continuance of the benefits for deemed exports.
5. The increase is mainly due to exchange adjustments.
6. Increase is due to assistance to Punjab for security related arrangements.
7. The increase is due to an adhoc one time increase allowed to Defence pensioners.
8. The increase is for the working capital requirements of certain PSUs.
9. Increase in technical credits is mainly due to larger payments consequent upon the newTrade Protocol signed with Russia.
10. The provision is for a one time assistance to farmers for purchase of fertilizers.
12. The decrease is due to fall in small savings collections.
13. This represents the payment to be made in SDRs (instead of special securities as anticipated in the budget) on account of Reserve Assets Subscription made to the IMF towards the quota increase.
14. The increase is due to grants to States for security arrangements.

Plan

1. The increase is an account of additional provision for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the National Renewal Fund and assistance to small and marginal farmers for development schemes.
2. The increase is mainly due to larger requirement of funds for externally aided projects based on actual progress.

बजट अनुमान 1993-94

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 6598 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। आयोजना-भिन्न खाते के अंतर्गत 2320 करोड़ रुपए की और आयोजना खाते के अंतर्गत 4278 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। आयोजना व्यवस्था इस खण्ड के भाग-III में दी गई है। आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था में घटबढ़ वाली मुख्य मदें नीचे दर्शाई गई है :—

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1993-94

Budget Estimates, 1993-94, show an increase of Rs.6598 crores over the Revised Estimates, 1992-93. The increase in Non plan expenditure is Rs.2320 crores and that on plan account is Rs.4278 crores. The Plan provisions are dealt with in Part III of this volume. The main items of variations in Non plan estimates are :—

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94	वृद्धि (+) कमी (-) Increase(+) Decrease(-)
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest payments	32500	38000	5500
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	17500	19180	1680
3. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3. Food Subsidy	2800	3000	200
4. उवर्रक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	4. Fertilizer Subsidy	5800	3500	-2300
5. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	5. Export Promotion and Market Development	880	500	-380
6. किसानों को ऋण-राहत	6. Debt Relief to Farmers	1500	500	-1000
7. लघु बचत वसूलियों के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	7. Loans to States against Small Savings collections	4400	4500	100
8. राज्यों को आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान	8. Non plan grants to States	2652	2195	-457
9. पुलिस	9. Police	2100	2223	123
10. विधायिकाओं रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	10. UTs without Legislatures	1175	1305	130
11. कर संग्रहण	11. Tax Collection	769	859	90
12. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अदायगी	12. Payment to IMF	752	0	-752
13. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	13. Charges payable to IMF	707	918	211
14. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण	14. Non Plan loans to PSUs	601	723	122
15. तकनीकी ऋण	15. Technical Credits	518	0	-518
16. उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए किसानों को सहायता	16. Assistance to farmers for purchase of fertilizers	340	0	-340
17. अन्य	17. Others	12759	12670	-89
जोड़	**Total**	**87753**	**90073**	**2320**

ये वृद्धियां/कमियां निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई हैं :—

1. ब्याज अदायगियों में वृद्धि कर्ज के भंडार में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है।
2. रक्षा में वृद्धि सामान्य वृद्धि और प्रतिबद्धताओं तथा अनिवार्य अदायगियों को पूरा करने के कारण है।
3. उच्च संवितरण और वहन लागतों के कारण वृद्धि हुई है।
4. यह कमी, अगस्त, 1992 से फास्फेटिक और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों के विनियंत्रण के कारण हुई हैं।
5. इसमें नकद प्रतिपूरक योजना के अंतर्गत शेष दावों के निपटान और संभावित निर्यात लाभों को जारी रखने की आवश्यकता है।
6. यह व्यवस्था, स्कीम की संतुलन देयता को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है।
7. यह व्यवस्था प्रत्याशित लघु बचत संग्रहणों के अनुसार है।
8. यह कमी मुख्यतः, वित्त आयोग द्वारा संस्तुत कम अनुदानों के एवं पुलिस के लिए कम अनुदानों के कारण है।
9. पुलिस बल को सुदृढ़ करने और सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।
11. यह वृद्धि कर प्रशासन को सुदृढ बनाने के कारण हुई।
12. नौवीं कोटा समीक्षा के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।
13. इसको भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अंशदान के द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा।
14. यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः विगत ऋणों के नवीकरण के लिए के.वी.आई.सी. को अधिक ऋणों — एक खाता समायोजन, के कारण है।
15. 1993-94 में अग्रणवर्ती तकनीकी ऋणों की इसी वर्ष वसूली होने की आशा है। अतः निवल प्रावधान शून्य है।

The increases/decreases are due to the following reasons:—

1. The increase in interest payments follows the increase in the stock of debt.
2. The increase is due to normal growth and to meet committed and obligatory payments.
3. The increase is due to higher distribution and carrying costs.
4. Decrease is due to decontrol of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers with effect from August 1992.
5. This represents the requirements for clearance of residual claims under the CCS scheme and continuance of benefits for deemed exports.
6. The provision is to meet the balance liability under the scheme.
7. The provision is in accordance with anticipated small savings collections.
8. The decrease is mainly due to lesser grants recommended by Finance Commission and less grants for Police.
9. The increase is for strengthening of police forces and normal growth.
11. The increase is due to strengthening of tax administration.
12. No provision is required for 9th quota review.
13. This will be matched by a contribution from RBI.
14. The increase is mainly due to larger loans to KVIC towards renewal of past loans - a book adjustment.
15. Technical credits advanced in 1993-94 are expected to be recovered in the same year. Hence net provision is nil.

भाग-II

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, 1993-94

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय शब्द का प्रयोग व्यापक अर्थ में सरकार के ऐसे सारे व्यय के बारे में किया जाता है, जो आयोजना में शामिल नहीं होता। इसमें विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक दोनों प्रकार का व्यय शामिल होता है। व्यय का कुछ भाग अनिवार्य देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित होता है, जैसे ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां, पेंशन प्रभार और राज्यों को साविधिक अन्तरण और व्यय का अन्य भाग राज्य के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में होता है अर्थात् रक्षा और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा। इसके अलावा, केन्द्र की कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारियां हैं, जैसे विदेश कार्य, और करेंसी तथा टकसाल, और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग। पिछली आयोजनाओं की अवधि में निर्मित परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी आयोजना-भिन्न माना जाता है। इसी प्रकार किसी एक आयोजना की अवधि में प्राप्त स्तरों पर जारी सेवाओं और गतिविधियों पर होने वाला व्यय अगली आयोजना में आयोजना-भिन्न के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं, पहले से चालू अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और बिजली घरों का प्रचालन व्यय। इस प्रकार, आयोजना के वित्तपोषण के वास्ते लिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज के अलावा, जैसे-जैसे अधिक आयोजनाएं पूरी होती जाती हैं, वैसे ही निर्मित सुविधाओं तथा सेवाओं के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन पर होने वाले खर्च की बहुत बड़ी राशि, आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में बढ़ती जाती है।

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय के स्थूल श्रेणीवार ब्यौरे विवरण सं. 4 में दिए गए हैं।

1993-94 के बजट में शामिल की गई आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की जानकारी निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में दी गई है।

1. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां *(38000.00 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनका सम्बन्ध आन्तरिक ऋण पर ब्याज *(15423.25 करोड़ रुपए)* से है, जिसमें मुख्यतः बाजार ऋण और 91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियों पर बट्टा *(12030.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेशी ऋण *(3945.92 करोड़ रुपए)*, अल्प बचत जमा और बचत पत्र *(7599.94 करोड़ रुपए)*, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों की जमा सहित भविष्य निधियां *(7803.54 करोड़ रुपए)*, सरकार के वाणिज्यिक विभागों की आरक्षित निधियां *(181.30 करोड़ रुपए)*, शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों की सरकार के पास जमा राशियों सहित, अन्य दायित्व *(448.74 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल हैं।

2. रक्षा *(19180.00 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं पर होने वाला राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय, राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाकर, शामिल है। इसके घटक ये हैं- थल सेना *(9425.46 करोड़ रुपए)*, नौ सेना *(1125.42 करोड़ रुपए)*, वायु सेना *(3064.49 करोड़ रुपए)*, आयुध कारखानें *(65.10 करोड़ रुपए)* और उपर्युक्त सभी सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय *(5499.53 करोड़ रुपए)*।

3.1 प्रमुख आर्थिक सहायताएं (7000.00 करोड़ रुपए)

3.11 खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (3000.00 करोड़ रुपए):- भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित खरीद मूल्यों पर केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खाद्यान्नों की खरीद करता है। ये अनाज (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जनता को, (ख) आटे की रोलर मिलों और (ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य राहत योजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर दिए जाते हैं। आर्थिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति निगम को उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में की जाती है। निगम सरकार की ओर से संकट-निरोधक (बफर) भंडार भी रखता है और इसे रखने की लागत

PART-II

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE 1993-94

Non-Plan expenditure is a generic term used to cover all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan. It includes both developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Part of the expenditure is obligatory in nature e.g. interest payments, pensionary charges and statutory transfers to States and a part of the expenditure is an essential obligation of a State, e.g. Defence and internal security. Then, there are special responsibilities of the Centre like external affairs, currency and mint and co-operation with other developing countries. Expenditure on maintaining the assets created in previous Plans is also treated as Non-plan expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on continuing services and activities at levels already reached in a Plan period is shifted to Non-plan in the next Plan, e.g. educational and health facilities, continuing research projects and operating expenses of power stations. Thus, as more Plans are completed, besides the interest on borrowings to finance the Plan, a large amount of expenditure on operation and maintenance of facilities and services created gets added to Non-plan expenditure.

Details of Non-Plan Expenditure by broad categories are given in Statement No.4.

Important items of Non-plan expenditure included in the Budget for 1993-94 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

1. INTEREST PAYMENTS *(Rs. 38000.00 crore)*

These relate to interest on internal debt *(Rs.15423.25 crore)* which mainly comprise market loans and discount on Treasury bills *(Rs.12030.00 crore)*, external debt *(Rs.3945.92 crore)*, small savings deposits and certificates *(Rs.7599.94 crore)*, Provident funds including deposits of provident funds of non-Government employees *(Rs.7803.54 crore)*, Reserve funds of commercial departments of Government *(Rs.181.30 crore)* and other obligations *(Rs.448.74 crore)* which include deposits of public sector agencies lodged with Government.

2. DEFENCE *(Rs. 19180.00 crore)*

This includes revenue and capital expenditure on Defence Services net of revenue receipts. The components are Army *(Rs.9425.46 crore)*, Navy *(Rs.1125.42 crore)*, Air Force *(Rs.3064.49 crore)*, Ordnance factories *(Rs.65.10 crore)* and capital outlay on all the above services *(Rs.5499.53 crore)*.

3.1 MAJOR SUBSIDIES (Rs.7000.00 crore)

3.11 Food (Rs.3000.00 crore) :– The Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains for the central pool at procurement prices fixed by government from time to time. These grains are issued to (a) public through public distribution system (b) roller flour mills and (c) for rural employment programme and other relief schemes, at issue prices fixed by Government. The difference between the economic cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation as consumer subsidy. The Corporation also carries buffer stock on behalf of Government and is reimbursed the carrying cost including handling, storage, interest

की, जिसमें उठाने-धरने और भंडारण का खर्च, ब्याज और प्रशासनिक प्रभार शामिल है, प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । जिन महत्वपूर्ण घटकों के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है, वे निम्नानुसार हैं-

and administrative charges. Important parameters on which the subsidy estimate has been framed are :

		(लाख टन In lakh tonnes)	
		गेहूं Wheat	चावल Rice
खरीद	Procurement	102.31	110.00
बिक्री	Offtake	95.00	100.00
औसत संकट निरोधक भण्डार	Average buffer stock	10.03	44.95
		(प्रति क्विंटल दर, रुपयों में Rate per quintal in Rupees)	
खरीद लागत और खरीद सम्बन्धी आनुषंगिक व्यय	Purchase cost and procurement incidental	431.35	501.65
वितरण लागत (समूहीकृत)*	Distribution cost (pooled)*	103.18	103.18
कुल आर्थिक लागत*	Total economic cost*	534.53	604.83
बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि (औसत)	Sales Realisation (Average)	313.68	464.00
उपभोक्ता संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	Consumer subsidy	220.85	140.83
		वितरण लागत	लाने-ले जाने की लागत
ब्यौरे	*Details*	*Distribution cost*	*Carrying cost*
भाड़ा	Freight	31.79	...
उठाना-धरना	Handling	10.77	8.00
भंडारण	Storage	7.64	22.92
ब्याज	Interest	43.95	50.57
प्रशासन संबंधी ऊपरी खर्च	Administrative overheads	9.03	6.73
*इसमें भंडारण और परिवहन संबंधी हानियां शामिल नहीं हैं ।	*Exclude storage and transit loss	*103.18*	*88.22*

3.12 देशी उर्वरक (3000.00 करोड़ रुपए):- देशी उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 1977 से लागू है । इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना और उसी के साथ-साथ उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उपयुक्त प्रतिलाभ दिलाना था ।

प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निवल धनराशि पर 12 प्रतिशत के प्रतिलाभ की अनुमति है । वितरण मार्जिन को घटाकर, इस प्रकार निर्धारित प्रतिधारण मूल्य और सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा प्रतिधारण मूल्य, उपभोक्ता मूल्य और उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर होती है । इसके अलावा, विनिर्माताओं को कारखाने से वितरण के स्थान तक उर्वरकों को ले जाने के भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

अगस्त, 1992 तक अमोनियम सल्फेट (ए एस), कैल्सियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेड (सी ए एन) और अमोनियम क्लोराइड (ए सी) को छोड़कर सभी उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत तथापि, 25 अगस्त, 1992 से फास्फेटिक और पोटाशियम उर्वरकों पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है और केवल नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक अर्थात-यूरिया, ए एस, सी ए एम, और ए सी सांविधिक नियंत्रण में हैं। इसलिए प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 25 अगस्त, 1992 से केवल उपर्युक्त नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरकों पर ही लागू है ।

3.12 Indigenous fertilisers (Rs.3000.00 crore) :– A retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers is in operation since 1977. This scheme was intended to make fertilizers available to farmers at reasonable prices and at the same time give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment.

The retention price scheme allows a 12% post tax return on net worth. The difference between the retention price so fixed less distribution margin and the statutorily controlled consumers' price is allowed as subsidy. The quantum of subsidy depends on the retention price, the consumers' price and the level of production. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed freight subsidy for movement of fertilisers from factory to delivery points.

Till August, 1992, all fertilisers except Ammonium Sulphate (AS), Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) and Ammonium Chloride (AC) were under the retention price scheme. However, with effect from 25th August 1992, Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers have been decontrolled and only Nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, Urea, AS, CAN and AC are under statutory control. The retention price scheme is, therefore, applicable only in respect of the above Nitrogenous fertilizers with effect from 25th August, 1992.

3.13 आयातित उर्वरक (500.00 करोड़ रुपए) :- चूंकि देशी उत्पादन उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात किया जाता है । मुख्यतः उर्वरकों की तीन किस्में अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ—अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश आयात की जाती है । चूंकि नाइट्रोजना उर्वरकों पर मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू है इसलिए ये अनुमान वर्ष के दौरान यूरिया के सम्भावित आयात पर आधारित हैं।

3.13 Imported fertilizers (Rs.500.00 crore) :– As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz. Urea, Di - ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash, are imported. As only Nitrogenous fertilizers are under price control, the estimates are based on the likely imports of Urea during the yea

3.14 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास (500.00 करोड़ रुपए):- यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ऋण सहायता के भुगतान के लिए, पहले चल रही योजना, जो क्रमशः 3/7/91 और 6/8/91 को समाप्त हो गई, के अधीन बचे हुए दावों को निपटाने के लिए है । इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद और अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान का भुगतान करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.14 Export promotion and Market Development (Rs.500.00 crore) :– The provision is mainly for clearance of residual claims under the erstwhile schemes for payment of cash compensatory support and credit subsidy to commercial banks which terminated w.e.f. 3.7.1991 & 6.8.1991 respectively. It also includes provision for payment of benefits to deemed exports and for grants to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions.

3.2 *किसानों को ऋण राहत (500.00 करोड़ रुपए)*:- यह आर्थिक सहायता "कृषि और ग्रामीण ऋण राहत योजना, 1990 के अन्तर्गत उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण राहत देने के लिए है ।

3.3 *ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (112.57 करोड़ रुपए)*:- सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी सामान्यतः समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर की जाती है । उन विशेष मामलों में, जहां किसी पार्टी को ब्याज की दरों में रियायत दी जाती है अथवा जहां ऋणकर्ता को ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है, वहां ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । आर्थिक सहायता के बराबर की राशि को सरकार की ब्याज-प्राप्ति मान लिया जाता है।

ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 5 में दिए गए हैं।

3.4 *अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं (763.02 करोड़ रुपए)*

अन्य आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 6 में दिए गए हैं । दो प्रमुख मदें जिनके संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है, नीचे दी गई हैं :-

(क) रेलवे *(358.85 करोड़ रुपए)*

रेलवे कन्वेंशन समिति की सिफारिशों के रूप में रेलवे की अनेक मदों पर सामान्य राजस्व लाभांश की अदायगी के संबंध में रियायतें दी गई हैं । इनके बारे में प्राप्ति बजट में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है । सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के कार्य संचालन संबंधित हानियों को छोड़कर रेलवे की लाभांश रियायत सामान्य बजट से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ख) मिल का बना कपड़ा और हथकरघों पर बना कपड़ा *(219.09 करोड़ रुपए)*: वस्त्रोद्योग और वस्त्रों पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली आय से वित्तपोषित एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ता को मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित धोतियां और साड़ियां रियायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं । हथकरघा कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 207.09 करोड़ रुपए, जबकि मिल निर्मित कपड़े के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. डाक सम्बन्धी घाटा *(126.50 करोड़ रुपए)*

यह डाक सेवाओं के निवल घाटे का द्योतक है । विभाग का अनुमानित कार्यचालन व्यय 1126.50 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्तियां 1000.00 करोड़ रुपए है और इस प्रकार कुल 126.50 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह जाता है ।

5. सामान्य सेवाएं

***5.01 राज्य के अंग (516.01 करोड़ रुपए)*:-** इसमें संसद *(45.09 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति *(4.41 करोड़ रुपए)*, मंत्रिपरिषद *(37.56 करोड़ रुपए)*, न्याय प्रशासन *(11.07 करोड़ रुपए)*, प्रशासनिक न्यायधिकरण *(7.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, निर्वाचन *(85.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग *(325.00 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.02 कर-संग्रह (858.66 करोड़ रुपए)- यह व्यवस्था कर संग्रह एजेंसियों के व्यय के लिए है और यह मुख्यतः आयकर विभाग *(326.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, सीमाशुल्क *(275.72 करोड़ रुपए)* और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क *(245.92करोड़ रुपए)* के सम्बन्ध में है ।

***5.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार (918.09करोड़ रुपए)*:-** ये प्रभार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को विस्तारित निधि सुविधा । प्रतिपूरक और आकस्मिकता वित्तपोषण सुविधा और एवजी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत निकासियों के लिए देय हैं । इनमें विशेष आहरण अधिकार लेखा के प्रशासन पर मूल्यांकन प्रभार भी शामिल है ।

***5.04 सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : (302.28 करोड़ रुपए)*:-** प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं रक्षा (महानियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा के संगठन सहित) *(167.66 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेश कार्य *(40.79 करोड़ रुपए)* और गृह (कार्मिक सहित) *(28.61 करोड़ रुपए)* और राजस्व विभाग *(22.03 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए की गई है ।

***3.2 Debt Relief to Farmers (Rs.500.00 crore)*:-** The subsidy is towards providing debt relief to borrowers under the "Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990".

3.3 Interest subsidies (Rs.112.57 crore) :– Interest on loans sanctioned by the Government is normally payable at the rates prescribed from time to time. In specific cases where a concession is allowed in the rate of interest to a party or where the loanee is exempted from payment of interest on the loans, subsidies are paid in lieu of interest. An amount equal to the subsidy is taken as interest receipt of the Government.

Details of interest subsidies are given in Statement No.5.

3.4 Other Subsidies (Rs.763.02 crore)

The details of other subsidies are given in Statement No.6. Two major items for which provisions are made are explained below:-

(a) Railways *(Rs.358.85 crore)*

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the Railways have been given concessions in payment of dividend to General Revenues on a number of items. These have been explained in the Receipts Budget. The dividend concessions, except that relating to loss in the working of strategic lines, is provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(b) Mill made and handloom cloth *(Rs. 219.09 crore)*: Under a scheme financed from the proceeds of additional excise duties levied on textiles and textile articles, the consumer is supplied mill made controlled cloth and dhoties and sarees produced in the handloom sector at subsidised rates. Provision for subsidy on handloom cloth is Rs.207.09 crore, while that for mill-made cloth is 12.00 crore.

4. POSTAL DEFICIT *(Rs. 126.50 crore)*

This represents the net deficit of the Postal services. Working expenses of the Department are estimated at Rs.1126.50 crore and receipts at Rs.1000.00 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs. 126.50 crore.

5. GENERAL SERVICES

5.01 Organs of State (Rs.516.01 crore):– The main provisions are for Parliament *(Rs.45.09 crore)*, President/Vice President *(Rs.4.41 crore)*, Council of Ministers *(Rs.37.56 crore)*, Administration of Justice *(Rs.11.07 crore)*, Administrative Tribunals *(Rs.7.50 crore)*, Elections *(Rs.85.00 crore)* and the Audit Department *(Rs. 325.00 crore)*.

5.02 Tax Collection (Rs.858.66 crore) :–The provisions are for the expenditure of tax collecting agencies; and relate mainly to the Income Tax department *(Rs.326.00 crore)*, Customs *(Rs.275.72 crore)* and Central Excise *(Rs. 245.92 crore)*.

5.03 Charges payable to IMF (Rs.918.09 crore) :- These charges are payable to IMF for drawings under the Extended Fund Facility/Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and the Stand-by Arrangement. These also include assessment charges on administration of Special Drawing Rights account.

***5.04* Secretariat-General Services *(Rs.302.28 crore)*:-**The major provisions are for Ministry of Defence, including the C.G.D.A's organisation, *(Rs.167.66 crore)* , External Affairs *(Rs. 40.79 crore)*, Home, including Personnel, *(Rs.28.61 crore)* and the Department of Revenue *(Rs.22.03 crore)*.

5.05 पुलिस (2223.21 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था विभिन्न पुलिस बलों के लिए है। इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लिए 697.04 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए 800.01 करोड़ रुपए, असम राइफल के लिए 238.93 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के लिए 249.87 करोड़ रुपए और भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिए 139.54 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5.06 विदेश कार्य (469.14 करोड़ रुपए):- यह व्यय मुख्यतः विदेशों में स्थित दूतावासों और मिशनों तथा विशेष राजनयिक व्यय के लिए है ।

5.07 पेंशनें (3112.30 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं *(2379.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और अन्य सिविल विभागों *(733.30 करोड़ रुपए)* के सेवा-निवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ शामिल हैं । रेलवे और डाक और दूर संचार विभागों के पेंशन प्रभारों को इन विभागों के कार्यचालन व्यय का भाग माना जाता है।

5.12 अन्य (161.38 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों सहित लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण के लिए 65.24 करोड़ रुपए, की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभाग का पूंजी व्यय इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभागों, कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग और विभिन्न प्रतिपूर्ति मुद्रण, करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालयों और प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाने का राजस्व व्यय 1839.77 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है। तथापि यह 1912.81 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों द्वारा अधिकांशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

6. सामाजिक सेवाएं

6.01 शिक्षा (796.40 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 185.46 करोड़ रुपए, गैर-तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 288.82 करोड़ रुपए, तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 195.82 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रोद्योगिकी संस्थाओं और क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 135.58 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6.04 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (321.48 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए 79.97 करोड़ रुपए, एलोपैथी अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए 50.12 करोड़ रुपए, डाक्टरी शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए 132.81 करोड़ रुपए और लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के लिए 23.43 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6.06 सूचना और प्रसारण (388.58 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विभिन्न सूचना और प्रचार अभिकरणों जैसे फिल्म डिवीजन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, प्रेस सूचना सेवा, संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग, प्रकाशन प्रभाग आदि के लिए 79.01 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । आकाशवाणी का कार्यचालन व्यय 172.60 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 60.00 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । अनुमान है कि दूरदर्शन का कार्यचालन व्यय 270.95 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 381.22 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

6.07 श्रमिक कल्याण (305.11 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना को अंशदान के लिए 203.46 करोड़ रुपए, कोयला खान श्रमिक परिवार पेंशन-एवं-जीवन बीमा निधि में अंशदान के लिए 25.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । अन्य योजनाएं, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ये हैं:- औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, काम की स्थितियां और सुरक्षा, श्रमिक कल्याण, श्रमिक शिक्षा और कारीगरों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

6.08 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (309.31 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए 225.02 करोड़ रुपए, गरीब परिवारों के लिए वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना योजना के लिए 9.00 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 6.68 करोड़ रुपए, बाल और महिला कल्याण के लिए 38.05 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए 10.83 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5.05 Police (Rs.2223.21 crore):–The provision includes Rs.697.04 crore for Central Reserve Police, Rs. 800.01 crore for Border Security Force, Rs.238.93 crore for Assam Rifles, Rs.249.87 crore for Central Industrial Security Force and Rs.139.54 crore for Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

5.06 External Affairs (Rs.469.14 crore):–This expenditure is mainly on the embassies and missions abroad and for special diplomatic expenditure.

5.07 Pensions (Rs. 3112.30 crore):–These include pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence services *(Rs.2379.00 crore)* and other civil departments *(Rs.733.30 crore)*. Pensionary charges of Railways and Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are treated as a part of operating expenses of these Departments.

5.12 Others (Rs.161.38 crore) :–The major provision included here is Rs.65.24 crore for stationery and printing including Government of India presses.

The revenue expenditure of the commercial departments included in this sector, namely the Canteen Stores Department and the various security printing, currency note and bank note presses and Security Paper Mill, is estimated at Rs.1839.77 crore. However, this will be more than offset by receipts of Rs.1912.81 crore.

6. SOCIAL SERVICES

6.01 Education (Rs.796.40 crore) :–The provisions include Rs.185.46 crore for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Rs.288.82 crore for University Grants Commission for non-technical education, Rs.195.82 crore for technical education including Rs.135.58 crore for Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges.

6.04 Health and Family Welfare (Rs.321.48crores):–The provisions include Rs.79.97 crore for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs.50.12 crore for allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, Rs.132.81 crore for medical education, training and research and Rs.23.43 crore for Public Health Schemes.

6.06 Information and Broadcasting (Rs.388.58 crore) :– The provisions include Rs.79.01 crore for the various information and publicity agencies like Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Service, Song and Drama Division, Publications Division, etc. Operational expenses of Akashvani are estimated at Rs.172.60 crore and the receipts at Rs.60.00 crore. Doordarshan's operational expenses are placed at Rs. 270.95 crore and receipts at Rs. 381.22 crore.

6.07 Labour Welfare (Rs.305.11 crore):– The provision includes Rs.203.46 crore for contribution to Employees Family Pension Scheme and Rs.25.00 crore to Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for coal mine workers. Other schemes for which provision has been made include industrial relations, working conditions and safety, labour welfare, labour education and training of craftsmen and supervisors.

6.08 Social Security and Welfare (Rs.309.31 crore) :– The provision includes Rs.225.02 crore for pension and other benefits to freedom fighters, Rs.9.00 crore for Personal Insurance Scheme for poor families, Rs.6.68 crore for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs.38.05 crore for child and women's welfare and Rs.10.83 crore for the welfare of handicapped etc.

7. आर्थिक सेवाएं

7.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप (399.84 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें कृषि कार्य, बागान, भूमि और जल संरक्षण, पशु पालन, डेरी विकास, मीन उद्योग, वानिकी और वन्य-जीवन, खाद्य भंडारण, भांडागारण आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है । मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा *(179.50 करोड़ रुपए),* चीनी विकास निधि के लेन-देनों *(87.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और बागानों *(30.34 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का व्यय 172.47 करोड़ रुपए होगा और इसकी प्राप्तियां 145.25 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

7.03 ऊर्जा (221.57 करोड़ रुपए) :- इस व्यवस्था में विद्युत केन्द्रों (स्टेशनों)/स्कीमों पर निवल व्यय के लिए 150.92 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं । राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के मामले में व्यय प्राप्तियों से 51.59 करोड़ रुपए अधिक होने का अनुमान है । बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की प्राप्तियां *(314.25 करोड़ रुपए)* व्यय *(389.25 करोड़ रुपए)* से 75.00 करोड़ रुपए कम होने की सम्भावना है । इस क्षेत्र में अन्य प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा *(38.20 करोड़ रुपए)* और कोयला क्षेत्र में सड़कों के विकास *(27.00 करोड़ रुपए)* से संबंधित हैं

7.04 उद्योग और खनिज (364.82 करोड़ रुपए) :- मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ग्राम और लघु उद्योग, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, न्यूकलीय ईंधन परियोजनाओं सहित परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट से संबंधित संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए है । परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के लिए 31.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों को घटाकर व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे वाणिज्यिक सेवा माना जाता है ।

7.05 परिवहन (360.12 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण *(200.00 करोड़ रुपए),*, तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन *(39.10 करोड़ रुपए)* से सम्बंधित है । दीप-स्तम्भ और दीप पोत विभाग को वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना जाता है, और 3.52 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

7.06 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (727.51 करोड़ रुपए):- इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था में परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के लिए 266.60 करोड़ रुपए, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए 142.14 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्कीमों के लिए 101.95 करोड़ रुपए, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 166.28 करोड़ रुपए और समुद्र-वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 12.68 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

8. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(2194.80 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान और विशेष योजनाओं अथवा प्रयोजनों के लिए अन्य अनुदान शामिल है । अगले वर्ष अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत 1646.59 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान दिए जाने का अनुमान है यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 150.00 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन के लिए 34.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस योजनाओं के लिए 36.54 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और प्रत्यावर्तित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए 50.68 करोड़ रुपए रुपए, सीमा-सड़कों के निर्माण एवं-अनुरक्षण के लिए 166.36 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए हैं ।

9. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न *अनुदान (59.49 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था मुख्यतः पांडिचेरी के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर *(58.65 करोड़ रुपए)* को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए है ।

10. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान *(184.71 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें मुख्यतः भूटान के लिए 92.00 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य विकासशील देशों के लिए 60.71 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें अफ्रीका निधि में अंशदान करने के लिए राशि शामिल है) की व्यवस्था की गई है। ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 11 में दिए गए हैं ।

7. ECONOMIC SERVICES

7.01 Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs.399.84 crore) :– The provisions are for various schemes relating to crop husbandry, plantations, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry and wild life, food, storage, warehousing etc. Major provisions are for agricultural research and education *(Rs.179.50 crore),* Sugar Development Fund transactions *(Rs.87.00 crore)* and plantations *(Rs.30.34 crore).* The expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme is placed at Rs.172.47 crore and its receipts at Rs.145.25 crore.

7.03 Energy (Rs.221.57 crore) : - The provisions include Rs.150.92 crore for the net expenditure on power stations/schemes. In case of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the expenditure is estimated to exceed the receipts by Rs. 51.59 crore. The receipts of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station *(Rs.314.25 crore)* are likely to be less than the expenditure *(Rs.389.25 crore)by Rs.75.00 crore.* Other major provisions in this sector relate to conservation and safety in Coal mines *(Rs.38.20 crore)* and development of roads in coal field area *(Rs.27.00 crore).*

7.04 Industry and Minerals (Rs.364.82 crore) : –The main provisions are for village and small industries, the Geological Survey of India, the industrial projects of Department of Atomic Energy including nuclear fuel projects and for organisations and schemes relating to textiles and jute. The provision for projects of Department of Atomic Energy takes into account Rs.31.00 crore as net receipts on Fuel Fabrication Facilities which is treated as a commercial service.

7.05 Transport (Rs.360.12 crore) :– The provisions mainly relate to maintenance of national highways *(Rs.200.00 crore),* Dredging and Survey organisation *(Rs.39.10 crore).* Light houses and Lightships department is treated as a commercial undertaking and the net receipt is estimated at Rs.3.52 crore.

7.06 Science,Technology and Environment (Rs.727.51 crore): –The provisions include Rs. 266.60 crore for Atomic Energy research, Rs.142.14 crore for Space research, Rs.101.95 crore for the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology, Rs.166.28 crore for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Rs.12.68 crore for oceanographic research.

8. NON -PLAN GRANTS TO STATES *(Rs. 2194.80 crore)*

These include grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and other grants for specific schemes or purposes. Article 275(1) grants are estimated at Rs.1646.59 crore next year. Grants in lieu of tax on passenger fares are placed at Rs.150.00 crore. Other provisions include Rs.34.00 crore for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers, Rs.36.54 crore for Police schemes, Rs.50.68 crore for rehabilitation of displaced persons and repatriates and Rs.166.36 crore for construction and maintenance of border roads. Details are given in Statement No.10.

9. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.59.49 crore)*

The provision is mainly for Pondicherry to cover its Non-Plan revenue gap *(Rs.58.65 crore).* Details are given in Statement No.10.

10. GRANTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.184.71 crore)*

The major provisions are Rs.92.00 crore for Bhutan, Rs.20.00 crore for Nepal, and Rs.60.71 crore for other developing countries (including contribution to the Africa Fund). Details are given in Statement No.11.

11. **आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय** *(1472.60 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये हैं :- परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी व्यय के लिए 333.34 करोड़ रुपए, भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 201.11 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 96.00 करोड़ रुपए, तट-रक्षक संगठन के लिए भवनों और समुद्री जहाज, तथा जलयानों के अधिग्रहण के लिए 143.16 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस के लिए भवनों (आवासों सहित) के लिए 179.38 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यालयों और रिहायशी इमारतों के निर्माण के लिए 156.98 करोड़ रुपए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अभिदान के लिए 60.23 करोड़ रुपए । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 8 में दिए गए हैं ।

12. **राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** *(4410.14 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें राज्यों को अल्प बचत संग्रह के एवज में ऋण देने के लिए 4500.00 करोड़ रुपए और कुछेक वसूलियां की व्यवस्था शामिल है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए हैं ।

13. **संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** *(18.48 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें पांडिचेरी को अपने आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार** *(723.22 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें (i) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कई उद्यमों की नकद हानियां और कार्यकारी व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए 409.58 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । ये मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम *(82.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम *(37.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, विशखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र *(33.47 करोड़ रुपए)*, और राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम *(26.25 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए हैं ।

(ii) रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के लिए 65 करोड़ रुपए और

(iii) खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग को पहले दिए गए ऋणों के नवीकरण के लिए 248.64 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 9 में दिए गए हैं ।

15. **विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण** *(58.69 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं विएतनाम के लिए 16.51 करोड़ रुपए, बंगलादेश के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए और श्रीलंका के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए की है। निवल व्यवस्था के शून्य होते हुए-तकनीकी ऋणों के अंतर्गत 1993-94 में 222.70 करोड़ रुपए की अदायगी इसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल होने की आशा है। ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 11 में दिए गए हैं ।

16. **अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार** *(234.87 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें उत्पाद राहत स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उधार के रूप में 100.00 करोड़ रुपए और सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार के रूप में 132.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था है।

17. **बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय** *(1305.29 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है:-दिल्ली के लिए 879.34 करोड़ रुपए अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के लिए 162.00 करोड़ रुपए, दादरा और नागर हवेली के लिए 13.50 करोड़ रुपए, लक्षद्वीप के लिए 56.00 करोड़ रुपए, चंडीगढ़ के लिए 179.45 करोड़ रुपए और दमन एवं दीव, संघ राज्य के लिए करोड़ 15.00 करोड़ रुपए ।

ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 3 में दिए गए हैं ।

11. **NON-PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY** ***(Rs.1472.60 crore)***

The main provisions are Rs.333.34 crore on capital expenditure relating to Atomic Energy industries, Rs.201.11 crore for Indo-Bangladesh Border Works, Rs.96.00 crore for national highways constructed by Border Roads Development Board, Rs.143.16 crore for buildings and acquisition of ships and vessels for the Coast Guards Organisation, Rs.179.38 crore for Police buildings (including housing), Rs.156.98 crore for construction of office and residential buildings by the CPWD and Rs.60.23 crore for subscriptions to international financial insititutions. Details are given in Statement No.8.

12. **NON-PLAN LOANS TO STATES** ***(Rs.4410.14 crore)***

The provision include Rs.4500.00 crore for loans to States against collection of small savings and takes into account certain recoveries. Details are given in Statement No.10.

13. **NON-PLAN LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS** ***(Rs.18.48 crore)***

The provision is for Pondicherry for covering its Non plan capital gap.

14. **NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES** ***(Rs.723.22 crore)***

These comprise (i) Rs.409.58 crore for meeting cash losses and working expenses of a number of Public Sector enterprises. These relate mainly to National Textile Corporation *(Rs.82.00 crore)*, Fertilizer Corporation of India *(Rs.37.50 crore)*, Vishakapatnam Steel plant *(Rs.33.47 crore)* and National Jute Manufacturers Corporation *(Rs.26.25 crore)*.

(ii) Rs.65 crore for investments in public enterprises under the Ministry of Defence, and

(iii) Rs.248.64 crore for renewal of past loans given to Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Details are given in Statement No. 9.

15. **LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS** ***(Rs.58.69 crore)***

The major provisions are Rs.16.51 crore for Vietnam, Rs.15.00 crore for Bangladesh and Rs.13.00 crore for Sri Lanka. The payment of Rs.222.70 crore in 1993-94 under technical credits in expected to be recovered during the same year-the net provision being NIL. Details are given in Statement No.11.

16. **OTHER NON PLAN LOANS** ***(Rs.234.87 crore)***

This includes Rs.100.00 crore as loans under the Excise Relief Scheme and Rs.132.00 crore as loans to Government servants etc.

17. **NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE** ***(Rs.1305.29 crore)***

The provisions are: Rs.879.34 crore for Delhi, Rs.162.00 crore for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rs.13.50 crore for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rs.56.00 crore for Lakshadweep, Rs. 179.45 crore for Chandigarh and Rs.15.00 crore for Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

Details are given in Statement No.3.

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय
NON PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 4
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

विवरण	Particulars	1992-93 बजट Budget	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. ब्याज अदायगियां	**1. Interest Payments**	**32000.00**	**32500.00**	**38000.00**
2. रक्षा	**2. Defence**	**17500.00**	**17500.00**	**19180.00**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	12153.31	12361.66	13680.47
पूजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	5346.69	5138.34	5499.53
3. आर्थिक सहायता	**3. Subsidies**			
3.1 मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	3.1. Major Subsidies	7980.00	9480.00	7000.00
3.11 खाद्य	3.11. Food	2500.00	2800.00	3000.00
3.12 देशी उर्वरक	3.12. Indigenous Fertilizers	3500.00	4800.00	3000.00
3.13 आयातित उर्वरक	3.13. Imported Fertilizers	1500.00	1000.00	500.00
3.14 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	3.14. Export Promotion & Market Development	480.00	880.00	500.00
3.2 किसानों को ऋण राहत	3.2 Debt Relief to Farmers	1500.00	1500.00	500.00
3.3 ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं (विवरण सं. 5)	3.3 Interest Subsidies (Statement No-5)	325.37	112.57	112.57
3.4 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं (विवरण सं. 6)*	3.4 Other Subsidies (Statement No.-6)*	682.08	1015.61	763.02
कुल आर्थिक सहायता	**Total Subsidies**	**10487.45**	**12108.18**	**8375.59**
4 डाक घाटा	**4. Postal Deficit**	**137.60**	**148.23**	**126.50**
5. सामान्य सेवाएं	**5. General Services**	**7914.80**	**8297.09**	**8806.67**
5.01 राज्य के अंग	5.01 Organs of State	474.91	533.93	516.01
5.02 कर संग्रह	5.02 Tax Collection	722.08	768.61	858.66
5.03 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	5.03 Charges payable to IMF	482.60	707.39	918.09
5.04 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	5.04 Secretariat-General Services	295.34	312.60	302.28
5.05 पुलिस	5.05 Police	1984.84	2099.92	2223.21
5.06 विदेश कार्य	5.06 External Affairs	373.92	446.97	469.14
5.07 पेंशन	5.07 Pensions	2713.10	3018.18	3112.30
5.08 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक मुश्त भत्ते	5.08 Lumpsum Allowances for Govt. Employees	450.00	...	...
5.09 लोक निर्माण कार्य	5.09 Public Works	105.17	114.57	118.45
5.10 आसूचना ब्यूरो	5.10 Intelligence Bureau	123.19	123.44	127.15
5.11 अन्य	5.11 Others	189.65	171.48	161.38
6 सामाजिक सेवाएं	**6. Social Services**	**2121.25**	**2299.58**	**2372.64**
6.01 शिक्षा	6.01 Education	684.50	750.72	796.40
6.02 खेल और युवा कार्य	6.02 Sports & Youth Services	24.34	24.58	24.42
603 कला और संस्कृति	6.03 Arts & Culture	60.05	68.31	66.66
6.04 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	6.04 Health & Family Welfare	273.20	305.94	321.48
6.05 आवास और शहरी विकास	6.05 Housing & Urban Development	99.05	105.44	117.75
606 सूचना और प्रसारण	6.06 Information & Broadcasting	356.79	369.48	388.58
6.07 श्रमिक कल्याण	6.07 Labour Welfare	320.98	322.42	305.11
608 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	6.08 Social Security & Welfare	250.11	297.95	309.31
6.09 सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	6.09 Secretariat-Social Services	28.76	31.33	34.38
6.10 अन्य	6.10 Others	23.47	23.41	8.55
7. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**7. Economic Services**	**2575.47**	**2689.49**	**2549.03**
7.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	7.01 Agriculture & Allied Services	437.36	447.62	399.84
7.02 विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन (आर्थिक सहायताओं के अलावा)	7.02 Foreign Trade & Export Promotion (Other than Subsidies)	61.62	67.20	61.39
7.03 ऊर्जा	7.03 Energy	335.30	279.37	221.57
7.04 उद्योग और खनिज	7.04 Industry & Minerals	345.43	361.15	364.82
7.05 परिवहन	7.05 Transport	317.73	416.94	360.12
7.06 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	7.06 Science Technology & Environment	654.19	686.38	727.51
7.07 मौसम-विज्ञान	7.07 Meteorology	45.07	46.69	48.58
7.08 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	7.08 Irrigation & Flood Control	55.06	61.14	62.15
7.09 जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	7.09 Census, Surveys & Statistics	157.80	145.33	106.25
7.10 पर्यटन	7.10 Tourism	14.30	15.23	15.17
7.11 सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	7.11 Secretariat-Economic Services	107.91	112.96	119.28
7.12 अन्य	7.12 Others	43.70	49.48	62.35
8. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान(विवरण सं. 10)	**8. Non-Plan Grants to States (Statement No-10)**	**2481.48**	**2651.69**	**2194.80**
9. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान (विवरण सं. 10)	**9. Non-Plan Grants to Union Territory Govt. (Statement No-10)**	**52.99**	**52.35**	**59.49**
10. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान (विवरण सं.11)	**10. Grants to Foreign Governments (Statement No-17)**	**189.87**	**163.86**	**184.71**
11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय (विवरण सं. 8)	**11. Non-Plan Capital Outlay (Statement No-8)**	**1131.30**	**1925.42**	**1472.60**
12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं..10)	**12. Non-Plan Loans to States (Statement No-10)**	**5784.42**	**4852.19**	**4410.14**
13. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं.10)	**13. Non-Plan Loans to UTs (Statement No-10)**	**16.03**	**16.03**	**18.48**
14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं. 9)	**14. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises (Statement No-9)**	**444.61**	**600.50**	**723.22**
15. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण (विवरण सं. 11)	**15. Loans to Foreign Governments (Statement No-11)**	**294.21**	**569.36**	**58.69**
16. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	**16. Other Non-Plan Loans**	**234.91**	**204.49**	**234.87**
17. बिना विधानमण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय (विवरण सं. 3)	**17. Expenditure of UTs without Legislature (Statement No-3)**	**1108.31**	**1174.79**	**1305.29**
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**84474.70**	**87753.25**	**90072.72**
* इसमे राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जरिए जारी की गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल हैं।	*Includes Subsidies released through States & Union Territories	220.41	558.17	231.50

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - INTEREST SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 5
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

सरकारी उद्यमों आदि का नाम	Name of Public Enterprises etc.	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. कोल इण्डिया लि०	1. Coal India Ltd	58.08	58.08	58.08
2. मजगांव डॉक लि.	2. Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	0.00	15.35	15.35
3 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निमाण बैंक	3. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	5.00	5.00	5.00
4. गोआनी बैंक	4. Goan Banks	0.10	0.11	0.11
5. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	5. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	34.00	34.00	34.00
(क) खादी उद्योगों के लिए	(a) For Khadi Industries	23.00	23.00	23.00
(ख) अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए	(b) For Other Village Industries	11.00	11.00	11.00
6. प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इण्डिया को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	6. Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	0.03	0.02	0.02
7. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	7. National Textile Corporation	210.00	0.00	0.00
8. बिन्नी एण्ड कं०	8. Binny & Co.	2.16	0.01	0.01
9.. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि०	9. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	16.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़ - ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	***TOTAL-INTEREST SUBSIDIES***	***325.37***	***112.57***	***112.57***

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - OTHER SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 6
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. आलुओं तथा प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**1. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions Etc.**	**8.00**	**4.00**	**4.00**
1.01 नाफेड के माध्यम से	1.01 Through NAFED	5.50	2.50	2.50
1.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	1.02 Through State Governments	2.50	1.50	1.50
2. उर्वरक संवर्धन संबंधी सहायता	2. Assistance for Fertilizer promotion	...	340.00	...
3. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy to Mother Dairy	0.01	...	0.01
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयर लाइनों (एयर इंडिया सहित) को बेचे गए विमानन ईंधन पर विक्रय कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	4. Payments to State Governments in lieu of sales tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines (including Air India)	15.00	25.00	25.00
5. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	5. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for export of commodities	10.00	5.00	4.00
6. हज तीर्थ यात्रियों को विनिमय की सरकारी दर से जारी विदेशी मुद्रा के कारण भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को अदायगी	6. Payment to SBI on account of Foreign Exchange release to Haj pilgrims at official rate of exchange	...	...	21.00
7. लाभाश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	7. Subsidy to Railways for dividend relief & other concessions	339.40	340.79	358.85
8. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले को लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायत	8. Subsidy for transport of Coal by rail-cum sea route	0.22	0.16	0.22
9. चीनी के संकट-निरोधक भंडार को बनाए रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of sugar	0.50	0.01	62.00
10. साबुन उद्योग के लिए आयातित चर्बीयुक्त एसिडों के कारण हानियों की पूर्ति के वास्ते राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी	10. Payment to S.T.C to cover losses on import of fatty acids for soap industry	5.00	5.00	...
11. मध्यम और छोटे दर्जे के अखबारों के लिए अखबारी कागज के आयात के कारण हानियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	11. Subsidy for loss on import of news print to medium & small newspapers	0.01	0.85	0.02
12. गैर-किफायती नौवहन लाइनों के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India, for uneconomic shipping lines	13.72	11.61	11.32
13. शिपयार्डों को आर्थिक सहायता	**13. Subsidy to Shipyards**	**51.32**	**37.40**	**25.51**
13.01 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	13.01. Cochin Ship Yard Ltd	21.00	12.50	0.10
13.02 ट्रालर विकास समर्थन निधि	13.02. Trawler Development Support Fund	1.00	0.50	1.00
13.03 पोत-अधिग्रहण-ब्याज विभेदक	13.03. Aquisition of Ships-Interest differential	29.32	24.40	24.41
14. जूट और कपास के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**14. Price Support operations in Jute & Cotton**	**14.50**	**32.30**	**7.00**
14.01 जूट	14.01. Jute	6.00	32.00	6.00
14.02 कपास	14.02. Cotton	8.50	0.30	1.00
15. मिल में बने कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	15. Subsidy on Mill-made Cloth	15.00	15.00	12.00
16. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	**16. Handloom subsidy**	**205.00**	**194.09**	**207.09**
16.01 हथकरघा के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	16.01. Special Rebate on handloom cloth	65.00	62.00	67.00
16.02 जनता कपड़ों पर आर्थिक सहायता	16.02. Subsidy on Janata Cloth	137.91	130.00	138.00
16.03 अन्य	16.03. Others	2.09	2.09	2.09
17. दंगा—पीड़ितों को ब्याज राहत	17. Interest Relief to riot victims	4.40	4.40	25.00
जोड़ - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	***TOTAL- OTHER SUBSIDIES***	***682.08***	***1015.61***	***763.02***

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम
DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

विवरण
STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1992-93 राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	संशोधित Revised 1992-93 राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	बजट Budget 1993-94 राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**140.00**	**93.19**	**46.81**	**150.94**	**116.17**	**34.77**	**172.47**	**145.25**	**27.22**
पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	*Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*									
1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	1 Delhi Milk Scheme	140.00	93.19	46.81	150.94	116.17	34.77	172.47	145.25	27.22
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**1097.60**	**960.00**	**137.60**	**1138.23**	**990.00**	**148.23**	**1126.50**	**1000.00**	**126.50**
2. डाक सेवाएं	2 Postal Services	1097.60	960.00	137.60	1138.23	990.00	148.23	1126.50	1000.00	126.50
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**1337.65**	**1370.00**	**-32.35**	**1243.39**	**1270.00**	**-26.61**	**1400.25**	**1420.00**	**-19.75**
3. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	3 Canteen Stores Department	1337.65	1370.00	-32.35	1243.39	1270.00	-26.61	1400.25	1420.00	-19.75
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**378.88**	**388.11**	**-9.23**	**419.52**	**463.34**	**-43.82**	**479.19**	**547.81**	**-68.62**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*345.53*	*343.11*	*2.42*	*381.19*	*408.34*	*-27.15*	*439.52*	*492.81*	*-53.29*
4 करेंसी नोट प्रेस	4 Currency Note press	110.34	135.06	-24.72	138.94	181.60	-42.66	140.71	246.71	-106.00
5. बैंक नोट प्रेस	5 Bank Note press	88.34	80.15	8.19	95.58	86.78	8.80	127.83	90.85	36.98
6. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	6 Security Paper Mill	48.30	53.40	-5.10	44.90	49.96	-5.06	59.66	67.25	-7.59
7. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	7 India Security Press	79.50	59.50	20.00	83.38	70.00	13.38	88.58	68.00	20.58
8. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	8 Security Printing Press	19.05	15.00	4.05	18.39	20.00	-1.61	22.74	20.00	2.74
राजस्व विभाग	*Department Of Revenue*	*33.35*	*45.00*	*-11.65*	*38.33*	*55.00*	*-16.67*	*39.67*	*55.00*	*-15.33*
9. अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	9 Opium and Alkaloid Factories	33.35	45.00	-11.65	38.33	55.00	-16.67	39.67	55.00	-15.33
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**392.61**	**372.80**	**19.81**	**414.92**	**401.22**	**13.70**	**443.55**	**441.22**	**2.33**
10. आकाशवाणी	10 Akashvani	150.62	42.80	107.82	161.35	50.00	111.35	172.60	60.00	112.60
11. दूरदर्शन	11 Doordarshan	241.99	330.00	-88.01	253.57	351.22	-97.65	270.95	381.22	-110.27
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER**	**389.25**	**289.25**	**100.00**	**389.25**	**289.25**	**100.00**	**389.25**	**314.25**	**75.00**
12. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर	12 Badarpur Thermal Power Station	389.25	289.25	100.00	389.25	289.25	100.00	389.25	314.25	75.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**20.62**	**23.94**	**-3.32**	**20.25**	**23.37**	**-3.12**	**39.52**	**43.04**	**-3.52**
13.दीप स्तंभ और दीपपोत	13 Lighthouses & Lightships	20.62	23.94	-3.32	20.25	23.37	-3.12	39.52	43.04	-3.52
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**517.30**	**463.10**	**54.20**	**487.84**	**411.15**	**76.69**	**578.23**	**564.69**	**13.54**
14. ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाएं	14 Fuel Fabrication Facilities	140.00	173.76	-33.76	138.00	148.00	-10.00	154.30	185.30	-31.00
15. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	15 Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	69.73	18.88	50.85	65.06	14.36	50.70	74.73	23.14	51.59
16. ईंधन की विस्तृत सूची	16 Fuel Inventory	221.84	155.32	66.52	185.64	128.02	57.62	235.30	190.90	44.40
17. भारी पानी के पुंज प्रबंध	17 Heavy Water Pool Management	85.73	115.14	-29.41	99.14	120.77	-21.63	113.90	165.35	-51.45
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***4273.91***	***3960.39***	***313.52***	***4264.34***	***3964.50***	***299.84***	***4628.96***	***4476.26***	***152.70***

उपर्युक्त विवरण में राजस्व व्यय और रेलवे तथा दूरसंचार की प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं है ।

The above statement does not include the Revenue expenditure and receipts of Railways and Telecommunications.

आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय
NON PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY

विवरण
STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

विवरण	PARTICULARS	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश**	1. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises**	**63.75**	**17.00**	**5.00**
रक्षा मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Defence*	*22.00*	*17.00*	*5.00*
1.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	1.01. Bharat Dynamics Ltd	5.00	...	...
1.02 मझगांव डॉक लि०	1.02. Mazagaon Dock Ltd	10.00	10.00	5.00
1.03 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	1.03. Garden Reach Ship-Builders & Engineers	5.00	5.00	...
1.04 गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	1.04. Goa Shipyard Ltd	2.00	2.00	...
उद्योग मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Industry*	*41.75*	...	...
1.05 सीमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया	1.05. Cement Corporation of India	41.75	...	...
2. विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	2. Acquisition/Construction of Office Buildings for Embassies & Missions Abroad	43.00	28.95	28.95
3. विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए रिहायशी इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	3. Acquisition/Construction of Residential Buildings for Embassies & Missions Abroad	10.00	5.79	5.79
4. 9वीं कोटा समीक्षा के अंतर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अदायगी	4. Payment to IMF under 9th Quota Review	...	751.65	...
5. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में निवेश**	5. **Investments in International Financial Institutions**	**41.53**	**54.83**	**60.23**
5.01 आई बी आर डी	5.01. I.B.R.D	16.52	0.01	16.52
5.02 एशियाई विकास बैंक	5.02. Asian Development Bank	0.40	0.62	0.40
5.03 अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक/निधि	5.03. African Development Bank/Fund	9.67	10.93	12.60
5.04 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	5.04. International Finance Corporation	14.18	16.91	16.91
5.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	5.05. International Development Association	0.76	0.76	1.00
5.06 बहुपक्षीय निवेश गारंटी अभिकरण	5.06. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	...	25.60	12.80
6. सिक्कों के लिए धातुओं की खरीद	6. Purchase of Metals for Coins	35.39	58.11	46.56
7. करेंसी/बैंक नोट/सिक्योरिटी प्रैस और सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिलें	7. Currency/Bank Note/Security Press & Security Paper Mills	28.10	21.48	79.25
8. तट रक्षक संगठन के लिए जहाजों, पोतों, वायुयानों आदि का अधिग्रहण	8. Acquisition of Ships, Vessels, Aircrafts etc. for Coast Guard Organisation	139.70	139.70	143.16
9. पुलिस के लिए कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	9. Construction of office buildings for Police	117.38	123.88	143.38
10. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	10. Punjab Action Plan	77.66	77.66	61.22
11. पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी आवासों का निर्माण	11. Construction of residential accommodation for Police	22.00	27.50	36.00
12. भारत-बंगला देश सीमावर्ती निर्माण कार्य	12. Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	58.68	91.27	201.11
13. आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के लिए भवन/उपस्कर	13. Buildings/Equipments for Akashvani & Doordarshan	3.53	2.76	2.59
14. बी आर डी बी के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण	14. Construction of National High Ways through BRDB	68.41	84.76	96.00
15. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आवासीय भवनों का निर्माण	15. Construction of Residential Buildings by CPWD	49.90	61.09	81.88
16. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	16. Construction of Office Buildings by CPWD	51.50	63.65	75.10
17. परमाणु ऊर्जा	17. Atomic Energy	264.70	282.36	333.34
18. अन्य मदें	18. Other Items	56.07	32.98	73.04
जोड़	**Total**	**1131.30**	**1925.42**	**1472.60**

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(करोड़ रुपए0 (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
रसायन गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**	**17.72**	**103.83**	**85.00**
रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*2.72*	*26.09*	*18.50*
1. स्मिथ स्ट्रेनस्ट्रीट फार्मस्यूटिकल लि.	1. Smith Stainistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.72	2.97	0.50
2. बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	2. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	3.00	1.50
3. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	3. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.00	2.50	1.50
4. भारतीय ड्रग्स एवं फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	4. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.00	17.62	15.00
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilizers*	*15.00*	*77.74*	*66.50*
5. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि. क	5. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	7.50	27.50	27.50
6 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	6. Fertilizers Corporation of India	7.50	37.50	37.50
7. एम.यू.एल. ऋण गारंटी के लिए भा.उ.नि.	7. FCI for MUL Loan Guarantee	0.00	11.24	0.00
8. पी.डी.आई.एल.	8. Project and Development India Ltd.	0.00	1.50	1.50
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**79.00**	**53.00**	**65.00**
9. निवेश ऋणः	9. Investment loans:	79.00	53.00	65.00
9.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि.	9.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.02 भारत डाईनेमिक्स लि.	9.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	20.00	10.00	5.00
9.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लि.	9.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	25.00	25.00	25.00
9.04 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	9.04 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	3.00	3.00	5.00
9.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि.	9.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1.00	0.00	0.00
9.06 भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि.	9.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	15.00	0.00	10.00
9.07 मझगांव पत्तन लि.	9.07 Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	5.00	5.00	10.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**0.00**
10. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	10. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	10.00	10.00	0.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**155.83**	**165.83**	**330.47**
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*71.83*	*81.83*	*81.83*
11. नेशनल इनस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि.	11. National Instruments Ltd.	0.70	0.70	0.70
12. भारत आपथालमिक ग्लास लि.	12. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.40	1.40	1.40
13. भारतीय साईकिल निगम	13. Cycle Corporation of India	9.60	10.60	10.60
14. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकल निगम	14. National Bicycle Corporation of India	3.00	3.00	3.00
15. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	15. Scooters India Ltd.	11.45	12.95	12.95
16. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	16. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd..	11.35	11.35	11.35
17. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	17. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	8.05	9.05	9.05
18. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	18. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	3.50	7.00	7.00
19. भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	19. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	7.00	7.00	7.00
20.. भारत भारी उद्योग लि.	20. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	6.00	6.00	6.00
21 टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	21. Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd	4.50	5.50	5.50
22. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	22. Tyre Corporation of India	4.40	6.40	6.40
23. हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	23. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	0.48	0.48	0.48
24. भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन लि.	24. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.	0.40	0.40	0.40
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एंव ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Small Scale and Agro & Rural Industries*	*84.00*	*84.00*	*248.64*
25. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	25. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	84.00	84.00	248.64
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**12.30**	**12.30**	**14.00**
26. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स	26. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12.30	12.30	14.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**42.00**	**67.28**	**58.97**
27. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि.	27. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	6.00	18.00	15.00
28. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	28. Bird Group of Companies	1.00	14.28	7.00
29. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि.(वी.एस.पी)	29. Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (VSP)	33.50	33.50	33.47
30. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि. (इफिको सहित)	30. Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO)	1.50	1.50	3.50
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**26.76**	**82.26**	**41.01**
31 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	31. Delhi Transport Corporation	15.00	40.00	15.00
32. केन्द्रीय भारत जल परिवहन निगम	32. Central India Water Transport Corporation	0.01	6.00	6.00
33. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम	33. Indian Roads Construction Corporation	0.50	0.01	0.01
34. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	34. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	11.25	31.25	15.00
35. हुगली डॉक एण्ड पोर्ट इंजीनियर्स लि.	35. Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	0.00	5.00	5.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**93.09**	**93.09**	**120.86**
36. नार्थ इस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्टस डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	36. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	0.23	0.23	0.30

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए0 (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
37. नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन	37. National Textile Corporation	54.80	54.80	82.00
38. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	38. British India Corporation	1.50	1.50	2.00
39. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	39. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	26.25	26.25	26.25
40 एल्गिन मिल्स	40. Elgin Mills	7.87	7.87	7.87
41. कॉनपुर टेक्सटाइल मिल	41. Cawnpur Textile Mills	2.10	2.10	2.10
42. बर्ड जूट एंड एक्सपोर्ट लि.	42. Bird Jute and Export Limited	0.34	0.34	0.34
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**7.50**	**7.50**	**7.50**
43. आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम	43. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	7.50	7.50	7.50
संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**0.00**	**5.00**	**0.00**
44. नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि.	44. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	0.00	5.00	0.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**0.41**
45. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	45. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.41	0.41	0.41
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**444.61**	**600.50**	**723.22**

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण

NON-PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministries/Deptts.	बजट Budget 1992-93			संशोधित Revised 1992-93			बजट Budget 1993-94		
		अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य सरकारें	**STATE GOVERNMENTS**									
1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता *	1. Agriculture & Cooperation *	...	...	...	...	71.00	71.00	...	-155.00	-155.00
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
3. नागर विमानन	3. Civil Aviation	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.55	...	0.55
4. वित्त **	4. Finance **	2038.92	5700.00	7738.92	2097.95	4400.00	6497.95	1821.13	4500.00	6321.13
4.01 लघु बचत संग्रह के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को ऋण	4.01 Loan to state Govts. against small saving collection	...	5700.00	5700.00	...	4400.00	4400.00	...	4500.00	4500.00
4.02 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले अनुदान	4.02 Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	1864.33	...	1864.33	1923.41	...	1923.41	1646.59	...	1646.59
4.03 रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	4.03 Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00
4.04 भोपाल गैस त्रासदी कार्य योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान	4.04 Grant to Madhya Pradesh for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Action Plan	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45
4.05 अन्य	4.05 Others.	0.14	...	0.14	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09
5. गृह	5. Home Affairs	136.38	17.40	153.78	279.98	312.18	592.16	125.39	16.66	142.05
5.01 होमगार्ड	5.01 Home Guards	24.60	...	24.60	24.60	...	24.60	25.50	...	25.50
5.02 पुलिस	5.02 Police	29.50	...	29.50	181.32	...	181.32	29.50	...	29.50
5.03 विस्थापितों और प्रत्यावर्तियों का पुनर्वास	5.03 Rehabilitation of DPs and repatriates	54.45	...	54.45	46.21	...	46.21	50.68	...	50.68
5.04 जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	5.04 Modernisation of prison administration	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
5.05 अपराध-अपराधी सूचना प्रणाली	5.05 Crime - Criminal Information System	14.50	...	14.50	14.50	...	14.50	7.04	...	7.04
5.06 अन्य	5.06 Others	12.33	17.40	29.73	12.35	312.18	324.53	12.67	16.66	29.33
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	72.72	2.85	75.57	44.72	2.85	47.57	41.47	2.85	44.32
6.01 विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय के प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार	6.01 Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	60.00	...	60.00	37.00	...	37.00	34.00	...	34.00
6.02 अन्य	6.02 Others.	12.72	2.85	15.57	7.72	2.85	10.57	7.47	2.85	10.32
7. युवा कार्य और खेल	7. Youth Affairs & Sports	13.06	...	13.06	13.02	...	13.02	13.35	...	13.35
8. औद्योगिक विकास	8. Industrial Development									
8.01 पुनर्वासः मैसर्स अशोक पेपर मिल्स यूनिट की पुनः स्थापना के लिए असम सरकार को अनुदान	8.01 Rehabilitation : Grants to Assam Govt for revival of M/s Ashok Paper Mills Unit	20.08	...	20.08	20.08	...	20.08	...	...	...
9. जल-भूतल परिवहन	9. Surface Transport									
9.01 सड़कें	9.01 Roads	168.42	50.00	218.42	161.21	50.00	211.21	166.36	30.00	196.36
10. शहरी विकास	10. Urban Development	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	4.50	...	4.50
11. *अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग*	11. *Other Ministries/Departments*	*23.65*	*14.17*	*37.82*	*26.48*	*16.16*	*42.64*	*21.80*	*15.63*	*37.43*
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL- State Governments**	**2481.48**	**5784.42**	**8265.90**	**2651.69**	**4852.19**	**7503.88**	**2194.80**	**4410.14**	**6604.94**
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES**									
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	51.51	16.03	67.54	51.51	16.03	67.54	58.66	18.48	77.14
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	2. Other Ministries/Departments	1.48	...	1.48	0.84	...	0.84	0.83	...	0.83
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**TOTAL-Union Territories**	**52.99**	**16.03**	**69.02**	**52.35**	**16.03**	**68.38**	**59.49**	**18.48**	**77.97**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**GRAND TOTAL- NON PLAN**	**2534.47**	**5800.45**	**8334.92**	**2704.04**	**4868.22**	**7572.26**	**2254.29**	**4428.62**	**6682.91**
@ इसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से जारी की गई आर्थिक सहायताएं शामिल नहीं है।	@ Excludes subsidies released through State/UT Governments	220.41			558.17			231.50		

* इसमें (वसूलियों को घटाकर) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार शामिल है ।

* Includes short term loans for agricultural inputs (net of recoveries).

** इसमें अर्थोपाय अग्रिम शामिल नहीं है जो वसूलियों से प्रतिसंतुलित हो गए है ।

** Excludes ways and means advances matched by recoveries.

विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण
GRANTS AND LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 11
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**	**189.87**	**294.21**	**484.08**	**163.86**	**569.36**	**733.22**	**184.71**	**58.69**	**243.40**
1. **वाणिज्य**	**1. Commerce**	...	**250.00**	**250.00**	...	**518.00**	**518.00**	...	...	...
1.01 तकनीकी ऋण	1.01 Technical Credits *	...	250.00	250.00	...	518.00	518.00	...	...	...
2. **विदेश कार्य**	**2. External Affairs**	**173.92**	**16.01**	**189.93**	**146.26**	**35.01**	**181.27**	**167.11**	**15.02**	**182.13**
2.01 बंगला देश	2.01 Bangladesh	6.50	15.00	21.50	6.55	10.00	16.55	1.70	15.00	16.70
2.02 भूटान	2.02 Bhutan	92.00	1.00	93.00	65.00	10.01	75.01	92.00	0.01	92.01
2.03 नेपाल	2.03 Nepal	20.00	0.01	20.01	16.68	15.00	31.68	20.00	0.01	20.01
2.04 अफ्रीका	2.04 Africa	6.86	...	6.86	6.86	...	6.86	4.05	...	4.05
2.05 कम्बोडिया	2.05 Cambodia	0.01	...	0.01	2.80	...	2.80	0.01	...	0.01
2.06 मालदीव	2.06 Maldives	14.32	...	14.32	10.24	...	10.24	15.00	...	15.00
2.07 श्रीलंका	2.07 Sri Lanka	7.50	...	7.50	4.50	...	4.50	6.00	...	6.00
2.08 अन्य विकासशील देश	2.08 Other developing countries	26.73	...	26.73	33.63	...	33.63	28.35	...	28.35
3. **वित्त**	**3. Finance**	**14.85**	**28.20**	**43.05**	**16.50**	**16.35**	**32.85**	**16.50**	**43.67**	**60.17**
3.01 यू.एन.डी.पी को अंशदान	3.01 Contribution to U.N.D.P.	11.50	...	11.50	11.64	...	11.64	12.00	...	12.00
3.02 मारीशस	3.02 Mauritius	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.62	0.62
3.03 गुयाना	3.03 Guyana	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.80	1.80	...	...	...
3.04 श्रीलंका	3.04 Sri Lanka	...	15.00	15.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	13.00	13.00
3.05 वियतनाम	3.05 Vietnam	...	7.18	7.18	...	4.01	4.01	...	16.51	16.51
3.06 सूरीनाम	3.06 Surinam	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.00	1.00	...	3.50	3.50
3.07 मोजाम्बिक	3.07 Mozambique	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	...	...
3.08 सीरिया	3.08 Syria	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
3.09 अफगानिस्तान	3.09 Afghanistan	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.10 सेशल्स	3.10 Seychelles	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	0.01	0.01
3.11 मालदीव	3.11 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
3.12 मंगोलिया	3.12 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
3.13 मध्य एशियाई गणराज्य (कजकिस्तान, उजबेकिस्तान, किरगिस्तान, तुर्रमिंस्तान)	3.13 Central Asian Republics (Kazahkistan Uzbekistan, Kyrghyzstan, Turkmenistan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10. 00
3.14 अन्य देश	3.14 Other countries	3.35	...	3.35	4.86	...	4.86	4.50	...	4.50
4. **जल-भूतल परिवहन**	**4. Surface Transport**	**1.10**	...	**1.10**	**1.10**	...	**1.10**	**1.10**	...	**1.10**
4.01 बंगलादेश को सहायता	4.01 Assistance to Bangladesh	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***189.87***	***294.21***	***484.08***	***163.86***	***569.36***	***733.22***	***184.71***	***58.69***	***243.40***

* The payment of Rs. 222.70 crore in 1993-94 under technical credits is expected to be recovered during the same year - the net provision being nil.

• 1993-94 में तकनीकी ऋणों के तहत की जाने वाली 222.70 करोड़ रुपये की अदायगी का निवल व्यवस्था के शून्य होने से उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल होने की सम्भावना है।

खण्ड – III

आयोजना परिव्यय 1993-94

इस भाग में 1993-94 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विवरण 11 में मंत्रालय/विभागवार योजना आवंटन दिए गए हैं। विवरण 12 में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत, विकास क्षेत्रवार और विकास शीर्षवार, योजना परिव्यय दिए गए हैं। आगामी टिप्पणियों में वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, समूचे आयोजना-परिव्यय से है और इसमें बजट सहायता तथा आन्तरिक और बजटोत्तर साधन (आई.ई.बी.आर.) दोनों शामिल हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के कार्यनिष्पादन का और अधिक विश्लेषण कार्यनिष्पादन बजटों में दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे जिनका उस विकास व्यय से संबंध है।

1992-93 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1993-94 के आयोजना परिव्यय में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :

PART – III

PLAN OUTLAY 1993-94

This part depicts the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1993-94. Statement 12 gives plan allocations Ministry/Department-wise. Statement 13 gives Plan outlays by sectors of development and heads of development under the various sectors. In the notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budgetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/ Departments dealing with developmental expenditure.

The Central Plan outlay for 1993-94 compares with the outlay for 1992-93 as under:

(करोड़ रुपए *Rupees in Crores)*

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1993-94
केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	Budgetary support for Central Plan	18501.00	19634.23	23241.43
सरकारी उद्यमों के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर संसाधन	Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	29906.08	30084.84	40694.73
केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	**Central Plan Outlay**	**48407.08**	**49719.07**	**63936.16**
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए बजट में दर्शायी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans**	**16111.00**	**17338.56**	**18009.29**

कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां

फसल कार्य : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत सभी फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रमों तथा खाद्यान्न फसलों और वाणिज्यिक फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त निवेश पर बल दिया गया है, इन कार्यक्रमों के नाम हैः (1) एकीकृत चावल विकास कार्यक्रम (आई. पी. आर. डी.), (2) गेहूं के लिए विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, (3) मक्का एवं ज्वार बाजरा के लिए विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, (4) सघन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम (आई. सी. डी. पी.), (5) विशेष जूट उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस. जे. पी. पी.)। इन कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अन्तर्गत आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाकर तिलहन व दाल विकास तथा उद्यान कृषि फसल संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन, वर्षा-पोषित कृषि कार्यक्रम, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण, उर्वरक तथा बीज, पौधा संरक्षण, कृषि के औजार, सांख्यिकी और फसल बीमा आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 877.92 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

भूमि और जल संरक्षण : इस शीर्ष के अधीन किए गए परिव्यय में मुख्यतः इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को कम करने के लिए भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपाय, मिट्टी की नमी बनाए रखना और जलाशयों में गाद को रोकना और सिन्धु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में समन्वित जलक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध करना और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की सहायता से क्षारीय (ऊसर) भूमि का सुधार । वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 123.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

पशुपालन : पशु-विकास के सामान्य रूप से दो उद्देश्य है अर्थात् पहला, बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए जान्तव प्रोटीन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना और दूसरा, कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त पशु-शक्ति प्रदान करना है । वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 79.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसमें यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

डेरी विकास : इस शीर्ष में मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति-III कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की वस्तु सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (आई.डी.ए.) से ऋण सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (आई.बी.आर.डी.)से ऋण और राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 80 लाख ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादक परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाना है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत दूध का उत्पादन करने वाली 258 दुग्ध शालाएं शामिल होंगी जिनका उनकी दुग्ध-उत्पादन की संभाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है। इसमें

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry : The major thrust under this head is on all the crop oriented programmes while ensuring adequate investment flows for increasing production and productivity of food grain crops and commercial crops such as (1) Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD), (2) Special Foodgrains Production Programme for wheat, (3) Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Maize & Millets, (4) Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP), (5) Special Jute Production Programme (SJPP). These programmes are proposed to be continued and strengthened. The provision also includes outlay for Technology Mission on Oilseed and Pulses Development and Horticulture Crops through adoption of modern technologies, rainfed farming programmes, extension and training, fertilizers and seeds, plant protection, agricultural implements, statistics and crop insurance etc. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.877.92 crores.

Soil and Water Conservation : The outlay under this head is provided for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchments of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil moisture and preventing siltation in reservoirs, and integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin, and for reclamation of alkali (Usar) soils under Centrally Sponsored Programme and also with EEC assistance. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.123.00 crores.

Animal Husbandry : Development of livestock in general has a two-fold objective, i.e., first, to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the growing population, and second to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agricultural production. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 79.50 crores including provision for E.E.C. assisted project.

Dairy Development: This head mainly provides for Operation Flood III Programme, which is being implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community, credit assistance from International Development Agency (IDA), loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)and internal resources of the National Dairy Development Board. The project is intended to benefit 8 million rural milk-producer families. The project will cover 258 milk sheds identified on the basis of their potential for milk production. It also includes provision for Technology Mission on

डेरी विकास संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी (टी.एम.डी.डी.) कार्यक्रम, स्विस की सहायता-प्राप्त उत्तरी केरल डेरी परियोजना (एन.के.डी.पी.), दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना, आपरेशन फ्लड-III से भिन्न क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत डेरी विकास परियोजना के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 258.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

मीन उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग ताजा पानी और खारा पानी जलकृषि को बढ़ावा देने, मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाहों और अवतरण केन्द्रों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने, तटीय मीन उद्योग के विकास, मीन उद्योग विनियमन अधिनियम लागू करने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देने और विश्व बैंक सहायता-प्राप्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय झींगा मछली और मीनपालन परियोजना एकक के लिए किया जाता है। मीन उद्योग सहकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने, अन्तर्देशीय मछली विपणन के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं विकसित करने और मछुआरों के कल्याण संवर्धन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप भी इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आवंटित धनराशियों में से पूरे किए जाते हैं। 1993-94 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 116.00 करोड़ रुपए है।

वानिकी और वन्य जीवन : वर्ष 1993-94 के परिव्यय में 233.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की योजनाओं, एकीकृत मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं, सामाजिक वनपालन और वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनः प्रजनन के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। इसमें जनजाति विकास, वन्य जीवन संरक्षण तथा प्रबंध तथा राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और पक्षी-विहारों का विकास तथा संरक्षण तथा टाईगर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भी व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है।

बागान : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग चाय, काफी, रबड़ तथा मसालों जैसे निर्यात-प्रधान बागानों के विकास के लिये किया जाता है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 71.78 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारण : इस परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैं:

(i) खाद्य, कृषि उत्पाद और अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के संबंध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम में निवेश;

(ii) छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए भाण्डागारण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं हेतु ग्रामीण गोदामों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना, ताकि वे घबराहट में शीघ्र बिक्री न करें;

(iii) फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन;

(iv) अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन; तथा

(v) वनस्पति तेल एवं वसा तथा तिलहन एवं तेलों के विषय में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम।

1993-94 के लिए 74.83 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है।

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा: फसल कार्य, पशु विज्ञान, मीन उद्योग, मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण, वानिकी, कृषि विस्तार आदि क्षेत्रों में जारी अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों और आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नए कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1993-94 के लिए 49.95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 105.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिए कृषि ऋण देने के लिए 100.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सहकारिता : इस परिव्यय में निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है: सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं, कम विकसित राज्य, सहकारिता विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, संस्थाओं की इमारतों के लिये सहकारी विकास योजना, सहकारिता की दृष्टि से पिछड़े राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में संस्थाओं के लिये विशेष योजना, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों के लिये योजना, सहकारी ऋण ढांचों के रूप में विकास के लिये विस्तृत योजना, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि। 1993-94 के लिए 235.85 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अन्य कृषि-संबंधी कार्यक्रम : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए परिव्यय में 11.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कृषि विपणन को सुधारने, बाजार-अनुसंधान, जांच, मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रण संबंधी उपाय करने और कृषि विपणन केन्द्र को सहायता देने के लिए है।

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 834.00 करोड़ रुपए हैं (टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. 13.00 करोड़ रुपए, डी.पी.ए.पी. 77.00 करोड़ रुपए, डी.डी.पी. 75.00 करोड़ रुपए। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.आर.डी.पी.) एक प्रमुख गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम है जो आर्थिक सहायता और ऋण के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों के लिए आय उपार्जन परिसंपत्तियों की व्यवस्था करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा

Dairy Development (TMDD), Swiss-assisted North Kerala Dairy Project (NKDP), Delhi Milk Scheme and Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-operation Flood III, hilly and backward areas. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.258.00 crores.

Fisheries: The outlay provided under the head is utilised for promotion of freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture, providing assistance for construction of fishery harbours and landing centres, development of coastal marine fisheres, assistance to states for enforcing the Marine Fishing Regulations Act and the Central Project Unit for shrimp and fish culture under the World Bank assisted programme. Activities relating to imparting training to fishery operatives, developing infrastructural facilities for inland fish marketing and promoting welfare of fishermen are also met out the funds allocated under this head. The outlay approved for 1993-94 is Rs. 116.00 crores.

Forestry and Wild Life: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 233.00 crores. The outlay includes schemes of National Wastelands Development Board, Integrated Soil and Water Conservation schemes, social forestry, forest conservation, development and regeneration. It will also cover tribal development, conservation and management of wildlife including development and conservation of National Parks and Sanctuaries and Project Tiger.

Plantations: The outlay under this head is utilised for development of export oriented industries, such as tea, coffee, rubber and spices. The outlay for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs.71.78 crores.

Food, Storage and Warehousing: The outlay includes :

(i) investment in Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in connection with storage of food, agricultural produce and other notified commodities ;

(ii) establishment of national grid of rural godowns for storage requirements of agricultural produce by small/marginal farmers to avoid distress sale by them;

(iii) fruit and vegetable processing;

(iv) research, training and evaluation; and

(v) vegetable oils and fats and research & development programme in oil seeds & oils.

Outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.74.83 crores.

Agricultural Research and Education: Keeping in view the ongoing research programmes in the field of Crop Husbandry, Animal Sciences, Fisheries, Soil and Water Conservation, Forestry, Agricultural Extension etc. and the new programmes in the various sectors in the context of the Eighth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 249.95 crores has been envisaged for 1993-94

Agricultural Financial Institutions : The outlay for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs.105.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.100.00 crores for NABARD, for providing agricultural credit and Rs.5.00 crores for Regional Rural Banks.

Co-operation: The provision includes outlay for assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions, in under-developed States, Cooperative Development Corporation, National Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Cooperative and Development Scheme for institution building, special scheme for the institutions in cooperatively weaker States/Union Territories, scheme for cooperative societies set-up for Scheduled Castes- Scheduled Tribes, comprehensive scheme for development in terms of cooperative credit structure, Land Development Banks etc. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.235.85 crores.

Other Agricultural Programmes: Outlay of Rs.11.00 crores for 1993-94 is for improving agricultural marketing, taking up market research, investigation, standardisation and quality control measures and assisting Centre for Agricultural Marketing.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development: The total central outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 834.00 crores. (TRYSEM : Rs.13.00 crores, DPAP: Rs.77.00 crores, DDP: Rs.75.00 crores). The integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major poverty alleviation programmes taken up by the Government to tackle rural poverty by providing income generating assets to families below poverty line through a mix of subsidy and loan. The total outlay for

प्रारम्भ किया गया था। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के संबंध में कुल परिव्यय 630.00 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है जिसमें ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

ग्रामीण युवक आत्म नियोजन प्रशिक्षण (टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम.) के अंतर्गत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों के युवकों को तकनीकी कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा वेतन वाले रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वजीफे और औजारों के किट निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते हैं। टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के तकनीकी संस्थान और स्वैच्छिक संगठन, जो टी.आर.वाई.ई.एस.एम. के लाभानुभोगियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं, को सहायता देने की भी एक योजना है। केन्द्रीय संस्थान शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त करते हैं जबकि अन्य संस्थानों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से बराबर का अंश प्राप्त होता है।

सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम एक एकीकृत क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जो सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति को खत्म करने और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बहाल करने व बनाए रखने के लिए दीर्घावधिक उपाय के रूप में तैयार किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों को भूमि-विकास, मृदा की नमी का संरक्षण, जल संसाधन विकास तथा परियोजना-क्षेत्रों में वनरोपण तथा चरागाह के रूप में वनस्पति आच्छादित करके प्राप्त किया जाएगा। यह कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में है और इसके अंतर्गत होने वाला व्यय 50 : 50 के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाएगा।

मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम पूर्णरूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बालू डिब्बा स्थिरीकरण, कवचपट्टी वनरोपण, वानिकी तथा जल संसाधन विकास के माध्यम से रेगिस्तान के फैलाव और मरुभूमि बनने की प्रक्रिया पर नियंत्रण रखना तथा क्षेत्र का पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बनाए रखना है।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : जवाहर रोजगार योजना के केन्द्रीय अंश में वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 3306.00 करोड़ रुपए है। यह योजना वर्ष 1989-90 में पहले के दो कार्यक्रमों – ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को मिलाकर शुरु की गई थी और तब से इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार देना है। जवाहर रोजगार योजना के गौण उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आर्थिक आधारभूत-ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करना, और ग्रामीण निर्धनों के पक्ष में उनके सीधे और निरंतर लाभों के लिए परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है। जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत व्यय के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों का हिस्सा 80:20 है। योजना के अंतर्गत, जिला और गांव के हिस्से की निधियों के संबंध में कार्यान्वियन के लिए जिम्मेदारी क्रमशः डी.आर.डी.ए./जिला परिषद और ग्राम पंचायत की है। जे.आर.वाई. के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देश में कुल ग्रामीण निर्धनों और किसी एक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण निर्धनों के अनुपात के आधार पर आवंटित की जाती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रत्येक जिले में निर्धारित क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यवस्था करके आवंटित राशियां जो 80 प्रतिशत से कम न हों, जिले में ग्राम पंचायतों को वितरित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। शेष 20 प्रतिशत राशियों का अन्तः-ब्लाक/ग्राम निर्माण कार्यों के लिए जिला स्तर पर उपयोग किया जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, इस कार्यक्रम के तहत संसाधनों का 6 प्रतिशत इन्दिरा आवास योजना के लिए रखा गया है। इसके अलावा जे.आर.वाई. के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों का 20 प्रतिशत मिलियन वैल स्कीम (एम.डब्ल्यू.एस.) के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है। जे.आर.वाई. के अन्तर्गत कामगारों को अदा की जाने वाली मजदूरी वही न्यूनतम मजदूरी है जैसा कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में निर्धारित की गई है।

भूमि सुधार: वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए अनुमोदित 35.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का परिव्यय राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के राजस्व प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाने और सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्र मे आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी शामिल करने और निपटान संबंधी कार्य के लिए स्टाफ तैयार करने और अनुरक्षण, भूमि संबंधी रिकार्डों को अद्यतन बनाने, कृषि संबंधी अध्ययन तथा भूमि रिकार्डों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए रखा गया है। इसके अलावा, कृषि संबंधी अध्ययनों के लिए चुनींदा संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है चूंकि ऐसे अध्ययन उपचारात्मक उपायों के लिए, भूमि सुधार नीतियों के मूल्यांकन में मदद करते हैं।

अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 53.50 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें 17.00 करोड़ रुपए डी.डब्ल्यू.सी.आर.ए. प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं (12.59 करोड़ रुपए), ग्रामीण विकास में स्वैच्छिक कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना (6.46 करोड़ रुपए), गरीबी-विरोधी कार्यक्रमों के लाभानुभोगियों का संगठन (1.29 करोड़ रुपए), जन-संचार (0.32 करोड़ रुपए), पंचायत विकास और प्रशिक्षण (1.28 करोड़ रुपए) और विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास एक विशेष नई योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य संगठनात्मक सहायता के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को आय देने वाली गतिविधियों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का दृष्टिकोण सामूहिक है और इसके अंतर्गत

IRDP in 1993-94 is Rs.630.00 crores which includes provision for strengthening Block level administration.

Under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), rural youth from families below the poverty line are provided with technical skills in order to enable them to take up self or wage employment. Stipends and free tool kits are provided to the trainees. There is also a scheme under TRYSEM for providing assistance to technical institutions belonging to Central and State Governments and voluntary organisations which provide training to TRYSEM beneficiaries. Central institutions get 100% grant while all other institutions receive matching share from the Centre and the State Governments.

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is an integrated area development programme conceived as a long-term measure for achieving drought-proofing and restoration and maintenance of ecological balance in drought prone areas. The objectives of the programme are sought to be achieved through land shaping and development, soil moisture conservation, water resources development and afforestation and pastures in the project areas. The programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is shared equally by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

The Desert Development Programme, a Central Sector scheme is entirely funded by the Central Government. The objectives of the programme are to control advancement of the desert and process of desertification, and maintaining the ecological balance of the area through sand-dune stabilisation, shelterbelt plantation, afforestation and water resources development.

Rural Employment : The total outlay for 1993-94 in the Central share for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is Rs. 3306.00 crores. The Yojana was launched during the year 1989-90 after merging the erstwhile programmes of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) - and since then it is being continued with the primary objective of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objectives of JRY are strengthening rural infrastructure and also creation of assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The expenditure under the JRY is shared between the Centre and the States on 80 : 20 basis. The Central assistance under JRY is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Under the Yojana, the responsibility for implementation in respect of the district and village share of funds has been vested with the concerned DRDAs/ZPs and the village panchayats respectively. Under the Yojana, not less than 80% of the funds allocated to each district after providing for earmarked sectors, have been envisaged to be distributed to the village panchayats in the district. The balance 20% funds could be utilised at the district level for inter-block/village works. At the national level, 6% of the resources under the programme have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana. In addition, 20% of the resources under the JRY have been earmarked for the Million Well Scheme (MWS). The wages payable to the workers under the JRY are the minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

Land Reforms : The approved outlay of Rs.35.50 crores for 1993-94 is intended to strengthen the land revenue administration of States/UTs and induction of modern technology in the field of survey and settlement staff, preparation and maintenance and updating of land records, agrarian studies and computerisation of land records. In addition, financial assistance is provided to selected institutions for conducting agrarian studies as these studies help in appraisal of land reforms policies for corrective measures.

Other Rural Development Programmes : The total Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 53.50 crores. This includes Rs.17.00 crores for DWCRA training Schemes (Rs.12.59 crores), promotion of voluntary action in rural development (Rs6.46 crores), Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-Poverty Programmes (Rs.1.29 crores), Publicity/ Communication (Rs.0.32 crore), Panchayat Development and training (Rs.1.28 crores) and roads in special problem areas (Rs.2.00 crores). Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is a special scheme which seeks to provide assistance for income-generating activities to women alongwith organisation support. The programme has a group approach and has provision for

समर्थनकारी सेवाएं प्रदान करने की भी व्यवस्था है । एक समूह को परिक्रामी निधि, बच्चों की देखभाल आदि के लिए एक समय पर अनुदान के रूप में 15,000 रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध होती है । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा यूनिसेफ द्वारा बराबर की हिस्सेदारी के हिसाब से किया जाता है।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण

बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई : बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं को तैयार करने तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धन के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह, नदी बेसिन क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त प्रमुख हाईड्रोलोजिकल केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अनुसंधान एवं अन्य गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । 1993-94 के लिए 35.66 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाएगी ।

लघु सिंचाई : 1993-94 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 48.00 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं : (i) हाइड्रोजियोलोजिकल सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से भूमि-जल विकास और केन्द्रीय भूमि-जल बोर्ड द्वारा अन्वेषण, (ii) सूखा-प्रभावित राज्यों को सहायता; (iii) भूमि जल को पुनः चालू करने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता; (iv) पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत संसाधनों की जांच एवं विकास; (v) राज्यों में लघु सिंचाई के कार्यक्रमों के अध्ययन के लिए मूल्यांकन; (vi) लघु सिंचाई आंकड़ों का यौक्तिकीकरण; (vii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल-आपूर्ति पर आधारित सौर-ऊर्जा के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं और (viii) सतही जल एम आई योजनाओं की आयोजना और रूपरेखा के लिए हाईड्रोलोजिकल आंकड़े तैयार करना।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फार्म संबंधी विकास कार्यों को तैयार करने, उनकी योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन करने और पर्यवेक्षण तथा टोपो-ग्राफिकल भूमि और हवाई सर्वेक्षण, वेयर बन्दी, प्रशिक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान तथा ऋण दिए जाते हैं। भूमि को समतल बनाने और उसे आकार में लाने, खेतों में नालियों और नालों का निर्माण करने, जल छिड़काव और ड्रिप सिंचाई के लिए आई. आर. डी. पी. पद्धति के आधार पर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर अनुदान/ऋण दिया जाता है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नाबार्ड द्वारा रखे जा रहे 'विशेष ऋण खाते' में केन्द्र सरकार का अंशदान भी शामिल है। 1993-94 के लिए 115.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी : इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 76.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के तीन वर्गों के लिए है : (i) बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन जिनका विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है ; (ii) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को सहायता और (iii) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही बागा-चितौनी रेल एवं सड़क पुल की परियोजना लागत के लिए जल संसाधन मंत्रालय का हिस्सा (3.25 करोड़ रुपए) । इन कार्यक्रमों में बाढ़ से संबंधित आंकड़ों को सुव्यवस्थित रूप से इकट्ठा करना, बारीकी से मानीटरिंग कार्य तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा स्थापित बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी और चेतावनी केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी करना और चेतावनी देना, इंडो-बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित योजनाएं, मास्टरआयोजना तैयार करने के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड, गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए मास्टर आयोजना तैयार करने के लिए गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग, नेपाल और भूटान की संयुक्त नदियों पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण और जांच। इसके अतिरिक्त 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए आसाम सरकार को और उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा बेसिन के अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़-रोधन कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में भूमि-कटाव रोकने और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए तथा कोसी उच्च बांध परियोजना के सर्वेक्षण एवं जांच कार्य के लिए प्रावधान भी इसमें किया गया है।

ऊर्जा

विद्युत : 1993-94 के लिए 7461.46 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जो कि मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम (2261.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली विद्युत निगम (1375.00 करोड़ रुपए), दामोदर घाटी निगम (371.00 करोड़ रुपए), उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम (359.00 करोड़ रुपए), विद्युत वित्त निगम (120.00 करोड़ रुपए) नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम (510.00 करोड़ रुपए), टिहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम (300.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय विद्युत ग्रिड निगम (829.00 करोड़रुपए) नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड (233.00 करोड़ रुपए) और विद्युत विभाग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की अन्य स्कीमें/कार्यक्रमों (122.50 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

supporting services also. The assistance available to a group is Rs. 15,000 as a one-time grant for revolving fund, child care etc. The scheme is funded on equal sharing basis by Central Government, State Government and UNICEF.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and medium irrigation : The outlay under this sector is meant for survey and investigation, data collection, establishment of additional key hydrological stations in river basins, research and other activities for building up the infrastructural facilities and upgrading technology needed for major and medium irrigation sector. The total outlay of Rs.35.66 crores for 1993-94 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor irrigation : The total outlay in 1993-94 is Rs.48.00 crores. The programmes that are to be implemented under this sector include :- (i) Ground water development through hydro-geological surveys and exploration by the Central Ground Water Board; (ii) Assistance to drought affected States; (iii) Assistance to States for ground water recharge; (iv) Investigation & development of ground water resources in Eastern Sector; (v) Evaluation studies of minor irrigation programmes in states; (vi) Rationalisation of minor irrigation statistics; (vii) Pilot Projects for solar energy based water supply in rural areas and (viii) generation of hydrological data for planning and designing of Surface Water M.I. Schemes.

Command Area Development Programme : Under this programme, grants and loans are given to State Governments for preparation planning, implementation and supervision of on-farm development works for topographical soil and aerial survey warabandi, training and evaluation studies, etc. Grants/loans are also given on matching basis for subsidy of loans to small and marginal farmers on the IRDP pattern for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation. Central Government's contribution to 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD is also included under this programme. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 115.00 crores.

Flood Control and Drainage: The outlay of Rs.76.05 crores under this sector is for three categories of programmes: (i) flood control schemes/programmes that are implemented by various organisations under the control of this Ministry; (ii) assistance to various States for flood control and anti-sea erosion works; and (iii) share of Ministry of Water Resources for the cost of construction of Bagha-Chitauni rail-cum-road bridge project to be implemented by Ministry of Railway (Rs.3.25 crores). The programme includes systematic collection of data on floods, close monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warnings through the network of flood forecasting and warning centres established by the Central Water Commission and also the schemes approved by the Indo-Bangla Desh Joint River Commission, Brahmaputra Board for preparation of Master Plan, Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparation of Master Plan for flood control in Ganga Basin and Survey and Investigation of Flood Control Projects on rivers common with Nepal and Bhutan. A provision has also been made in the Budget estimates 1993-94 for assistance to Government of Assam for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley, and assistance for flood proofing programme in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States. Provision has also been made for critical anti-erosion and flood control works in Ganga Basin States and survey and investigation of Kosi High Dam Project.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.7461.46 crores,which is mainly for schemes of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs.2261.00 crores), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.1375.00 crores), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.371.00 crores), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs.359.00 crores), Power Finance Corporation (Rs.120.00 crores), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.510.00 crores) Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (Rs.300.00 crores), Power Grid Corporation of India (Rs.829.00 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., (Rs.233.00 crores) and other schemes/programmes of the Department of Power and Central Electricity Authority (Rs.122.50 crores).

तापीय और पन बिजली उत्पादन और संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनें : इसमें राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 900.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह व्यवस्था इसके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए 2281.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए है : सिंगरौली चरण-I और II(2000 मेगावाट), कोरबा चरण-I और II (2100 मेगावाट), रामगुडम चरण I और II (1100 मेगावाट), फरक्का चरण-I, II और III(2100 मेगावाट), कहलगांव चरण-I (840 मेगावाट), एन. सी. टी. पी. पी. (दादरी)-(840 मेगावाट), तलचर चरण-I(1000 मेगावाट), सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, कवास (645 मेगावाट), अन्ता (413 मेगावाट) और औरैया (652 मेगावाट) तथा दादरी (817 मेगावाट)-गैस आधारित केन्द्र गांधार गैस-I (650 मेगावाट) और नवीकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण योजनाएं। इसमें 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भी शामिल है जिसमें 2.00 करोड़ रुपए चरण-II (210 मेगावाट), 2.00 करोड़ रुपए चरण-III (210 मेगावाट) जो व्यावसायिक प्रचालन के अधीन हैं, 6.00 करोड़ रुपए इन संयंत्रों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण, 8.00 करोड़ रुपए राख के कुण्ड हेतु भूमि के लिए और 2.00 करोड़ रुपए अग्नि सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली विद्युत निगम को निम्नलिखित के 1375 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता के लिए 325 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है : दुलहस्ती (390 मेगावाट) चमेरा (540 मेगावाट), उरी (480 मेगावाट), टनकपुर (3 x 40 मेगावाट), सलाल- II (3 x 115 मेगावाट), रनगिट (60 मेगावाट)-पनबिजली परियोजनाएं और धौलीगंगा की नई परियोजनाएं और सवालकोट और इसके साथ-साथ नई पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए।

राष्ट्रीय विद्युत ग्रिड निगम को उसके 829 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय मे बजटीय सहायता, देने के लिए 214 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं जो इनके लिए हैं—चालू लाइनें और विद्युत ग्रिड निगम द्वारा एनटीपीसी, एनएचपीसी और एनईईपीसीओ से अधिगृहीत नई पारेषण लाइनें एवं अन्तः क्षेत्रीय लाइनें तथा अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टेज, उच्च वोल्टेज सीधे करेंट वाली पारेषण लाइनें और सहायक उपकेन्द्रों की स्थापना तथा भार प्रेषण एवं संचार सुविधाओं का निर्माण।

अन्य व्यवस्था में सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के विद्युत घटक में मध्य प्रदेश के अंश में संसाधनों में अन्तर के लिए भारत सरकार के अंशदान के रूप में 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजीगत व्यय, काठलगुरी गैस आधारित उत्पादन परियोजना, कोपली विस्तार और केमेंग एचई परियोजनाएं, अगरतला गैस विद्युत परियोजना और संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनों के लिए उत्तर पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम के लिए 225.00 करोड़ रुपए, चुने हुई तापीय और पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण, तापीय और पन-बिजली उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम इकाइयों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण तथा पारेषण और वितरण स्कीमों के लिए विद्युत वित्त निगम को इक्विटी सहायता के रूप में 120.00 करोड़ रुपए, नाथ्पा झाकनी विद्युत निगम के लिए 160.00 करोड़ रुपए और टेहरी पन विकास निगम के लिए 100.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें : क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए समीप की विद्युत प्रणालियों को जोड़ने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए 6.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि अन्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण होगा और जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को समुचित और कुशलतापूर्वक बिजली की सप्लाई मिलेगी।

क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र : पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों-उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थापना संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए की गई है । इससे क्षेत्र में उत्पादन और पारेषण सुविधाओं के अधिकतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में राज्य प्रणाली की गतिविधियों के बीच समन्वय करने में सुविधा होगी । इसके लिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर क्षेत्रीय भार पारेषण केन्द्रों की गतिविधियों को समन्वित करने के लिए नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय भार पारेषण केन्द्र के लिए 45 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। 14.34 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए की गई है।

अनुसंधान और विकास : बहुत से संस्थान जैसे केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, विद्युत इंजीनियरों की प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी, हाटलाइन ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान-बिजली की आधारभूत और अनुप्रायोगिक-दोनों प्रकार की समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण संबंधी कई पहलुओं के संबंध में भी प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ।इस प्रयोजन के लिए 41.00 करोड़रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण और अन्य कार्यक्रम : उर्जा संरक्षण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 50 लाख रुपए ऊर्जा प्रबन्ध के लिए शामिल हैं। ताप बिजली घरों के बेहतर निष्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, टी एंड डी हानियों को कम करने की प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

प्रशिक्षण : विद्युत क्षेत्र के कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण और विद्युत क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण समिति, हाट लाइन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा प्रायोजित किया जाता है। कुल

Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines : Provision of Rs.900.00 crores has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.2281.00 crores for Singrauli Stages I & II (2000MW), Korba Stages I & II (2100 MW) Ramagundam Stages I & II (1100 MW), Farakka Stages I , II & III (2100 MW), Kahalgoan Stage I (840 MW), NCTPP (Dadri)-(840 MW), Talcher Stage I (1000 MW) Super Thermal Power Stations; Kawas (645 MW), Anta (413 MW) and Auraiya (652 MW) and Dadri (817 MW)- gas based stations, Gandhar Gas-I (650 MW) and renovation and modernisation schemes. This also includes a provision of Rs.20.00 crores for Badarpur Thermal Power Project comprising Rs.2.00 crores for Stage-II (210 MW), Rs.2.00 crores for Stage-III (210 MW), which are under commercial operation, Rs.6.00 crores for renovation & modernisation of these Plants, Rs.8.00 crores for land for ash pond and Rs.2.00 crores for fire protection system.

A budget provision of Rs.325.00 crores has been provided for National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.1375 crores for ongoing projects viz. Dulhasti (390 MW) Chamera-I (540 MW), Uri (480 MW), Tanakpur (3 x 40 MW), Salal II (3 x 115 MW) Rangit (60 MW), Hydro-electric projects and new projects of Dhauliganga and Sawalkot, as well as investigations of new hydro electric projects.

A budgetary support of Rs.214 crores is meant for Power Grid Corporation of India to support its plan outlay of Rs.829 crores for ongoing as well as new transmission lines taken over by Power Grid Corporation from NTPC, NHPC and NEE P CO and inter regional links and for laying Extra Hight Volage (EHV), High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission system and associated substations as well as construction of load despatch and communication facilities.

Other provisions include capital expenditure of Rs. 30.00 crores as Government of India's contribution to the resources gap in the share of Madhya Pradesh in the power component of Sardar Sarovar Project, Rs.225.00 crores for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation for Kathalguri gas based generation project, Kopli Extension and Kemeng HE Project, Agartala Gas Power Project, Rs.120.00 crores as equity support to Power Finance Corporation to finance the selected thermal & hydro projects, renovation & modernisation of thermal & hydro power generating programmes/ units and transmission & distribution schemes, Rs.160.00 crores for Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation and Rs.100 crores for Tehri Hydro Development Corporation.

Inter-State Transmission Lines: A provision of Rs.6.60 crores has been made for centraly sponsored inter-state transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid, which will enable reliable and efficient supply of power to the consumers.

Regional Load Despatch Stations: Five Regional Load Despatch stations for the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North - Eastern Regions are being established for the operation and control of respective regional grids. This will also facilitate coordination between the activities of the State system in the respective regions with a view to ensure optimum utilisation of generation and transmision facilities in the region. This includes a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs for a National Load Despatch Centre at New Delhi to coordinate the activities of the regional load despatch centres on an All India basis. A provision of Rs.14.34 lakhs has been made for Regional load despatch stations.

Research and Development : A number of institutes such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Power Engineers' Training Society, Hotline Training Centre, Power System Training Institute, are engaged in research on power problems, fundamental as well as applied, as also in imparting training in respect of several aspects of the operation and maintenance of power stations. A provision of Rs.41.00 crores has been provided for this purpose.

Energy Conservation and Other Programme: Provision of Rs.8.00 crores is made for schemes relating to conservation of energy including Rs.50 lakhs for Energy Management, Rs. 2.00 crores for incentive schemes for better performance of thermal power stations, Rs. 2.00 crores for incentive schemes for reduction of T & D losses.

Training : Training of Power Sector personnel and research in Power Sector is conducted by Power Engineers Training Society (PETS), Hot Line Training Centre (HLTC) and Power system Training

प्रावधान 9.40 करोड़रुपए (8.00 करोड़ रुपए पीईटी के लिए, 0.84 करोड़ रुपए एचएलटीसीके लिए और 0.56 करोड़ रुपए पीएसटीआई के लिए) है।

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत : 1993-94 के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल अनमोदित परिव्यय 943.57 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें से 959.96 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, काकरापार परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, कैगा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना I और II, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, इकाई III और IVको समर्थन देने हेतु न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम के लिए तथा 235 मे.वा.ई. नई परियोजनाओं (कैगा IIIसे IV) के लिए है। 959.66 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय में एन पी सी तथा डी ए ई की सहायक परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। एन पी सी की सहायक परियोजनाएं तारापुर और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घरों में सुधार, 500 मे.वा.ई. और 235 मे.वा.इ. रिएक्टरों का विकास और अन्य बुनियादी कार्य हैं। डीएई परियोजनाओं जिनके लिए 16.39 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है, के अंतर्गत कालपक्कम में वेस्ट अम्मोनिलाइजेशन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। ककड़पुर में पर्यावरणात्मक सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशाला, तारापुर में ठोस भण्डारण निगरानी सुविधा, एकत्रित हो गए फालतू उत्पादों के लिए गोदाम का निर्माण और कलपक्कम में प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर।

पेट्रोलियम : वर्ष 1993-94 में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के लिए 12113.81 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित आयोजना परिव्यय जिसमें पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र के लिए 11523.81 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है। कच्चे तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस (प्राकृतिक गैस के लाने ले जाने सहित) के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए 9315 करोड़ रुपए, और (1) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिष्करण और विपणन के लिए 2208.81 करोड़ रुपए और (2) तेलशोधक कारखानों की पेट्रोरसायन परियोजनाओं के लिए 549.75 करोड़ रुपए और इंजीनियरिंग एककों के लिए 40.25 करोड़ रुपए हैं। 1993-94 के आयोजना परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण 11847.42 करोड़ रुपए के आंतरिक और बजटेतर साधनों और 266.35 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन द्वारा किया जाएगा। (3) तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैसआयोग के लिए 1993-94 का आयोजना परिव्यय 8610 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें सर्वेक्षण, ड्रिलिंग के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। (4) ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए 280 करोड़ रुपए अनुमोदित किए गए हैं। इसमें असम, अरूणाचल प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर तट आदि में समर्थन उपस्कर और सुविधाएं, ड्रिलिंग और सर्वेक्षण की व्यवस्था शामिल है। (5) भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 850 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें किए गए प्रावधानों में बीजापुर में एलपीजी संयंत्र, बंबई शहर में गैस वितरण आदि जैसी परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। (6) भारतीय तेल निगम (1400. करोड़ रुपए)। गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त अनुषंगी प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं, डिग्बोई रिफाइनरी, कांडला-भटिंडा उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, करनाल रिफाइनरीआदि के आधुनिकीकरण जैसी परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियों की आवश्यकता है। (7) एचपीसीएल (125 करोड़ रुपए)। ल्यूब आधार स्टाक विस्तारण सुविधाओं जैसी परियोजनाों तथा बहुत-सी नई योजनाओं के लिए धनराशियों की अतिरिक्त जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए है। (8) नए एलपीजी बोटलिंग संयंत्रों, रिफाइनरी में किरोसीन के लिए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद टैंकेज, आदि स्कीमों के लिए पीसीएल (132 करोड़ रुपए), (9) कावेरी बेसिन में आसवन सुविधा, ल्यूब विस्तार परियोजना आदि के लिए मद्रास रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (250 करोड़ रुपए), (10) कोचीन रिफाइनरी की डिबोटल नैकिंग, एमटीबीई आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए कोचीन रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (199 करोड़ रुपए), (11) रिफाइनरी आदि का विस्तार जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए बीआरपीएल (108 करोड़ रुपए), (12) लुब्रिजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (19 करोड़ रुपए) के परिव्यय में कुछ जारी और नई योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है, (13) इंजिनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (2.25 करोड़ रुपए), (14) आईबीपी कंपनी लिमिटेड (188.31 करोड़ रुपए) जिसमें नई आसाम रिफाइनिरी परियोजना भी शामिल है, (15) बालमेर लॉरी कंपनी लिमिटेड (18 करोड़ रुपए) (16) बीको लारी लिमिटेड (2.25 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

कोयला और लिग्नाइट : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बुनियादी समर्थन देने के लिए ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के महत्व को देखते हुए, कोयले और लिग्नाइट क्षेत्र के लिए 1992-93 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 2955.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है जिसंमें नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम की परियोजनाओं के संबंध में विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए 233 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं। 623 करोड़ रुपए की कुल बजटीय सहायता में 2100 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 370 करोड़ रुपए, 2340 लाख मीट्रिक टन के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए सिंगरेनी कोलरीज के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए तथा 133.0 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित लिग्नाइट उत्पादन के लिए नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिए 30 करोड़ रुपए और कोयला तथा लिग्नाइट की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत : 1993-94 के लिए 204.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परिव्यय का मुख्य भाग बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के लिए है।वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान 1.62 लाख बायो-गैस संयंत्र और 22.5 लाख उन्नत चूल्हे लगाने, सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रणालियों का 55000 एम संग्रहण क्षेत्र, 40000 सौर कुक्कर, 11700 सौर फोटोवोल्टिक प्रणालियों और सिके साथ-साथ 1000 सौर फोटोवोल्टिक

Institute (PSTI). A total provision of Rs.9.40 crores (Rs.8.00 crores for PETs, Rs.0.84 crore for HLTC and Rs.0.56 crores for PSTI) has been made.

Nuclear Power: The total approved outlay under this sector for 1993-94 is Rs.959.96 crores. Out of this, there is a provision of Rs.943.57 crores for Nuclear Power Corporation to support its plan outlay for Narora Atomic Power Project, Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Kaiga Atomic Power Project, I and II, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Unit III and IV and for new 235 MWe Projects (Kaiga III to IV). The total outlay of Rs.959.96 crores, includes provision for ancillary projects of NPC and DAE. The ancillary projects of NPC are improvements to Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations, Development of 500 MWe and 235 MWe Reactors and other infrastructural works. Also DAE projects for which a provision of Rs.16.39 crores is made for the establishment of Waste Immobilisation Project at Kalpakkam. Environmental Survey Laboratory at Kakrapur, Solid Storage Surveillance Facility at Tarapur, Construction of a Repository for Immobilised Waste Products and for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay for 1993-94 of Rs. 12113.81 crores of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas consists of (1) outlay of Rs.11523.81 crores for the Petroleum sector of which Rs.9315.00 crores is for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas (including transportation of natural gas) and Rs.2208.81 crores for refining and marketing of petroleum productsand (2) Rs.549.75 crores for petrochemical projects of the refineries and Rs.40.25 crores for the Engineering Units. The Plan outlay of 1993-94 will be financed by internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 11847.42 crores and by budgetary support of Rs.266.39 crores. (3) Plan outlay for ONGC for 1993-94 is Rs. 8610.00 crores. It includes provisions for surveys, drilling etc., (4) The plan outlay of Oil India Ltd. has been approved at Rs.280 crores. Provision has been made for back up equipments and facilities, drilling and surveys in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh NE Coast, surveys and drilling etc. (5) The plan outlay for GAIL is Rs.850.00 crores. Provisions include for projects like LPG plant at Bijaupur, Bombay City Gas distribution etc. (6) India Oil Corporation (Rs.1400.00 crores). Funds are required for implementation of projects such as additional secondary processing facilities for Gujarat Refinery, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery, Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline Project, Karnal Refinery etc., (7) HPCL (Rs.125.00 crores) to accommodate more requirement of funds for projects like Lube base Stock augmentation facilities and a number of new schemes. (8) BPCL (Rs.132.00 crores) for schemes like new LPG Bottling Plants, Addl. product tankage for kerosene at refinery etc. (9) Madras Refineries Ltd. (Rs.250.00 crores) for distillation facility in Cauvery Basin, Lube Expansion Project etc. (10) Cochin Refineries Ltd. (Rs,199.00 crores) for projects like debottlenecking of Cochin Refinery, MTBE etc. (11) BRPL (Rs. 108 crores) for projects like expansions of refinery etc. (12) Lubrizol of India Ltd. (Rs.19.00 crores) includes provision for some continuing and new schemes. (13) Engineers India Ltd. (Rs.2.25 crores). (14) IBP C.o. Ltd. (Rs.118.31 crores) including for the new Assam Refinery Project . (15) Balmer Lawrie Co. Ltd. (Rs.18.00 crores). (16) Biecco Lawrie Ltd. (Rs.2.25 crores).

Coal and Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of the energy sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Central Plan outlay for the coal and lignite sector for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs. 2955.00 crores including Rs.233 crores for the power sector in respect of projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The total budgetary support of Rs.751.20 crores mainly comprises Rs. 337.00 crores for Coal India Ltd., for targetted coal production of 220.00 million tonnes, Rs. 310.00 crores for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., for targetted coal production of 23.40 million tonnes and Rs. 104.20 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for targetted lignite production of 14.50 million tonnes.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy : The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.204.00 crores. The major portion of this outlay is for Biogas Programme. During 1993-94 it is proposed to instal 1.62 lakh biogas plants and 22.5 lakhs Improved Choolahs. 55000 M collector area of solar thermal energy systems, 40000 Solar Cookers, 11700 solar photovoltaic Systems alongwith 1000 solar photovoltaic, water

जल पंपिंग प्रणालियों और अन्य एनआरएसई प्रणालियां एवं उपकरणों का प्रस्ताव है। नवीकरण-योग्य ऊर्जा स्रोतों से 23.2 मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन का प्रस्ताव है।

उद्योग और खनिज

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्राम उद्योग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम, क्वायर बोर्ड, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम, केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 563.75 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने और इस तरह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 1993-94 में 200 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। स्व-रोजगार योजना के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था लगभग 1.25 लाख बेरोजगार युवकों को अपना व्यापार /उद्योग शुरू करने में सहायता देने के लिए की गई है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए हैं जो नए यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए लघु उद्यमियों को परामर्श सेवा प्रदान करते हैं और 18 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को उनकी योजना स्कीमों के अंतर्गत लघु उद्योगों की किश्तों पर मशीन और कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में सहायता की जाती है।

डेनिश सहायता से भुवनेश्वर और जमशेदपुर में एक-एक और जर्मन सहायता से अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद और इंदौर में एक-एक यन्त्र कक्ष स्थापित कर 5 यन्त्र कक्ष स्थापित करने के लिए 30.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। आवश्यक तेल और शीशा उद्योगों मे प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के लिए कन्नौज और फिरोजाबाद में पी पी डी सी स्थापित किए जाने हैं जिसके लिए आवश्यक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संरचनात्मक विकास के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदान की गई है तथा विशेष रोजगार उपार्जन कार्यक्रम के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। देश के चुनींदा जिलों में ग्रामीण उद्योगों के गहन विकास के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है।

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग : 1993-94 के लिए 3166.06 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसका वित्तपोषण, 359.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता और 2807.06 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों द्वारा किया जाएगा । स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) के लिए 2364.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इस परिव्यय को अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा जिसमें एस.डी.एफ. और पीडीएस से 820 करोड़रुपए, ईसीबी/सप्लायर ऋणों से 413 करोड़ रुपए, बांडो/ऋणपत्रों से 500 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि शामिल है। विभिन्न स्कीमों के लिए परिव्यय का मुख्य ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है – भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 170 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें 4 मीट्रिक टन वाले चरण तक के विस्तार संबंधी अंतिम अदायगियों के लिए 7.38 करोड़ रुपए, डिबोटल नेकिंग स्कीमों के लिए 35.17 करोड़ रुपए, ए एम आर (107.00 करोड़ रुपए) और शेष राशि टाऊनशिप सहित शेष जारी योजनाओं के लिए है । (2) राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 781 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें चरण-I के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 78.79 करोड़ रुपए तथा चरण-II के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 516.17 करोड़ रुपए, ए एम आर के लिए 155.04 करोड़ रुपए और शेष राशि टाऊनशिप आदि के लिए, (3) दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 747.60 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें 630.47 करोड़ रुपए की राशि संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और खानों के लिए है, 114.38 करोड़ रुपए ए एम आर और शेष राशि टाऊनशिप के लिए है, (4) मिश्रधातु इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए 12.08 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से 11.08 करोड़ रुपए की राशि ए एम आर और एक करोड़ रुपए टाऊनशिप के लिए है, (5) जहां तक बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र का संबंध है, 291.41 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय में से एक करोड़ रुपए 4 एम टी चरण के विस्तार के लिए है जिसका मुख्य भाग नवम्बर, 1990 में शुरू किया गया था। इस परिव्यय में 0.95 करोड़ रुपए आबद्ध विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए है जो अप्रैल, 1989 में चालू किया गया है, एक करोड़ रुपए मैघाताबुद्ध लोह परियोजना के लिए; 39.06 करोड़ रुपए डिबोटल नैकिंग योजनाओं के लिए; एक करोड़ रुपए सी सी एम और एच एस एम के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और 109.34 करोड़ रुपए ए एम आर और शेष राशि टाऊनशिप के लिए; (6) भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि. के लिए अन्य महत्वपूर्ण परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैं–'इस्को, एस एस पी, लौह एवं इस्पात अनुसंधान एवं विकास केन्द्र, निगमित कार्यालय, सी एम ओ, सी ई टी, आर एम पी, वी आई एस एल और एम ई एल आदि के लिए 376.0 करोड़ रुपए; (7) 503 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय विशाखापट्नम इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए है जिसे अगस्त, 1992 में चालू किया गया है, (8) कर्नाटक में विजय नगर और उड़ीसा में देतारी में प्रस्तावित इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए संशोधित परिव्यय 0.50 करोड़ रुपए और 0.40 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है जो प्रांरभिक खर्चों, प्रशासनिक खर्चों, और विजयनगर लौह एवं इस्पात लि. और नीलांचल इस्पात निगम लि., के संबंध में भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए है, (9) 122 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय एन एम डी सी के लिए रखा गया है जो चालू योजनाओं, नई योजनाओं, ए एम आर, अनुसंधान एवं विकास, तथा टाऊनशिप के लिए है । (10) के आई ओ सी एल के लिए

pumping systems and other NRSE systems & devices. It is proposed to take up 23.2 MW of power generation through renewable energy sources.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Village and Small Scale Industries: This head includes outlays for Khadi and Village Industries, self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth, Coir Board, District Industries Centre, National Small Industries Corporation, Central Silk Board etc. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.563.75 crores. In 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores is for promoting Khadi & Village Industries and thus provide employment opportunities in the rural areas. Rs. 40.00 crores for Self-Employment Scheme is to assist about 1.25 lakh educated unemployed youths to start their own business/industry. Rs. 20 crores is for District Industries Centres which provide inter-alia consultancy services to the small entrepreneurs for setting up new units, and Rs. 18 crores is for National Small Industries Corporation for their Plan schemes under which small scale industries are assisted in procuring machines on hire purchase and raw materials.

A provision of Rs. 30.50 crores has been made for setting up 5 new Tool Rooms one each at Bhubaneswar and Jamshedpur with Danish assistance and one each at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Indore with German assistance. For the upgradation of technology in the essential oils and glass industries, PPDCs are to be set up at Kannauj and Ferozabad for which necessary plan outlay has been provided. A sum of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for infra structural development for SI SI's in Rural areas and Rs.10.0 crores for Special Employment Generation Programme. A sum of Rs.3.0 crores is for intensive development for rural industries in selected districts of the country.

Iron and Steel Industries : The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.3166.06 crores which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs.359.00 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.2807.06 crores. The outlay for Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has been set at Rs.2364.00 crores. This outlay will be met out of the extra budgetary resources including Rs.820 crores from SDF and PDS Rs.413.00 crores from ECB/Suppliers Credit Rs.500 from Bonds/Debentures. The broad details of outlay provided for various schemes are (1) Rs.164 crores for Bhilai Steel Plant including Rs.7.38 crores for the expansion to 4 MT Stage to take care of final payments, Debottlenecking Schemes (Rs.35.17 crores), AMR (Rs.107.00 crores) and the balance for remaining continuing schemes including township, (2) Rs.781 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant including Rs.78.79 crores for modernisation Phase I and Rs.516.17 crores for Phase II, Rs.155.04 crores for A.M.R. and the balance township etc., (3) Rs.747.60 crores for Durgapur Steel Plant including Rs.630.47 crores for modernisation of the plant and mines, Rs.114.38 crores for AMRand the balance for township, (4) Out of an outlay of Rs.12.08 crores for Alloy Steel Plant, an amount of Rs.11.08 crores is for AMR and Rs.1 crore for town ship, (5) As regards Bokaro Steel Plant,out of the approved outlay of Rs.291.41 crores, Rs.1 crore relate to expansion of 4 MT stage, the mainstream of which was commissioned in November, 1990. The outlay also includes Rs.0.95 crore for captive power plant, which has been commissioned in April, 1989; Rs.1 crore for Meghataburu Iron Project; Rs.39.06 crores for Debottlenecking schemes; Rs.1 crore for CCM and modernisation of HSM and Rs.109.34 crores for AMR and the balance for township, (6) Other important outlay for SAIL includes — Rs.376.0 crores for IISCO, SSP, R&D Centre for Iron and Steel, Corporate Office, CMO, CET, RMP, VISL and MEL etc., (7) An outlay of Rs.503 crores has been provided for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant which has been commissioned in August, 1992, (8) For the proposed steel plants at Vijaynagar in Karnataka and Daitari in Orissa a provision of Rs.0.50 crore and Rs.0.40 crore has been made to meet preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and the cost of acquisition of land in respect of Vijaynagar Iron and Steel Ltd., and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. respectively, (9) The outlay of Rs.122 crores has been provided for NMDC for Continuous Schemes, New Schemes, AMR, R&D and township, (10) The outlay of Rs.121.06 provided for KIOCL includes provisions for New Schemes and AMR, (11) The other major provisions included in the outlay of Ministry of Steel are Rs.10.25 crores for MSTC and FSNL for recovery of scrap from steel plants and for AMR schemes; Rs.5.75 crores for BRL mainly for AMR, New

121.06 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें नई योजनाओं और ए एम आर के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं । (11) इस्पात मंत्रालय के परिव्यय में अन्य प्रमुख प्रावधान इस प्रकार हैं — इस्पात संयंत्रों से स्क्रैप की प्राप्ति के लिए और ए एम आर योजनाओं के लिए एम एस टी सी और एफ एस एन एल को 10.25 करोड़ रुपए, बी आर एल को 5.75 करोड़ रुपए जो मुख्यतः ए एम आर, नई योजनाओं और टाऊनशिप के लिए है, एच एस सी एल को 6.00 करोड़ रुपए जो उपस्करों की खरीद और विभिन्न निर्माणस्थलों पर कार्य-निष्पादन के संबंध में अन्य पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए है, 12.75 करोड़ रुपए एम ओ आई एल के लिए, 3.25 करोड़ रुपए एस आई आई एल के लिए जो आर्क फर्नेस और वेस्ट हीट रिकवरी प्रोजेक्ट, कोयला बेनिफिकेशन सुविधाएं, ए एम आर, अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा टाऊनशिप आदि के लिए है, 5.00 करोड़ रुपए एम ई सी ओ एन के लिए जो टाऊनशिप और अनुसंधान एवं विकास योजनाओं के लिए है, 7.10 करोड़ रुपए लोह अयस्क, चूने, डोलोमाइट के खनन कार्य में रत बर्ड ग्रुप की कम्पनियों के लिए है जो नई खानों के विकास, उपस्करणों के प्रतिस्थापन आदि के लिए हैं।

अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 494.42 करोड़ रुपए (404.92 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक तथा बजटेत्तर साधनों सहित) के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । सकल परिव्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(क) एल्यूमीनियम (230.00 करोड़ रुपए);
नेलको के लिए 158.00 करोड़ रुपए और बालको के लिए 72.00 करोड़ रुपए ।

(ख) तांबा (54.91 करोड़ रुपए)
यह परिव्यय पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए रखा गया है ।

(ग) जस्ता और शीशा (126.38 करोड़ रुपए हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के लिए)

(घ) सोना (5.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(ङ) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (15.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(च) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (42.00 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (11.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(छ) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए निर्माण-कार्य परिव्यय (2.50 करोड़ रुपए)

(ज) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (1.70 करोड़ रुपए)।

सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग : 1993-94 के लिए 47.38 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें से 37.50 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के लिए और 7.38 करोड़ रुपए औद्योगिक विकास विभाग की योजनाओं के लिए है।

उर्वरक उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 935.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है, जिसमें से 775.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक तथा बजट बाह्य संसाधनों से तथा 160.00 करोड़ रुपए की बकाया राशि की बजट समर्थन के जरिए व्यवस्था की जाएगी। 935.00 करोड़ रुपए का कुल परिव्यय, उर्वरक तथा रसायन, ट्रावनकोर (104.00 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (30.00 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम (35.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास उर्वरक लि. (90.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (162.00 करोड़ रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेट लि. (44.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्रोजेक्ट्स एन्ड डेवलेपमेंट इण्डिया लि. (4.00 करोड़ रुपए), पायराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि. (5.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि. (135.00 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय किसान उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड (141.00 करोड़ रुपए), कृषक भारती सहकारी लिमिटेड (164.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अन्य स्कीमों (21.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

160 करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय समर्थन, एफ सी आई (30.00 करोड़ रुपए), एच एफ सी (35.00 करोड़ रुपए), एम.एफ एल (10.00 करोड़ रुपए), उर्वरक एवं रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (40.00 करोड़ रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेट लि. (20.00 करोड़ रुपए) पी डी आई एल (4.00 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अन्य स्कीमों (21.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है। अन्य स्कीमों के अंतर्गत, इन्डो-यू.के. फर्टिलाइजर एज्यूकेशन प्रोग्राम के लिए 9.50 करोड़ रुपए, इण्डो-ई ई सी फर्टिलाइजर प्रोग्राम के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, इण्डो- यू. के.-ऐड प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत रेनफेड फार्मिंग प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 1.40 करोड़ रुपए, इन्डो-यू.के. ड्राई लैण्ड फार्मिंग प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत 2.32 करोड़ रुपए जर्मनी की सहायता प्राप्त चारा विकास परियोजना के लिए 0.68 करोड़ रुपए, अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलेपमेन्ट इंडिया लि. को अनुदान के रूप में 4.00 करोड़ रुपए, एस एण्ड टी कार्य में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट फार फर्टिलाइजर हैडलिंग के लिए 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है। प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलेपमेन्ट इंडिया लि. के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास, एस एण्ड टी कार्य तथा नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट फार फर्टिलाइजर हैडलिंग के प्रावधान को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त सभी कार्यक्रम विदेशी सहायता के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग : इस क्षेत्र के लिए जितना परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह निम्नलिखित उद्योग समूहों के लिए रखे गए परिव्ययों के जोड़ के बराबर हैं:

i) रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के अधीन पेट्रो-रसायन; और

Schemes and township; Rs.6.0 crores for HSCL for puchase of equipment and other capital expenditure in connection with the execution of work at various sites of constructions; Rs.12.75 crores for MOIL; Rs.3.25 crores forSIIL for setting up Arc Furnace & Waste Heat Recovery Project, Coal benefication facilites, AMR, R&D Programmes and township etc.; Rs.5.00 crores for MECON for township and R&D schemes; Rs.7.10 crores for Bird Group of Companies who are engaged in mining of iron ore, limestone, dolomite, for development of new mines, replacement of equipment etc.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 494.42 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.404.42 crores). The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:–

(a) Aluminium (Rs.230.00 crores);
NALCO Rs.158.00 crores and BALCO Rs.72.00 crores.

(b) Copper (Rs.54.91 crores);
The outlay is exclusively for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) Zinc and Lead (Rs.126.38 crores for Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)

(d) Gold (Rs.5.00crores)

(e) Mineral exploration and development (Rs.15.00 crores).

(f) Geological Survey of India (Rs. 42.00 crores) and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.11.00 crores).

(g) Works outlay for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.2.50 crores).

(h) Science & Technology Programmes (Rs.1.70 crores).

Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries : Outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.47.38 crores of which Rs.40.00 crores is for the Cement Corporation of India and Rs.7.38 crores for the schemes of the Department of Industrial Development.

Fertilizer Industries: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.935.00 crores, of which an amount of Rs.775.00 crores will be met from the Internal and extra budgetary resources and the balance amount of Rs. 160.00 crores will be provided by way of budgetary support. The outlay of Rs.935.00 crores is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (Rs.104.00 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs.30.00 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs.35.00 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.90.00 crores), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs.162.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (Rs.44.00 crores), Project and Development India Ltd. (Rs.4.00 crores), Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs.5.00 crores), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.135.00 crores), and Indian Farmers Ferts. Coop. Ltd. (Rs.141.00 crores), Krishak Bharti Coop Ltd. (Rs.164.00 crores) and other schemes (Rs.21.00 crores).

The budgetary support of Rs. 160.00 crores is for FCI (Rs. 30.00 crores), HFC (Rs. 35.00 crores), MFL (Rs. 10.00 crores), Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs.40.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., (Rs.20.00 crores), PDIL (Rs.4.00crores) and other schemes (Rs.21.00 crores). Under other schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 9.50 crores for Indo-UK-Fertilizer Education Programme; Rs.2.00 crores for Indo-EEC-Fertilizer Programme, Rs. 1.40 crores for Rainfed Farming Project under Indo-UK-Aid Programme, Rs.2.32 crores under Indo-UK-Dry-Land Farming Project. Rs.0.68 crore for German Assisted Fodder Development Project, Rs.4.00crores as grant to Projects & Development India Ltd. for R&D, Rs.1.00 crore in S&T Work and Rs.0.10 crore for National Project for Fertilizer Handling. Except the provision of R&D for Projects & Development India Ltd., S&T Work and National Project for Fertilizer Handling, all other programmes are covered under foreign aid.

Petrochemical Industries : The plan outlay of Rs.1625.39 crores for this sector is the aggregate of the outlays provided for :

i) Petro-chemicals under the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals (Rs.1075.64 crores); and

ii) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम तेल शोधक कारखानों का पेट्रो-रसायन भाग।

वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए योजना परिव्यय 1625.39 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से इण्डियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि. के 972.00 करोड़ रुपए के और पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि. के 80.34 करोड़ रुपए तक के आन्तरिक संसाधन शामिल हैं।

रसायन उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 130.32 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 9.32 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन और 121.00 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर. के होंगे। इस परिव्यय में (हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स लि. के संबंध में 100.00 करोड़ रुपए, हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायटिक्स लि. के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

इंजीनियरी उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 520.07 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । इसमें भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि., एच एम टी लि., भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि., भारत यंत्र निगम लि., भारी उद्योग विभाग के अंतर्गत हिंन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि. जैसे इंजीनियरी उद्योग शामिल हैं।

दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 300.47 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है। परिव्यय में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद (टी.डी.सी.) परियोजनाएं, इलेक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम, भारतीय माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कार्यक्रम, कम्प्यूटर मेन फ्रेम का निर्माण, मानकीकरण संबंधी गतिविधि कार्यक्रम, अन्य कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, भारतीय इलेक्ट्रोनिकी निगम के लिए व्यवस्था और एस.सी.एल., सी.एम.सी. और ई.टी.टी. एण्ड डी.सी. के लिए निवेश शामिल है । संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखा गया परिव्यय भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के लिए है।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग : इसके अंतर्गत खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा लोक वितरण, वस्त्र मंत्रालयों तथा भारी उद्योग विभाग के उपभोक्ता उद्योगों से संबंधित है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 239.84 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण के अंतर्गत परिव्यय भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए है जब कि खाद्य संसाधन उद्योगों के अंतर्गत यह माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी सहायता देने हेतु है। भारी उद्योग विभाग के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिए रखा गया परिव्यय राष्ट्रीय न्यूजप्रिंट और पेपर मिल, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर निगम, भारतीय टायर निगम तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैन्युफेक्चरिंग कंपनी से संबंधित है। वस्त्र उद्योग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम, हैन्डलूम एण्ड हैन्डीक्राफ्ट एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन आदि के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कुल 231.67 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है। इसमें 12.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मानुगरु (6.04 करोड़ रुपए) और हाजीरा (0.10 करोड़ रुपए) में भारी पानी परियोजनाओं के लिए, आवसीय कालोनियों (1.50 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए, मौजूदा संयंत्रों के नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन (4.68 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए, भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की ईंधन पुनः संस्करण तथा अन्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए (22.00 करोड़ रुपए) परिव्यय शामिल है। नाभिकीय ईंधन काम्पैक्स के लिए मुख्यतः ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्रों और जिर्कलोय एवं जिर्कोनियम संयंत्रों के विस्तार के लिए तथा परमाणु बिजली घरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु नए यूरेनियम आक्साइड ईंधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए 100.00 करोड़ की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। इसके अलावा, प्रावधानों में ये शामिल हैं — लेसर की उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित करने के वास्ते सी ए टी, इंदौर के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा फास्ट रिएक्टर फ्युअल रिप्रोसेसिंग संयंत्र एवं परमाणु खनन प्रभाग के लिए इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के संबंध में 7.00 करोड़ रुपए, (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) विकास कार्यों के लिए और 3.00 करोड़ रुपए बोर्ड आफ रेडिएशन एण्ड आइसोटोप टैक्नोलोजी के लिए ताकि रेडियो आइसोटोप एंव अन्य संबंध उत्पादों के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति संबंधी सुविधाएं जुटाई जा सकें । कुल परिव्यय में डीएई के उपक्रमों-अर्थात् भारतीय इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स निगम लि. (2 करोड़ रुपए) यूसीआईएल के लिए 43.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा आईआरई-डीएई परियोजनाओं के लिए 3.35 करोड़ रुपए का भी प्रावधान है।

अन्य उद्योग : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 710.72 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। 645.54 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में से 635.32 करोड़ रुपए, एन आर एफ को अन्तरण करने के लिए है जिसका उद्देश्य श्रमिकों के लिए सुरक्षा तंत्र की स्थापना करना और आधुनिकीकरण और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के संबंध में श्रमिकों को पुनः प्रशिक्षित करने और उनका पुनः नियोजन संबंधी लागतों को पूरा करना है। स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं आदि पर मंत्रालयों / विभागों द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति एन आर एफ. से की जाती है। 10.22 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कागज, रबड़, औद्योगिक डिजाइन, आदि में अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए है।

उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के अंतर्गत अन्य परिव्यय : वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट में 668.63 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1993-94 में जो परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थानों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए है।

ii) Petro-chemical portion of the petroleum refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (rs.549.75 crores).

The plan outlay for 1993-94 in respect of projects under Department of Chemical and Petro chemicals is mainly met from internal & extra budgetary resources of Indian Petrochemicals Cooperation Ltd. (IPCL) to the tune of Rs.972.00 crores and that of Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd. (PCL) to the extent of Rs.80.34 crores.

Chemical Industries : The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.130.32 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 9.32 crores and I.E.B.R. of Rs.121.00 crores. The outlay includes Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.- Rs.100.00 crores and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.- Rs.20.00 crores.

Engineering Industries : The Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.520.07 crores. It includes outlay for engineering industries viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, HMT Limited, Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Hindustan Cables Ltd. under Department of Heavy Industry and those projects under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Ministry of Surface Transport and schemes of Deptt. of Industrial Development.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries: The Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.300.47 crores. The outlay includes provisions for Technology Development Council (TDC) projects. Electronics Material Development Programme, Indian Micro Electronics Programme, Manufacture of Main Frame Computer, Standardisation Activities programme, other programmes, Central Electronics Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India and for investment in SCL, CMC and ETT & DC. The outlay under the Department of Communication is for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

Consumer Industries: The outlays relate to consumer industries under the Ministries of Food Processing Industries, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, Textiles and Department of Heavy Industry . The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.239.84 crores. The outlay under Civil Supplies and Public Distribution relates to Bureau of Indian Standards while under Food Processing Industries it is extension of loan and equity support to Modern Food Industries. The outlay for consumer industries under the Department of Heavy Industry relates to National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Tyre Corporation of India, Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. The outlay for textiles relates to National Textile Corporation, British India Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Handloom and Handicraft Export Corporation etc.

Atomic Energy Industries: The total outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.231.67 crores. This includes Rs.12.32 crores for Heavy Water Projects at Manuguru (Rs.6.04 crores) and Hazira (Rs.0.10 crore), and housing colonies (Rs.1.50 crores) and for renewals and replacements of existing plants (Rs.4.68 crores), Fuel Reprocessing and other industrial projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Rs.22.00 crores). A provision of Rs.100.00 crores has also been made for Nuclear Fuel Complex mainly for expansion of Fuel Fabrication Plants, Zircaloy and Zirconium Plants and for setting up of a new Uranium Oxide Fuel Plant to meet the needs of Atomic Power Stations. In addition, the provisions include an amount of Rs.1.00 crores for CAT, Indore for setting up a Production Unit for Lasers and Rs.7 crores in respect of Indira Gandhi Centre for AtomicResearch for Fast Reactor Fuel Reprocessing plant and for Atomic Minerals Division (Rs.2.00 crores) for development works as well as an amount of Rs.3.00 crores for the Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology to undertake facilities for production and supply of radio-isotopes and other allied products. Included in the total outlay is also a provision towards financial assistance to the undertakings of DAE viz. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (Rs.2.00 crores), Rs.43.00 crores for UCIL and Rs.3.35 crores for IRE-DAE Projects.

Other Industries: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.710.72 crores. The outlay includes Rs.700.00 crores for transfer to N.R.F. created to assist employees affected by technology upgradation, modernisation, restructuring and revival of industrial undertakings and for compensation payments to the employees affected by rationalisation industrial undertakings. The expenditure incurred by Ministries/ Deptts. on the voluntary Retirement Schemes etc. is recouped from the N.R.F. The provision of Rs.10.22 crores is for research & development in paper, rubber, industrial design etc.

Other outlays on Industries and Minerals: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.668.63 crores. The outlay in 1993-94 is for industrial financial institutions and subsidy to new industrial units in backward areas.

परिवहन

रेलवे : उपलब्ध बजटीय सहायता और रेलवे द्वारा उपार्जित किए जाने वाले आंतरिक और बाह्य संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1993-94 के लिए 6,900.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है, इससे रेलवे को निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी :– (1) वैगन (चार-पहिलों वाले)-22,500, (2) लोकोमोटिव-290, (3) कोच-1730, (4) ईएमयू-310, (5) ट्रेक और नवीकरण (प्राथमिक और परोक्ष)-2550 कि.मी., (6) विद्युतीकरण-600 रूट किलोमीटर, (7) नई लाइनें-20 कि.मी., (8) गेज संरक्षण-1400 कि.मी.।

पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ : पत्तन क्षेत्र की नीति में निम्नलिखित तरीकों से बड़े पत्तनों का विकास करने के लिए जोर दिया गया है (i) कन्टेनर कार्यों के लिए पत्तन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना, (ii) अन्य पत्तन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार, (iii) बडे जहाजों को घाट लगाने के लिए चुने हुए मुख्य पत्तनों पर गोदी (ड्राफ्ट) को गहरा करना, (iv) तलकर्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना और, (v) बड़े पत्तनों के पूरक के रूप में भूमिका अदा करने के संबंध में चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों का विकास करना।

1993-94 के लिये आयोजना परिव्यय 639.76 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है।

नौवहन : भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग के विकास और विस्तार के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 1099.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें भारतीय नौवहन निगम के लिए 101.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है।

नागर विमानन : नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए 1993-94 के परिव्यय में 1592.45 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं, इसमें एयर इंडिया 740.50 करोड़ रुपए, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स 418.97 करोड़ रुपए, आई.ए.ए.आई. 135.80 करोड़ रुपए, वायुदूत 5.66 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी 250.00 करोड़ रुपए, पवनहंस 00.00 करोड़ रुपए और इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी 4.98 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

सड़कें और पुल : देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण, विकास और अनुरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की गई है । सामरिक और अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों की देखभाल केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है । राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिये सड़कों के महत्व को देखते हुए 1993-94 के संदर्भ में 593.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए (559.69 करोड़ रुपए), अंतर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए (15.01 करोड़ रुपए) और राजमार्ग अनुसंधान तथा आयोजना, मशीनरी और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अनुदान हेतु (10.30 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सड़क परिवहन : सरकार सड़क परिवहन के बारे में व्यापक नीतियां बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध, राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम से संबंधित मोटर वाहन कानून भी शामिल है। 1993-94 के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 25.00 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है। इस राशि में शामिल परिव्यय इस प्रकार है : राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदानों के लिये 4.39 करोड़ रुपए (2) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये 10.00 करोड़ रुपये और (3) अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये 10.61 करोड़ रुपये।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैं :- सी.आई.डब्ल्यू.टी.सी. में निवेश के लिए 19.30 करोड़ रुपए, (ii) आई. डब्ल्यू. ए. आई. को 7.45 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान और विकास एवं योजना, अनुसंधान तथा जलसर्वेक्षण की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 3.25 करोड़ रुपए तथा फरक्का बांधके लिए14.00 करोड़ रुपए।

अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं : फरक्का बराज परियोजना का उद्देश्य भागीरथी हुगली नदी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र (रिजीम) और नैगम्यता में सुधार द्वारा कलकत्ता बंदरगाह का परिरक्षण और रख रखाव करना है । 1993-94 के लिये 14.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जो मुख्यतः बहु-उद्देशीय पन-बिजली परियोजना की स्थापना के लिए आवंटन सहित भूमि-कटाव निरोधी योजनाओं के लिए है।

TRANSPORT

Railways : Keeping in view of the Budgetary Support made available and the Internal and Extra-budgetary resources to be generated by the Railways, the outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.6,900.00 crores. It would enable the Railways to achieve the following targets : (1) Wagons (in terms of 4-Wheeler) -22500, (2) Locomotives -290, (3) Coaches-1730, (4) EMUs-310, (5) Track and Renewals (Primary & Secondary)- 2,550 Kms., (6) Electrification - 600 route Kms., (7) New Lines-200 Kms (8) Gauge convertion-1400 Kms.

Ports and Lighthouses: The policy thrust in the port sector envisages development of major ports by (i) expansion of port facilities for containerised cargo; (ii) modernisation and expansion of other port facilities; (iii) deepening of draft at selected major ports to receive larger vessels; (iv) augmentation of dredging facilities, and (v) development of selected minor ports to play a complementary role to major ports.

The Plan outlay for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs. 639.76 crores.

Shipping : This outlay is for development and expansion of Indian shipping industry. The outlay for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs.1099.00 crores. This includes provision of Rs.997.00 crores for Shipping Corporation of India.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for 1993-94 for the Civil Aviation Sector has been fixed at Rs.1592.45 crores. This includes provision for Air India Rs.740.50 crores, Indian Airlines Rs.418.97 crores, I.A.A.I. Rs.135.80 crores, Vayudoot Rs.5.66 crores, National Airports Authority Rs. 250.0 crores and Pawan Hans Rs.28.28 crores and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy Rs.4.98 crores.

Roads and Bridges : Considerable progress has been made in construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Strategic and roads of inter-state importance are also looked after by the Central Government. Keeping in view the importance of roads for development of the national economy, the outlay for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs. 593.00 crores. This includes (i) provision for construction and development of National Highways (Rs.559.69 crores), (ii) Rs.15.01 crores for roads of Inter-State or economic importance and (iii) Rs.10.30 crores for highways research and Planning, machinery and grant to National Highway Authority of India.

Road Transport: The Government is concerned with broad policies relating to road transport including management of State Transport Undertakings and Motor Vehicles legislation relating to State Road Transport Corporations. The outlay for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs. 25.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.4.39 crores for Central Government contribution to State Road Transport Corporation, (ii) Rs. 10.00 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation and (iii) Rs. 10.61 crores for other Schemes of Research and Training.

Inland Water Transport: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs30.00 crores. The outlay includes (i) investment of Rs.19.30 crores in CIWTC, (ii) Rs. 7.45 crores Grant to IWAI and Rs. 3.25 crores for other schemes of development and planning, research and hydrographic survey.

Other Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hooghly River system. The outlay for 1993-94 of Rs.14.00 crores is mainly for anti erosion schemes including allocation for setting up multi purpose hydel-power Project

संचार

डाक सेवाएं : 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 77.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय के एक बड़े भाग (36.00 करोड़ रुपए) को डाक प्रणाली संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के लिए खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें डाक छटनी मशीनीकरण परियोजना तथा विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर इलैक्ट्रोनिकी डाक धन अंतरण प्रणाली की स्थापना करना शामिल है। डाक भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। सामग्री प्रबंध, जिसके अंतर्गत डाक मुद्रण प्रणाली का विकास तथा डाक भंडार डिपो का कंप्यूटरीकरण शामिल है, के लिए 1.23 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services : An outlay of Rs. 77.00 crores has been provided in Budget Estimates 1993-94. A major portion of this outlay (Rs.36.00 crores) is proposed to be spent on upgradation of technology of postal system which includes setting up of a Mail Sorting Mechanisation Project and Electronic Mail Money Transfer System at various stations. An amount of Rs.30.00 crores has been earmarked for construction of postal buildings-Rs.1.23 crores have been provided for material management which includes development of Postal Printing System and computerisation of Postal Stores Depot.

दूर-संचार सेवाएं : 1993-94 के लिये 5879.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण मुख्यतः दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के आंतरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों से किया जायेगा। वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं से संबंधित परिव्यय मुख्यतः सामग्री की अधिप्राप्ति के लिये है क्योंकि दूरसंचार विभाग की योजना में सामग्री पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। इस संबंध में वस्तुपरक लक्ष्यों के अंतर्गत 11 लाख टेलीफोन लाइनों की, 67,500 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों तथा ग्राम पंचायतों में 54,750 टेलीफोनों आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अन्य संचार सेवाएं : इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से विदेश संचार निगम लि. के लिए 289 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे आंतरिक संसाधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा।

Telecommunication Services: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.5879.00 crores which will be financed from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Telecommunication sector. The outlay for Telecommunication services during 1993-94 is mainly for the procurement of material as the plan of DOT is material intensive. The physical targets envisaged are provision of 11.00 lakhs new telephone connections, 67,500 lines of TAX capacity and 54,750 Telephones in Gram Panchayats.

Other Communication Services: Outlay of Rs. 289.00 crores is mainly for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., to be met from internal & extra resources.

विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान : 1993-94 के लिए 118.00 करोड़ रुपए का योजना परिव्यय रखा गया है जो मुख्यतः भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र, परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग, इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, उच्च प्रोद्योगिकी केन्द्र, टाटा आधारभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, इन्दौर, टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र, साहा नाभिकीय भौतिकी संस्थान, भौतिकी संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर, तथा नाभिकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वाले संस्थानों में चल रहे परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम से संबंधित प्रोद्योगिकी विकास और अनुसंधान कार्यो को जारी रखने, राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करने तथा इस विभाग के अनुसंधान और विकास एककों के लिए आवसीय सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है।

अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधानः निम्नलिखित संस्थानों की चालू स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं के लिए 570.35 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई हैः

(i) भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन मुख्यालय (ii) अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी जिसमें विक्रम साराभाई अनुसंधान केन्द्र, आई.एस.आर.ओ. इनर्शियल सिस्टम यूनिट, लिक्विड प्रोपल्शन सिस्टम सेंटर, आई.एस.आर.ओ. सेटलाइट सेंटर, एस.एच.ए.आर.सेंटर और आई.एस.आर.ओ. टेलिमीट्री ट्रेकिंग एण्ड कमांड नेटवर्क, संवर्द्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपन वाहन अनुवर्तन की प्रक्षेपण वाहन परियोजनाएं, पोलर सेटलाइट लांच वाहन, जियो-सिंक्रोनस प्रक्षेपण वाहन, तथा एस.आर.ओ.एस.एम. अनुवर्तन की उपग्रह परियोजनाएं, इन्सेट-2 टी.एस., भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन, भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन अनुवर्तन (आई.आर.एस.-सी) तथा आई.आर.एस.-पी-2 (iii) अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग जिनमें अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र, सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन, माइक्रोवेन रिमोट सेंसिग, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंध प्रणाली, क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन अभिकरण, माइक्रो लेवल के दीर्घकालिक विकास के लिए एकीकृत मिशन, (iv) अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान जिसमें भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में प्रायोजित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। (v) इन्सेट आप्रेशनल/सर्विसिज क्षेत्र जिसमें मुख्य नियंत्रण सुविधा और इन्सेट-2 उपग्रह परियोजना शामिल हैं।

निम्नलिखित नई स्कीमों के लिए 5.03 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है :– (i) पी. एस. एल. वी. डी 3/डी 4 तथा जी. आर. ए. एम. एस. ए. टी परियोजनाएं, (ii) पी. एस. एल. वी/जी एस. एल. वी प्रक्षेपणों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए श्रीहरिकोटा में स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित द्वितीय लांच पैड और सामान्य सुविधाएं, (iii) आई. आर. एस.–II की नई परियोजनाएं, लैंडसेट 6 डाटा रिसेप्शन तथा प्रोसेसिंग तथा इन्सेट III उपग्रहों।

समुद्रविज्ञान अनुसंधान : 1993-94 के लिए 43.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। (1) एंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एंटार्कटिका में वार्षिक वैज्ञानिक अभियान दल भेजने के लिए जलपोत का किराया देने तथा एंटार्कटिक अध्ययन केन्द्र के लिए गोवा में भवन निर्माण हेतु 17.50 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। किराए के जलपोतों पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए आइस-ब्रेकर की खरीद के लिए कारवाई की जाएगी। (2) बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, सागर कन्या की 74 वीं यात्रा के दौरान हाइड्रोस्वीप की सहायता से मुख्य क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है। 12.5 कि.मी. की ग्रिड स्पेस की दर से मुख्य क्षेत्र में ग्रैब सेम्पलिंग का कार्य शुरु कर दिया गया है और 1993-94 में इसके पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। जहां तक निष्कर्षणीय धातुओं का संबंध है, राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर तथा क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, भुवनेश्वर, तीन और अभियान चलाकर विश्लेषण तथा डिजाइन पैरामीटर हेतु आंकड़े तैयार करेंगी। रिएक्शन काइनेटिक्स के विषय में सुनिश्चित व्यतिकरण तैयार करने के लिए दी हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा ओर अधिक प्रयोग किए जाएंगे। "समुद्रीय उपग्रह सूचना सेवा" परियोजना के अंतर्गत सभी समुद्र-तटीय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दर्शाने वाले पी.एफ.जैड. नक्शों का प्रचार, क्षेत्रीय आंकड़ों सहित पी.एफ.जैड. नक्शे की वैधता, समुद्रीय उपग्रह सूचना सेवा को आंकड़ों के

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.118.00 crores which is mainly for continuing the research and development of technologies involved in the Atomic Energy programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Division, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar and other institutions for conducting research in the field of nuclear science, carryingout national programmes and also for providing housing facilities for the various research and development units of the Department.

Space Rearch : An approved outlay of Rs.570.35 crores on on-going schemes/projects includes provision for the following:

(i) ISRO HQ (ii) Space Technology which includes major ISRO centres of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, (VSSC), ISRO Inertial systems Unit (IISU), Liquid propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), SHAR centre and ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC); Launch Vehicle Projects of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle Continuation (ASLUC), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) and Satellite Projects of SROSS Continuation, INSAT-II TS, Indian Remote Sensing, Indian Remote Sensing Continuation (IRS-C) and IRS - P2 (iii) Space Applications which includes Space Applications Centre, Remote Sensing Application Missions, Microwave Remote Sensing, National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Regional Remote Sensing Satellite Centres (RRSSC), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development at Micro Level (iv) Space Science which includes Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), and Sponsored Research Projects in academic institutions (v) INSAT Operational/Services Sector which includes operation of Master Control Facility and INSAT-2 Satellite Project.

An outlay of Rs. 5.03 Crores is approved for the following new Schemes: (i) PSLV D3 / D4 and GRAMSAT Projects, (ii) for second launch pad and common facilities proposed to be established at Sriharikota to take care of the requirements of PSLV/GSLV Launches, (iii) for new Projects of IRS-II, Augmentation for Landsat 6 Data Reception and Processing and INSAT III Satellites.

Oceanographic Research: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 43.00 crores. (1) There is a provision of Rs.17.50 crores under Antarctic Research programme for charter hire of a vessel for sending the annual scientific expedition to Antarctica and also for construction of a building at Goa to house Antarctic Study Centre. (2) Under the Polymetallic Nodules Programme, the survey of the pioneer area with the help of the hydrosweep has been completed during the 74 th cruise of Sagar Kanya. Grab sampling of the pioneer area at a grid space of 12.5 kms has been undertaken and is likely to be completed during1993-94. As regards extractive metallurgy, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory Bhubaneswar would carry out three more campaings and generate data for analysis and for firming up the design parameters. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur would perform additional experiments for drawing definite inferences regarding reaction kinetics. (3) Under the project "Marine Satellite Information Service" (MARSIS), disseminition of PFZ maps covering all the mari-time States and Union Territories, validation of PFZ map with field data, strengthening of MARSIS centres for speedy transmission of data

पारेषण हेतु सुदृढ़ बनाना, आदि की परिकल्पना की गई है। (4) "अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, सम्मेलनों, संगोष्ठियों आदि के लिए सहायता" कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समुद्रविज्ञान विषय से संबंधित कार्यो में जुड़ी परियोजनाओं को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाती रहेगी तथा उनकी प्रगति की समीक्षा की जाती रहेगी। (5) अन्य योजनाओं में तरंग ऊर्जा का विकास, पर्यावरणात्मक अध्ययन, समुद्रीय उपस्कर, समुद्रीय रसायन केन्द्र, डीप.सी.फैन्स एकीकृत अध्ययन, समुद्र तटीय अनसंधान जलपोत प्राप्ति आदि शामिल हैं।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की आयोजनागत स्कीमों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 384.71 करोड़ रुपए का है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उच्च और आविर्भावी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास-बुनियादी और प्रायोगिक, के लिए है। ये क्षेत्र भौतिक विज्ञानों, रासायनिक विज्ञानों, जीव विज्ञानों तथा इंजीनियरिंग के विभिन्न विषयों के अतिरिक्त उच्च सामग्री विकास, मौसम विज्ञान, शल्यकर्म विकास तथा सुपर कन्डक्टिविटी से संबंधित हैं। उद्यमशीलता विकास सहित सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों को बड़ी संख्या में मुख्यतया नये और अन्तःशास्त्रीय क्षेत्रों में सतत आधार पर समर्थन दिया जाता है। चुनींदा क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त परियोजनाओं/उद्यमों को उन्नत करने की दृष्टि से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन दिया जाता रहेगा। जीव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में 1993-94 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 85 करोड़ रुपए है। यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः विभाग की अनुसंधान योजनाओं के लिए है। जर्म प्लाज्म बैंकों, बायो-इनफार्मेटिक्स, आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरिंग यूनिटों आदि के रुप में बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता का प्रस्ताव है। मानव स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में उदीयमान संभावनाओं के साथ जीव प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान और प्रदर्शन के उद्देश्य से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन दिया जाता रहेगा। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा संस्थान की योजना स्कीमों तथा नेशनल फेसिलिटी फार एनीमल टिश्यू एन्ड सैल कल्चर, पुणे को संवर्धित समर्थन दिया जाएगा।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण : 1993-94 के लिए आवंटन की राशि 135.00 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें संरक्षण और सर्वेक्षण कार्यों, गंगा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पारिस्थितिक विकास और वायु और जल-प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत किए गए 45.28 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का संबंध कृषि, जल संसाधन मंत्रालयों और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स और योजना विभाग से संबद्ध मुख्यतः आर्थिक सेवा विभागों के सचिवालय व्यय से है ।

पर्यटन : 1993-94 के लिये 87.20 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । पर्यटन विकास से संबंधित योजनाओं में विदेशी बाजारों में प्रचार और विपणन के दीर्घकालिक अभियान, स्वदेशी पर्यटन का विकास, किफायती दर पर आवास उपलब्ध करने हेतु यात्री निवासों का निर्माण, तीर्थस्थानों पर यात्रिकाओं का निर्माण, समुद्र तटीय पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास, स्कीइंग, पर्वतारोहण, ट्रेकिंग तथा साहसिक पर्यटन संबंधी सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाना, सम्मेलनों और संगोष्ठियों का संवर्द्धन, परिवहन सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना, राष्ट्रीय महत्व के सांस्कृतिक स्थलों का संरक्षण, बौद्ध धर्म केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास, वन्यजीवन पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन तथा राजमार्गो के किनारे सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना आदि शामिल हैं।

होटल और खान-पान प्रबंध के क्षेत्र में तेजी से हो रहे विस्तार से संबंधित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त मानव संसाधनों का विकास करने के बारे में होटल प्रबंध और खान-पान प्रोद्योगिकी प्रभाग ने कई कार्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं।

भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंध संस्थान अपने कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण और विशेष योग्यता के लिए विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों/कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करता है।

विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन : वर्ष 1993—94 के लिये बजटीय सहायता सहित आवंटन 62.00 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत आयोजना परिव्यय में ये मुख्य मदें शामिल हैं : निर्यात प्रक्रिया जोनों का विकास (32.00 करोड़ रुपए) और समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (10.00 करोड़ रुपए), कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (6.23 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय पेकेजिंग संस्थान (3.77 करोड़ रुपए), निर्यातोन्मुखी संवर्द्धन केन्द्रों का संरचनात्मक विकास (10.00 करोड़ रुपए)।

जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी : 1993-94 के लिए 27.80 करोड़ रुपए के इस परिव्यय में, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण

products are envisaged. (4) Under the programme "Assistance for research projects, seminars, symposia, etc.", researchprojects connected with oceanographic activities would be continued to be funded and progress achieved would be reviewed. (5) The other schemes include projects such as : Development of WaveEnergy, Provision of Infrastructure and Other Facilities, at Centres for Environmental Studies, Marine Instrumentation, Marine Chemicals, Integrated Studies on Deep Sea Fans, Procurement of Coastal ResearchVessel, etc.

Other Scientific Research : This head provides outlays for Plan schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other programmes of the Department of Science and Technology and Department of Bio-technology. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 384.71 crores. The outlay under Department of Science and Technology is for strengthening promotion of research and development - basic and applied - in frontier and emerging areas of science & technology in accordance with national priorities identified. These areas relate to Advanced Materials Development, Meteorology, Instrumentation Development and Superconductivity in addition to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering. Due emphasis is being given to programmes of socio-economic development including entrepreneurship development. A large number of R & D activities are supported on continuing basis particularly in new and inter-disciplinary areas. Programmes under International Co-operation in Science & Technology with a view to promote joint projects/ventures in selected areas will continue to be supported. In Department of Bio-Technology the approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.85.00 crores. The provision is mainly for research schemes of the Department. Additional support is proposed for infrastructural facilities in terms of Germ Plasm Banks, Bio-informatics, Genetic Engineering Units etc. Programmes aimed at research and demonstration in biotechnology with promising possibilities in the areas of human health, agriculture and industry will continue to be supported. Plan schemes of National Institute of Immunology and National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune will receive enhanced support.

Ecology and Environment : The allocation for 1993-94 is Rs. 135.00 crores. It consists of provision for conservation and survey, Ganga Pollution control, ecology and development and prevention of air and water pollution.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services : Outlay of Rs.45.28 crores under this head relate to secretariat expenditure of the economic services, mainly of Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources. Department of Electronics and Department of Planning.

Tourism: The outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs. 87.20 crores. The schemes for development of tourism include undertaking sustained publicity and marketing campaigns in the overseas markets, development of domestic tourism, construction of Yatri Niwas to provide budget accommodation, construction of Yatrikas at pilgrim centres, development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for skiing, mountaineering, trekking and adventure tourism, promotion of conferences & conventions, augmentation of transport facilities, preservation of national heritage areas, development of facilitiesalong Buddhist circuits, promotion of wildlife tourism and provision of wayside facilities on highways, etc.

The Hotel Mangement & Catering Technology Division has programmes for development of adequate human resources to meet the needs of vast expanding hotel and catering sector.

The Indian Institute of Tourism & Travel Management has programmes for training and specialisation in tourism field by organising various training courses/workshops.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The allocation for 1993-94 is Rs. 62.00 crores inclusive of budgetary support . Main items included in Plan outlay under this head are Development of Export Processing Zones (Rs. 32.00 crores) and Marine Products Exports Development Authority (Rs. 10.00 crores). Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (Rs.6.23 crores); Indian Institute of Packaging (Rs.3.77 crores), infrastructural Development in the Export Oriented Growth Centres (Rs.10.00 crores).

Census, Surveys and Statistics : The outlay of Rs.27.80 crores for 1993-94 includes provision for the plan scheme of the Central

संगठन, भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान कीआयोजना स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

मौसम विज्ञान : वर्ष 1993–94 के लिए 34.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें वेधशालाओं और मौसम केन्द्रों के लिए वृहत् व्यवस्था शामिल है। जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य उड़ान, नौवहन और कृषि संबंधी उपयोगकर्ताओं को मौसम संबंधी जानकारी देना और साथ ही बाढ़ नियंत्रण, तूफानों की चेतावनी देना आदि है।

नागरिक आपूर्ति : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 13.60 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में, शहरी क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थानों की सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें एन सी सी एफ और सुपर बाजार को उनके विस्तारण के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

सामान्य वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाएं (68 करोड़ रुपए) : 57.60 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान के लिए शामिल किए गए है जिसका उद्देश्य उनके पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ बनाना है। चूंकि बेंकों को इसके साथ-साथ विशेष अप्रकाम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी के 5700 करोड़ रुपए निवेश करने है इसलिए निवल परिव्यय केवल 6 करोड़ रुपए होगा।

अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए परिव्यय 113.27 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें नेहरू रोजगार योजना के लिए 70.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Statistical Organisation (CSO), for the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) etc.

Meteorology : The outlay for 1993-94 of Rs.34.00 crores includes larger provisions for observatories and weather stations aimed at furnishing weather information to users in aviation, shipping, and agriculture as also for flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones, etc.

Civil Supplies: Outlay of Rs.13.60 crores in 1993-94 includes larger provision for assistance to consumer cooperative institutions in urban areas including assistance to NCCF and Super Bazar for their expansion.

General Financial & Trading Institutions(Rs.68 crores): The outlay includes Rs.5760 crores for subscription to the share capital of nationalised banks with a view to strengthening their capital base. As the banks are to simultaneously invest Rs.5700 crores of the aditional share capital provided by Goverment in special non-negotiable Government securities, the net outlay would be only Rs.6 crores.

Other General Economic Services: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.113.27 crores. This includes a provision of Rs.70.80 crores for Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

सामान्य शिक्षा : आठवीं योजना से मानव संसाधन विकास की समस्या को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 में 1111.18 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस परिव्यय में से प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए 442.20 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में से आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड के लिए 179.00 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए 69.10 करोड़ रुपए, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए 108.67 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षाकर्मी प्रयोजन के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, महिला समाख्या के लिए लिए 8.80 करोड़ रुपए, लोक जुम्बेश के लिए 9.33 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक शिक्षा परिषद के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए, बाल भवन समिति के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए, जिला प्राथमिक शिक्षा परियोजना एस.ओ.पी. के लिए 40.00 करोड़ रुपए, दक्षिणी उड़ीसा परियोजना के लिए 10.00 करोड़रुपए तथा उत्तर प्रदेश परियोजना के लिए 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान है।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए 305.27 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है जिसमें शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के लिए 23.43 करोड़ रुपए, स्कूलों में कम्पूटर शिक्षा के लिए 26.07 करोड़ रुपए, स्कूली शिक्षा में पर्यावरण संबंधी विषय के लिए 1.80 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान शिक्षा सुधार (विज्ञान प्रोयगशालाओं का विकास) के लिए 21.68 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांग बच्चों हेतु एकीकृत शिक्षा के लिए 4.50 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद के लिए 5.87 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विद्यालय के लिए 2.90 करोड़ रुपए, नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए 131.71 करोड़ रुपए, तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 2.31 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है।

विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा के लिए 161.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आंबटित की गई है जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 131.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 14.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा से संबंधित अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए 177.97 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है जिसमें ग्रामीण कायात्मिक साक्षरता परियोजना के लिए 6.50 करोड़ रुपए, उत्तर साक्षरता तथा अनुवर्ती शिक्षा के लिए 13.50 करोड़ रुपए, प्रशासनिक ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए, कार्यात्मिक साक्षरता सामूहिक कार्यक्रम के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए, पूर्ण साक्षरता अभियान के लिए 120.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 10.47 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है।

भाषाओं और भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य के विकास, जिसमें हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाना शामिल है, के लिए 14.77 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है।

सामान्य शिक्षा की अन्य स्कीमों / कार्यक्रमों के लिए 9.27 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

तकनीकी शिक्षा : वर्ष 1993-94 में तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 198.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसमें तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 18.00 करोड़ रुपए, गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के लिए 23.88 करोड़ रुपए, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों के लिए 44.00 करोड़ रुपए, छात्रवृत्ति/वृत्ति के लिए 6.50 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थानों के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए,

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: High priority is being accorded to the problem of human resource development in the Eighth Plan. The outlay for general education during 1993-94 is Rs.1111.18 crores. The outlay consists of Rs.442.20 crores for elementary education consisting of Rs.179.00 crores for Operation Black Board, Rs.69.10 crores for Teacher Training Programmes, Rs.108.67 crores for Non-formal Education Rs. 5.0 crores for Shiksha Karmi Project, Rs.8. 90 crores for Mahila Samakhya, Rs.9.33 crores for Lok Jumbish,Rs.1.00 crore for National Council of Teacher Education, Rs.1.00crore for Bal Bhavan Society, Rs.20.00 crores for Bihar Education Project, Rs.40.00 crores for district Primary Education Project and Rs.0.20 crore for the South Orissa Project (SOP) and UP Project.

For secondary education, the outlay consists of Rs.305.27 crores consisting Rs.23.43 crores for education Technology Programmes, Rs.26.07 crores for computer education in schools, Rs.1.80 crores for Environmental orientation in school education, Rs.21.68 crores for Improvement of Science Education (Promotion of Science Lab.), Rs.85.00 crores for Vocationalisation, Rs.4.50 cordores for Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Rs.5.87 crores for National Council for Educational Research and Training, Rs.2.90 crores for National Open School, Rs.131.71 crores for Navodaya Vidyalayas and Rs.2.31 crores for other programmes of secondary education.

Rs.161.00 crores have been earmarked for University and higher education, consisting of Rs.131.00 crores for University Grants Commission, Rs.2.50 crores for Indian Council for Social Science Research, Rs.14.00 crores for Indira Gandhi National Open University, Rs.4.00 crores for other programmes of University and higher education.

Rs.177.97 crores has been provided for Adult education including Rs.6.50 crores for Rural Functional Literacy Project, Rs.13.50 crores for Post Literacy and Continuing Education, Rs.10.00 crores for Strengthening of Administrative Structure, Rs.2.50 crores for Mass Programme of Functional Literacy, Rs.15.00 crores for Voluntary Agencies, Rs.120.00 crores for Total Literacy Campaign Rs.10.47 crores fo other programmes of Adult Education.

For development of languages and literature of Indian languages including popularisation of Hindi, the outlay is Rs.14.77 crores.

Rs.9.27 crores has been earmarked for other schemes/ programmes of general education.

Technical Education: Outlay for technical education for 1993-94 has been kept at Rs.198.00 crores. It includes Rs.5.00 crores for Technical Teacher Training Institutes, Rs.18.00 crores for University Grants Commission, Rs.6.00 crores for Quality Improvement Programme, Rs.23.88 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs.44.00 crores for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs.6.50 crores for Scholarships/Stipends, Rs.6.00 crores for Indian Institutes of Managements,

इंजीनियारिंग प्रयोगशालाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 18.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलूर के लिए 23.50 करोड़ रुपए, लोंगोवाल इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के लिए 6.75 करोड़ रुपए, अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद के लिए 2.60 करोड़ रुपए, योजना और वास्तुकार विद्यालय, नई दिल्ली के लिए 2.30 करोड़ रुपए, चुनिंदा उच्च तकनीकी संस्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए 2.25 करोड़ रुपए, जम्मू में एक इंजीनियरिंग कालेज की स्थापना करने के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, तकनीकी शिक्षा के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए, प्रौद्योगिकी विकास मिशन के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए और तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 8.22 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

खेल और युवा सेवाएं : 1993-94 के लिए बजट अनुमान 85.35 करोड़ रुपए का है। 1993-94 को योजना में राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, नेहरु युवा केन्द्र संगठन, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयंसेवी योजना, राष्ट्रीय एकता कार्यक्रम, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण, राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास, सिंथैटिक ट्रैकों/कृत्रिम सतह का निर्माण तथा खेल और शारीरिक खेलकूद विशेषज्ञों के आदान-प्रदान जैसे क्षेत्रों के लिए संवृद्धित परिव्यय रखा गया है।

कला और संस्कृति : 1993-94 के लिए 94.22 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसमें क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपए, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, सांस्कृतिक संसाधन और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, साहित्य अकादमी के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपए, ललित कला अकादमी के लिए 1.35 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय लाइब्रेरी के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए, राजा राम मोहन लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय के लिए 13 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपए, इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए 32.85 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गयाहै।

चिकित्सा और जनस्वास्थ्य : 1993-94 के लिए 483.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग संचारी और अन्य बीमारियों की रोकथाम से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है। इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वियन राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में, 1993-94 के परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों (73.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, जिसमें कालाआजार भी शामिल है (110.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, जिसमें कुष्ठरोग एस.ई.टी. स्कीमों के अंतर्गत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान देना भी शामिल है (35.00 करोड़ रुपए) कैंसर नियंत्रण (25.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय रोहा और अंधत्व नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (25.00 करोड़ रुपए), क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (35 करोड़ रुपए), राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में औषध नियंत्रण और खाद्य मानक प्रशासन (2.00 करोड़ रुपए), संचारी रोगों पर नियंत्रण (7.56 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय आई.आई.डी नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य (1.58 करोड़ रुपए), स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जागरुकता, खाद्य संबंधी मिलावट की रोकथाम, औषध-मानक नियंत्रण संगठन, ए.आई.आई.एच. और पी.एच.कलकत्ता, राष्ट्रीय जैविकी मानकीकरण संस्थान, ड्रग डि-एडिक्शन प्रोग्राम आदि (21.11 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में, चिकित्सा विज्ञान के विकास पर बल दिया जा रहा है। जिसमें चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान शामिल है, इसके लिए 1993-94 के लिए 147.55 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय की व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार की गई है:—

	करोड़ रुपए
अस्पताल और औषधालय	29.70
चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान (भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद सहित)	96.60
आई.एस.एम. तथा होम्योपैथी	21.25
जोड़	**147.55**

परिवार कल्याण : परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को अभिभावी राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इसका उद्देश्य, शताब्दी के पूरा होने तक जन्म दर को घटाकर 21 प्रति हजार और मृत्यु दर को 9 प्रति हजार करना है। यह कार्यक्रम अपने प्रारंभिक समय से ही शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना स्कीम के रूप में जारी है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 1270.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें शिशु उत्तरजीविता तथा सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

जल-पूर्ति और सफाई : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने वाले साफ जल आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है तथा राज्य क्षेत्र की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यों द्वारा गांवों में जल आपूर्ति संबंधी स्कीमों को तैयार और कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। तथापि त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्यों के संसाधनों में वृद्धि करने के लिए शत प्रतिशत अनुदान के रुप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है लेकिन इसके साथ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समान राशि की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य होता है। विभिन्न समस्याओं से निपटने तथा गांवों में जल आपूर्ति संबंधी कार्यक्रमों में

Rs.18.00 crores for Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories, Rs.23.50 crores for Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs.6.75 crores for Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Rs.2.60 crores for All India Council of Technical Education, Rs.2.30 crores for School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, Rs.2.25 crores for Research and Development in selected higher Technical Institutions, Rs.2.00 crores for setting up of an Engineering College at Jammu, Rs.15.00 crores for Thrust Area of Technical Education, Rs.8.00 crores for Technology Development Mission, and Rs.8.22 crores for other Programmes of Technical Education.

Sports and Youth Services: The budget estimate for 1993-94 is Rs.85.35 crores. The plan for 1993-94 envisages increased outlay under National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service volunteers Scheme, National Integration Programme, Sports Authority of India (SAI), Development of Sports through State Sports Councils, laying of synthetic tracks/artificial surfaces and exchange of Sports and physical education team experts.

Art and Culture: The outlay for 1993–94 is Rs.94.22 crores. This includes provision of Rs.1.75 crores for Zonal Cultural Centres, Rs.10.00 crores for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Rs,12.00 crores for Archaeological Survey of India, Rs.2.00 crores for National Museum, Rs.2.00 crores for Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Rs.1.50 crores for Sahitya Akadami, Rs.1.35 crores for Lalit Kala Akademi, Rs.1.75 crores for National Archives, Rs.1.00 crores for National Library, Rs.2.50 crores for Raja Ram Mohan Library Foundation, Rs.13.00 crores for National Council of Science Museums, Rs.1.50 crores for Anthropological Survey of India, Rs.2.50 crores for Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghrahalaya and Rs.32.85 crores for other Schemes/Programmes etc.

Medical and Public Health: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.483.30 crores. A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. These Schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the Health side, the outlay for 1993-94 mainly includes allocations for National AIDS Control Programmes (Rs.73.00 crores), NMEP including Kala-Azar (Rs.110.00 crores), National Leprosy Control Programme including Grants to voluntary organisations under Leprosy SET Schemes (Rs.35.00 crores) Cancer Research and Control (Rs.25.00 crores), Prevention of blindness including National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs.25.00 crores), TB Control Programme (Rs.35.00 crores), Strengthening of Drug Control & Food standard Administration in the State/UTs (Rs.2.00 crores), control of Communicable diseases (Rs.7.56 crores), National I.I.D. Control Programme, Mental Health and Rural Health (Rs.1.58 crores), Health Education, HealthIntelligence, Prevention of Food Adulteration, Drug-Standard control Organisation, A.I.I.H & P.H. Calcutta, National Institute of Biological Standardisation, Drug Deaddiction Programme etc. (Rs.21.11 crores). On the medical side, the emphasis is on the development of medical sciences including medical education, training and research for which a total outlay of Rs.147.55 crores has been provided during 1993-94 as under:—

	Rs. in crores
Hospitals and Dispensaries	29.70
Medical Education, Training & Research (Including ICMR)	96.60
I.S.M. & Homeopathy	21.25
Total	**147.55**

Family Welfare: Family Welfare Programme is given an over-riding national priority. It aims to bring down the birth rate to 21 per thousand and death rate to 9 per thousand by the turn of the century. The programme continues to be cent per cent Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme since its inception. The outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs. 1270.00 crores which also includes provision for implementing Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project.

Water Supply and Sanitation: The provision of safe drinking water supply in rural areas is the responsibility of the respective State Governments and schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). However, to supplement the State resources of the Central assistance is being provided as 100% grant under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme subject to a matching provision being made by theState Governments under MNP. In order to overcome the various problems and to give a fillup to

गति लाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक मिशन के एक भाग के रूप में 1986 में एक राष्ट्रीय पेय जल मिशन शुरू किया गया था। सभी समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में साफ पेय जल की आपूर्ति करने को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है। 1993-94 के लिए इस क्षेत्र हेतु 595.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

ग्रामीण सफाई योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निजी घरों में साफ शौचालयों का निर्माण करके विभिन्न केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन-यापन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके । इसके समेत वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 26.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस राशि को मिलाकर वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए जल आपूर्ति और सफाई तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल आपूर्ति तथा मल निकासी तथा आवास और शहरी विकास निगम (66.60 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए निर्धारित कुल परिव्यय राशि 832.40 करोड़ रुपए है।

आवास : इसके लिए 536.35 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इसमें 'हुडको' तथा एचडीएफसी की योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में सी.जी.ई., डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ., एन.बी.आई., एच.पी.एल., बी.एम.टी.पी.सी. तथा रास्तों पर रहने वालों के लिए रात्रि निवास योजना के लिए अन्य व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर सामान्य श्रेणी के भवनों के निर्माण पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है। एन.सी.एच.एफ के अंतर्गत 38.00 करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी सहायता का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

शहरी विकास : 73.85 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में 13.00 करोड़ रुपये विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के शहरों के एकीकृत विकास तथा 16.00 करोड़ रुपये राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना, शहरी निर्धन लोगों के लिए बुनियादी सेवाओं के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपए, नेहरू रोजगार योजना तथा शहरी बस्तियों में शिक्षित लोगों के लिए रोजगार उपार्जन के लिए 75.00 करोड़ रुपए, शहरी परिवहन संघ के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा अन्य स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सूचना और प्रचार : 1993-94 के लिए आंवटित 32.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम (2.50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित) के लिए 6.50 करोड़ रुपए, फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, कलकत्ता के लिए 5.68 करोड़ रुपए तथा एक दूसरा टी वी चैनल शुरू करने के लिए स्थापित की जाने वाली संयुक्त क्षेत्र कंपनी की पूंजी में योगदान करने के लिए 4.53 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

प्रसारण : सुदृढ़ प्रसारण के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के लिये 373.00 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है (जिससे 178.00 करोड़ रुपये आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन की व्यावसायिक राजस्व निधि से प्राप्त किये जायेंगे) । 1992-93 के परिव्यय में स्टूडियो को पूर्ण करना, नये स्टेशन स्थापित करने सम्बधी निर्माण कार्य तथा ट्रांसमीटर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करना तथा एफ एम ट्रांसमीटर्स इत्यादि स्थापित करना भी शामिल है । दूरदर्शन के लिए 1993-94 में 170.00 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है (जिसमें से 149.50 करोड़ रुपये आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन की व्यावसायिक राजस्व निधि से प्राप्त किये जायेंगे) । 1993-94 के परिव्यय में नये टी. वी. स्टूडियो को पूर्ण करना, पी. जी. एम. केन्द्र, उच्च शक्ति के टी. वी. ट्रांसमीटरों, समाचारकक्ष आटोमेशन को प्रारम्भ करना, उपग्रह सूचना एकत्रीकरण प्रणाली, उपस्करों को बदलना सिविल निर्माण कार्य इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

the programme of supplying drinking water in villages, a National Drinking Water Mission was launched in 1986 as one of the National Society Mission. The Mission has now been renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Supply of safe drinking Water to all problem villages has been included in the 20-Point Programme. A provision of Rs.740.00 crores has beenmade for this sector for the year 1993-94.

The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under Central and State sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities on rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs.30.00 crores. Including this, the outlay for water supply and sanitation as well as that for urban water supply and sewerage, and for Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Rs.62.40 crores) in 1993-94 is Rs.832.40 crores.

Housing: The outlay is Rs.536.35 crores. This includes the schemes of HUDCO and HDFC. Other provisions include expenditure on construction of general pool accommodation at various places in India besides other provisions for C.G.E.W.H.O.; N.B.I.; H.P.L.; B.M.T.P.C.; and footpath dweller's night-shelter Scheme.

Urban Development: The outlay of Rs.73.85 crores includes Rs.13.00 crores for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in various States & U.Ts. and Rs.16.00 crores for the National Capital Region Scheme, Rs.18.00 crores on urban basic services for poor, Rs.75.00 crores for Nehru Rozgar Yojana and the scheme for educated employment generation in urban localities, Rs.1.00 crore for Urban Transport Consortium fund, Rs.7.0 crores for contribution to Urban Mass Transport Corporation besides provision for other schemes.

Information and Publicity : The allocation for 1993-94 is Rs. 32.00 crores which includes an amount of Rs.6.50 crores (including Rs.2.50 crores for) for the National Film Development Corporation. Rs.5.68 crores for the Film and Television Institute, Calcutta, and Rs.4.53 crores contribution to the equity of joint sector company proposed to be set up for operating a second T.V. channel.

Broadcasting : For Sound Broadcasting (All India Radio) the outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.203.00 crores (of which Rs.178.00 crores would be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund). The outlay includes provision for completion of studios, new stations, installation works and completion of transmitter projects, setting up of FM transmitters etc. The outlay for Doordarshan for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.170.00 crores (of which Rs. 149.50 crores will be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund). Outlay for 1993-94 includes provision for commissioning of new T.V. Studios, P.G.F. Centres, High Power T.V. Transmitters, introduction of news room automation, satellite news gathering system, replacements of equipments, civil works etc.

कल्याण

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण : 1993-94 के लिए परिव्यय में 558.27 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष सहायता (247.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम (22.00 करोड़ रुपए), मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां (72.40 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए सरकारी छात्रवास (9.00 करोड़ रुपए), सफाई वालों की मुक्ति (73 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियां (14.00 करोड़ रुपए), विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम (12.75 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम (21.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त और विकास निगम (32.00 करोड़ रुपए), टी.आर.आई.एफ.ई.डी. में निवेश (8.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्रोहिबिशन एण्ड ड्रग एब्यूज प्रिवेंशन एक्ट (7.60 करोड़ रुपए), तथा विकलांगों के लिए सहायक उपकरण (10.00 करोड़ रुपए) आदि के लिए प्रावधान है।

श्रम तथा रोजगार : निर्माण कार्य के लिये परिव्यय सहित वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए परिव्यय 159.83 करोड़ रुपये है । इसमें श्रमिकों के रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण तथा उनके कार्य करने की दशा में सुधार तथा सुरक्षा पर बल दिया गया है ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण : वर्ष 1993 ९4 के लिए 647.40 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है । जिसमें से 473.88 करोड़ रुपए एकीकृत बाल

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : The outlay for 1993-94 Rs.558.27 crores includes provisions for special assistance to Scheduled castes special component plan (Rs.247.00 crores), Scheduled Castes Development Cooperation (Rs.22.00 crores), Post Matric Scholarship (Rs.72.40 crores), Govts. Hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (Rs. 9.00) crores); Liberation of Scavengers (Rs. 73.20 crores) Pre-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes/Tribes (Rs. 14.00 crores), National Rehabilitation Programme for the Handicapped (Rs. 12.75 crores), National Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (as 21.00 crores) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (Rs. 32.00 crores), Investment in TRIFED (Rs. 8.00 crores), Prohibilition and Drug Abuse Prevention (Rs. 7.60 crores), Acts. and Appliances for the Handicapped (Rs. 10.00 crores) etc.

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 159.83 crores inclusive of works outlay. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety.

Social Security and Welfare: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.647.40 crores of which Rs.473.88 crores are for Integrated Child

विकास सेवाओं के लिए हैं। वर्ष 1993-94 के परिव्यय में दिन के समय बच्चों की देखरेख के लिए केन्द्र, कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए छात्रावास और महिलाओं की शिक्षा के हेतु सघन पाठ्यक्रम के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

पोषण : यह खाद्य विभाग की मांग का एक हिस्सा है । 1993-94 के लिए 2.77 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का संबंध नमक और दूध के पुष्टिकरण, पोषण, शिक्षा और विस्तार, पुष्टिकारक खाने के लिए तैयार/ ऊर्जा खाद्य के उत्पादन और अनुसंधान एवं विकास से है।

सामान्य सेवाएं

न्याय प्रशासन : 1993-94 के दौरान न्यायतंत्र संबंधी व्यय के लिए संरचनात्मक सुविधाओं हेतु 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों की 50:50 के अनुपात में भागीदारी होगी।

मुद्रा, सिक्का तथा टकसाल : करेंसी नोट प्रैस, नासिक रोड, बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास, भारत सरकार के टकसालों तथा सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 59.9 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। यह व्यय मुख्यतः टकसालों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए किया जाएगा।

अन्य प्रशासकीय सेवाएं : आई एस पी तथा एस पी पी हेतु 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 10.01 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। आई एस पी की पासपोर्ट निर्माण सुविधा के प्रबंध हेतु 10.0 करोड़ रुपए कीराशि प्रदान की गई है।

सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 1.60 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

पुलिस : 1993-94 में 3.30 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इसमें पुलिस, वायरलैस और न्यायिक विज्ञान के लिए (3.0 करोड़रुपए) और पुलिस अकादमी के लिए (0.30 करोड़ रुपए) शामिल हैं।

जेल : 1993-94 में जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

लेखन सामग्री मुद्रण - भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 1993-94 में 3.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

लोक निर्माण - इस में सामान्य पूल आफिस आवास के निर्माण, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान तथा नई दिल्ली में अनुसंधान तथा **विकास सैल तथा शिलांग में नई स्थापित उत्तरी पूर्वी जोन के लिए** 12.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान है।

अन्य प्रशासकीय सेवाएं : सरकारी कार्यालयों के मशीनीकरण तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिये 1993-94 में 20.04 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय शामिल है।

Development Services. The outlay for 1993-94 also includes provision for day care centres for children, hostels for working women, Condensed Courses for Education of Women.

Nutrition : This forms a part of the demands of the Department of Food. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.2.77 crores relating to schemes for fortification of salt and milk, nutrition, education & extension, productions of nutritious ready-to-eat/energy foods and research & development.

GENERAL SERVICES

Administration of Justice: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 30.00 crores for infrustructural facilities for the Judiciary. Expenditure which will be shared by the Central Govt. and State Govt. on 50:50 basis.

Currency, Coinage and Mint: A provision of Rs. 59.99 crores has been made for Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, Bank Note Press, Dewas, Government of India Mints and Security Paper Mill in BE 1993-94. The expenditure is mainly for modernisation of Mints.

Other Fiscal Services: The outlay for BE 1993-94 is Rs. 10.01 crores for India Security Press and Security Printing Press Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided to ISP for setting up passport manufacturing facility.

Secretariat General Services: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 1.60 crores.

Police: A provision of Rs.3.30 crores has been made in 1993-94 for police, wireless and forensic sciences (Rs. 3.00 crores), and for Police Academy (Rs. 0.30 crore).

Jails: A provision has been made in 1993-94 for Rs. 12.00 crores for modernisation of prison administration.

Stationery Printing : The outlay for1993-94 is Rs.3.00 crores for modernisation of Govt. of India Presses.

Public Works: The outlay of Rs.12.00 crores provides for construction of general pool Office accommodation, CPWD Training Institute and R & D cell at New Delhi and the newly set-up North-Eastern Zone at Shillong.

Other Administrative Services: The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.20.04 crores and includes provision for training, mechanisation of government offices etc.

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1992-93 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1992-93 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R.	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1993-94 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1408.00**	...	**1408.00**	**1663.72**	...	**1663.72**	**1918.00**	...	**1918.00**
कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1050.00	...	1050.00	1273.16	...	1273.16	1330.00	...	1330.00
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	200.00	...	200.00	184.00	...	184.00	250.00	...	250.00
पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	Department of Animal Husbandry And Dairying	158.00	...	158.00	206.56	...	206.56	338.00	...	338.00
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS**	**117.00**	**1880.00**	**1997.00**	**106.24**	**1097.31**	**1203.55**	**192.62**	**1948.34**	**2140.96**
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	17.00	746.00	763.00	17.00	677.43	694.43	32.62	1173.34	1205.96
उर्वरक विभाग	Department of Fertilisers	100.00	1134.00	1234.00	89.24	419.88	509.12	160.00	775.00	935.00
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**	**109.00**	**1008.08**	**1117.08**	**88.84**	**1030.85**	**1119.69**	**97.17**	**1582.48**	**1679.65**
नागर विमानन विभाग	Department of Civil Aviation	29.00	1007.08	1036.08	9.77	1029.85	1039.62	11.97	1580.48	1592.45
पर्यटन विभाग	Department of Tourism	80.00	1.00	81.00	79.07	1.00	80.07	85.20	2.00	87.20
नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**	**10.00**	...	**10.00**	**19.00**	...	**19.00**	**16.00**	...	**16.00**
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COAL**	**728.00**	**1955.00**	**2683.00**	**728.00**	**1843.00**	**2571.00**	**768.20**	**2186.80**	**2955.00**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**81.00**	**10.00**	**91.00**	**79.85**	**10.22**	**90.07**	**136.00**	**8.68**	**144.68**
वाणिज्य विभाग	Department of Commerce	77.00	10.00	87.00	77.00	10.22	87.22	132.00	8.68	140.68
पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Supply	4.00	...	4.00	2.85	...	2.85	4.00	...	4.00
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**80.00**	**4928.00**	**5008.00**	**69.15**	**5070.02**	**5139.17**	**80.00**	**6321.00**	**6401.00**
संचार मंत्रालय	Ministry of Communications	3.00	...	3.00	3.15	...	3.15	3.00	...	3.00
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	77.00	...	77.00	66.00	...	66.00	77.00	...	77.00
दूर-संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	...	4928.00	4928.00	...	5070.02	5070.02	...	6321.00	6321.00
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**280.00**	...	**280.00**	**280.06**	...	**280.06**	**318.00**	...	**318.00**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**804.00**	...	**804.00**	**622.52**	...	**622.52**	**898.50**	...	**898.50**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	800.00	...	800.00	618.09	...	618.09	891.00	...	891.00
व्यय विभाग	Department of Expenditure	4.00	...	4.00	4.43	...	4.43	7.50	...	7.50
राजस्व विभाग	Department of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**	**39.00**	**30.00**	**69.00**	**34.59**	**28.00**	**62.59**	**29.50**	**25.50**	**55.00**
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**40.00**	...	**40.00**	**40.00**	...	**40.00**	**45.00**	**0.45**	**45.45**
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**1302.00**	...	**1302.00**	**1490.17**	...	**1490.17**	**1753.30**	...	**1753.30**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	Department of Health	302.00	...	302.00	449.15	...	449.15	483.30	...	483.30
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	Department of Family Welfare	1000.00	...	1000.00	1041.02	...	1041.02	1270.00	...	1270.00
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**13.00**	...	**13.00**	**11.57**	...	**11.57**	**55.10**	...	**55.10**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1546.00**	...	**1546.00**	**1657.01**	...	**1657.01**	**2056.00**	...	**2056.00**
शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Education	952.00	...	952.00	1012.00	...	1012.00	1310.00	...	1310.00
युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	74.00	...	74.00	74.00	...	74.00	85.00	...	85.00
कला और संस्कृति विभाग	Department of Art and Culture	70.00	...	70.00	59.65	...	59.65	95.00	...	95.00
महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	Department of Women and Child Development	450.00	...	450.00	511.36	...	511.36	566.00	...	566.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**721.00**	**525.00**	**1246.00**	**1364.91**	**510.56**	**1875.47**	**1310.00**	**432.07**	**1742.07**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	Department of Industrial Development	254.00	...	254.00	880.11	...	880.11	758.00	...	758.00
भारी उद्योग विभाग	Department of Heavy Industry	132.00	525.00	657.00	159.35	510.56	669.91	174.00	432.07	606.07

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 12
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93			संशोधित Revised 1992-93			बजट Budget 1993-94		
		बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	Department of Public Enterprises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
लघु उद्योग और कृषि एव ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग।	Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	335.00	...	335.00	325.45	...	325.45	378.00	...	378.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**114.00**	**419.00**	**533.00**	**49.87**	**318.50**	**368.37**	**75.00**	**330.00**	**405.00**
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**102.00**	**...**	**102.00**	**61.21**	**...**	**61.21**	**160.10**	**...**	**160.10**
विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**30.00**	**...**	**30.00**
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**90.00**	**412.00**	**502.00**	**94.39**	**339.56**	**433.95**	**90.00**	**404.42**	**494.42**
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**128.00**	**...**	**128.00**	**127.71**	**...**	**127.71**	**204.00**	**...**	**204.00**
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**8.00**	**...**	**8.00**	**6.98**	**...**	**6.98**	**8.72**	**...**	**8.72**
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**	**326.39**	**8131.32**	**8457.71**	**266.39**	**11847.42**	**12113.81**
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**91.00**	**...**	**91.00**	**80.55**	**...**	**80.55**	**107.00**	**...**	**107.00**
आयोजना	Planning	75.00	...	75.00	69.00	...	69.00	90.00	...	90.00
सांख्यिकी विभाग	Department of Statistics	16.00	...	16.00	11.55	...	11.55	17.00	...	17.00
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER**	**1825.00**	**3342.00**	**5167.00**	**1707.57**	**2995.70**	**4703.27**	**2207.50**	**4061.00**	**6268.50**
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**	**3100.00**	**...**	**3100.00**	**3599.12**	**...**	**3599.12**	**5060.00**	**...**	**5060.00**
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	Department of Rural Development	3100.00	...	3100.00	3599.12	...	3599.12	5010.00	...	5010.00
बंजर भूमि विकास विभाग	Department of Wastelands Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**350.00**	**...**	**350.00**	**328.00**	**...**	**328.00**	**421.80**	**...**	**421.80**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Science and Technology	150.00	...	150.00	139.52	...	139.52	188.80	...	188.80
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	125.00	...	125.00	113.48	...	113.48	148.00	...	148.00
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Biotechnology	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00	85.00	...	85.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**287.00**	**2785.00**	**3072.00**	**289.10**	**2820.61**	**3109.71**	**359.00**	**2807.06**	**3166.06**
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT	740.00	1652.00	2392.00	691.81	819.50	1511.31	920.00	1479.58	2399.58
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**206.00**	**11.00**	**217.00**	**179.00**	**11.00**	**190.00**	**240.00**	**75.00**	**315.00**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**293.00**	**400.00**	**693.00**	**264.58**	**400.00**	**664.58**	**323.00**	**400.00**	**723.00**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**240.00**	**...**	**240.00**	**216.44**	**...**	**216.44**	**289.00**	**...**	**289.00**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**	**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**	**630.00**	**...**	**630.00**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**412.00**	**866.00**	**1278.00**	**408.94**	**859.69**	**1268.63**	**493.00**	**826.63**	**1319.63**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**75.00**	**...**	**75.00**	**75.00**	**24.00**	**99.00**	**110.18**	**18.30**	**128.48**
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**39.00**	**...**	**39.00**	**39.00**	**...**	**39.00**	**43.00**	**...**	**43.00**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**368.00**	**...**	**368.00**	**367.94**	**...**	**367.94**	**570.35**	**...**	**570.35**
रेलवे	**RAILWAYS**	**1925.00**	**3775.00**	**5700.00**	**1935.00**	**3775.00**	**5710.00**	**960.00**	**5940.00**	**6900.00**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***18501.00***	***29906.08***	***48407.08***	***19634.23***	***30084.84***	***49719.07***	***23241.43***	***40694.73***	***63936.16***

विकास शीर्ष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण
STATEMENT 13
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1992-93 Budget	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised	बजट 1993-94 Budget
I. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***I. Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***1879.27***	***2099.12***	***2435.83***
1. खेती बाड़ी	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	689.68	619.25	877.92
2. भू और जल सरक्षण	2. Soil and Water Conservation	12402	90.00	80.58	123.00
3. पशु पालन	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	57.70	57.24	79.50
4. डेरी विकास	4. Dairy Development	12404	100.00	148.97	258.00
5. मीन उद्योग	5. Fisheries	12405	78.50	84.33	116.00
6. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	6. Forestry and Wild Life	12406	177.00	176.97	233.00
7. बागान	7. Plantations	12407	48.21	48.16	71.78
8. खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	84.92	79.36	74.83
9. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	9. Agricultural Research and Education	12415	199.95	183.95	249.95
10. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	131.00	99.89	105.00
11. सहकारिता	11. Co-operation	12425	215.30	215.30	235.85
12. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	12. Other Agricultural programmes	12435	7.01	305.12	11.00
II. ग्रामीण विकास	***II. Rural Development***		***2609.98***	***3109.10***	***4229.00***
1. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	506.46	506.46	834.00
2. ग्रामीण रोजगार	2. Rural Employment	12505	2046.00	2546.00	3306.00
3. भूमि सुधार	3. Land Reforms	12506	25.02	23.84	35.50
4. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	32.50	32.80	53.50
III. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***III. Irrigation and Flood Control***		***230.71***	***206.30***	***274.71***
1. वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	30.20	28.30	35.66
2. लघु सिंचाई	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	50.73	34.88	48.00
3. कमान क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	3. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	90.00	115.00
4. बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	59.78	53.12	76.05
IV. ऊर्जा	***IV. Energy***		***14998.00***	***16520.34***	***21911.27***
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	6411.00	5924.57	7461.46
2. पेट्रोलियम	2. Petroleum	12802	6054.00	8159.06	11523.81
3. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	3. Coal and Lignite	12803	2405.00	2309.00	2722.00
4. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत,	4. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	128.00	127.71	204.00
5. ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	5. Energy Coordination and Development	12820	...	...	...
V. उद्योग और खनिज	***V. Industry and Minerals***		***8197.75***	***8049.29***	***9633.72***
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	502.98	467.47	563.75
2. लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	2. Iron and Steel Industries	12852	3072.00	3109.71	3166.06
3. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	3. Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	502.00	433.95	494.42
4. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	4. Cement and non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	84.80	53.54	47.38
5. उर्वरक उद्योग	5. Fertiliser Industries	12855	1234.00	509.12	935.00
6. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	6. Petro-Chemical Industries	12856	764.50	874.68	1625.39
7. रसायन और औषधीय उद्योग	7. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	120.50	80.03	130.32
8. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	8. Engineering Industries	12858	528.11	478.99	520.07
9. दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग	9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	12859	210.15	280.05	300.47
10. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	10. Consumer Industries	12860	154.51	248.19	239.84
11. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	192.00	202.22	231.67
12. अन्य उद्योग	12. Other Industries	12875	209.20	838.13	710.72
13. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	13. Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	12885	623.00	473.21	668.63
VI. परिवहन	***VI. Transport***		***9129.23***	***8264.42***	***10893.21***
1. रेलवे	1. Railways	13002	5700.00	5710.00	6900.00
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	2. Ports and Lighthouses	13051	634.50	439.87	639.76
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	1222.19	558.39	1099.00
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation	13053	1036.08	1039.62	1592.45
5. सड़कें और पुल	5. Roads and Bridges	13054	463.37	459.81	593.00
6. सड़क परिवहन	6. Road Transport	13055	30.00	28.64	25.00
7. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	30.00	14.15	30.00
8. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	8. Other Transport Services	13075	13.09	13.94	14.00
VII. संचार	***VII. Communications***		***4890.00***	***4965.62***	***6245.00***
1. डाक सेवाएं	1. Postal Services	13201	77.00	66.00	77.00
2. दूर संचार सेवाएं	2. Telecommuncation Services	13225	4500.00	4500.01	5879.00
3. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3. Other Communication Services	13275	313.00	399.61	289.00

विकास शीर्ष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1992-93 Budget	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised	बजट 1993-94 Budget
VIII. विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	***VIII. Science Technology & Environment***		***935.10***	***914.47***	***1251.06***
1. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	105.00	101.11	118.00
2. अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	2. Space Research	13402	368.00	367.94	570.35
3. समुद्र-विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3. Oceanographic Research	13403	39.00	39.00	43.00
4. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	320.10	303.33	384.71
5. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	5. Ecology and Environment	13435	103.00	103.09	135.00
IX. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	***IX. General Economic Services***		***385.21***	***374.58***	***451.15***
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	41.75	42.05	45.28
2. पर्यटन	2. Tourism	13452	81.00	80.07	87.20
3. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	31.21	30.05	62.00
4. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	4. Census, Surveys and Statistics	13454	26.00	20.79	27.80
5. मौसम विज्ञान	5. Meteorology	13455	31.00	24.77	34.00
6. नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	13456	7.17	16.17	13.60
7. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	7. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	57.35	57.35	68.00
8. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	8. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	...	...	...
9. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Economic Services	13475	109.73	103.33	113.27
X. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***X. Social Services***		***5128.40***	***5189.09***	***6459.27***
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	781.25	841.25	1111.18
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	170.00	170.00	198.00
3. खेल-कूद और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports and Youth Services	22204	74.35	74.35	85.35
4. कला और संस्कृति	4. Art and Culture	22205	69.50	59.15	94.22
5. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	5. Medical and Public Health	22210	302.00	449.15	483.30
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	22211	1000.00	1041.02	1270.00
7. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	7. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	552.51	513.30	832.40
8. आवास	8. Housing	22216	507.72	515.11	536.35
9. शहरी विकास	9. Urban Development	22217	43.35	42.10	73.85
10. सूचना और प्रचार	10. Information and Publicity	22220	42.84	31.37	32.00
11. प्रसारण	11. Broadcasting	22221	490.16	337.00	373.00
12. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	12. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	22225	462.25	465.22	558.27
13. श्रम और रोजगार	13. Labour and Employment	22230	101.80	61.04	159.83
14. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	14. Social Security and Welfare	22235	527.35	585.71	647.40
15. पोषाहार	15. Nutrition	22236	2.32	2.32	2.77
16. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	16. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	1.00	1.00	1.35
XI. सामान्य सेवाएं	***XI. General Services***		***23.43***	***26.74***	***151.94***
1. न्याय प्रशासन	1. Administration of Justice	32014	...	...	30.00
2. करेंसी, सिक्का और टकसाल	2. Currency, Coinage and Mint	32046	...	...	59.99
3. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	3. Other Fiscal Services	32047	...	...	10.01
4. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat - General Services	32052	1.50	0.78	1.60
5. पुलिस	5. Police	32055	...	...	3.30
6. जेलें	6. Jails	32056	...	...	12.00
7. पूर्ति और निपटान	7. Supplies and Disposals	32057	...	...	...
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	32058	0.10	0.14	3.00
9. लोक निर्माण कार्य	9. Public Works	32059	7.02	11.63	12.00
10. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	10. Other Administrative Services	32070	14.81	14.19	20.04
कुल जोड़	**GRANDTOTAL**		**48407.08**	**49719.07**	**63936.16**

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क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1993-94 Budget: कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
कृषि मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Agriculture**	**250.51**	**0.25**	**250.26**	**303.31**	**0.05**	**303.26**	**374.03**	**0.10**	**373.93**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग		*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	*188.31*	*0.05*	*188.26*	*188.31*	*0.05*	*188.26*	*202.00*	*0.10*	*201.90*
1. भूमि विकास बैंक	1.	Land Development Banks	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	55.00	...	55.00
2. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	2.	National Cooperative Development Corporation	138.25	...	138.25	138.25	...	138.25	146.90	...	146.90
3. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	3.	National Seeds Corporation	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
4. आयल पाम इंडिया लिमिटेड	4.	Oil Palm India Ltd.	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.10	0.10	...
पशुपालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग		*Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying*	*62.20*	*0.20*	*62.00*	*115.00*	...	*115.00*	*172.03*	...	*172.03*
5. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	5.	National Dairy Development Board	62.00	...	62.00	115.00	...	115.00	172.03	...	172.03
6. बूचड़खाना निगम	6.	Slaughter Houses Corporation	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**	**1977.00**	**75.81**	**21.19**	**1186.70**	**66.95**	**22.44**	**2119.96**	**94.43**	**77.19**
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग		*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*763.00*	*13.81*	*3.19*	*694.43*	*13.81*	*3.19*	*1205.96*	*29.43*	*3.19*
7. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	7.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	0.28	0.27	0.70	0.28	0.27	0.75	0.38	0.37
8. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	8.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	3.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
9. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	9.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	20.00	...	...	10.00	...	...	20.00	...	...
10. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०	10.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	3.00	0.75	0.75	2.83	0.75	0.75	2.00	1.00	1.00
11. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	11.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	85.00	...	...	57.00	...	...	100.00	...	...
12. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	12.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5.00	1.18	1.17	5.00	1.18	1.17	2.50	1.25	1.25
13. भारतीय पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	13.	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	553.00	...	...	527.00	...	...	972.00	...	...
14. कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	14.	Pesticides Development Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.37	...
15. पेट्रोफिल्स कॉपरोटिव लि०	15.	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	79.30	...	...	79.30	...	...	80.34	...	...
16. रेनपेप	16.	RENPAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	...
17. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	17.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.15	0.08	0.07
18. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	18.	Other bodies/institutions	12.70	10.60	...	10.60	10.60	...	26.80	25.80	...
उर्वरक विभाग		*Department of Fertilisers*	*1214.00*	*62.00*	*18.00*	*492.27*	*53.14*	*19.25*	*914.00*	*65.00*	*74.00*
19. फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०	19.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	71.00	...	...	39.91	...	...	104.00	4.00	36.00
20. फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	20.	Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.	75.00	9.00	9.00	25.30	7.00	...	30.00	18.00	12.00
21. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि०	21.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	42.00	9.00	9.00	52.75	22.00	9.00	35.00	11.00	24.00
22. इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि०	22.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	220.00	...	...	56.25	...	10.25	141.00	...	...
23. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	23.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	230.00	...	...	63.10	...	...	164.00	...	...
24. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	24.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	100.00	43.00	...	52.37	23.14	...	90.00	10.00	...
25. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लि०	25.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	200.00	...	...	66.95	...	...	162.00	...	...
26. पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि०	26.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	50.00	...	...	5.67	...	...	44.00	20.00	...
27. प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमैंट (इं०) लि०	27.	Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	6.00	1.00	...	1.25	1.00	...	4.00	2.00	2.00
28. पाइराइट्स,फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	28.	Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	20.00	...	...	9.47	...	...	5.00	...	...
29. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लि०	29.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	200.00	...	...	119.25	...	...	135.00	...	...
नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय		**Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**1032.58**	**13.40**	**11.10**	**1037.85**	**5.25**	**1.75**	**1591.19**	**6.21**	**2.50**
नागर विमानन विभाग		*Department of Civil Aviation*	*1027.58*	*10.90*	*9.60*	*1031.85*	*1.75*	*0.25*	*1584.19*	*3.71*	...
30. एयर इंडिया	30.	Air India	399.50	...	...	660.49	...	...	740.50	...	...
31. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	31.	Indian Airlines	193.57	...	...	196.84	...	...	418.97	...	...
32. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	32.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	15.00	...	...	1.64	...	...	4.98	...	...
33. भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण लि०	33.	International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	117.97	...	...	77.72	...	...	135.80	...	...
34. राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा प्राधिकरण	34.	National Airport Authority	275.47	10.65	9.35	86.32	1.50	...	250.00	3.71	...

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क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
35. पवन हंस लिमिटेड	35. Pawan Hans Ltd.	25.57	...	...	8.34	...	...	28.28	...	...
36. वायुदूत	36. Vayudoot	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	5.66	...	...
पर्यटन विभाग	*Department of Tourism*	*5.00*	*2.50*	*1.50*	*6.00*	*3.50*	*1.50*	*7.00*	*2.50*	*2.50*
37. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	37. India Tourism Development Corporation	5.00	2.50	1.50	6.00	3.50	1.50	7.00	2.50	2.50
कोयला मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Coal**	**2660.00**	**298.00**	**407.00**	**2548.00**	**298.00**	**407.00**	**2938.00**	**200.20**	**551.00**
38. कोल इंडिया लि.	38. Coal India Ltd.	1850.00	96.00	274.00	1760.00	96.00	274.00	1901.00	...	337.00
39. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि.	39. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	401.00	135.00	...	379.00	135.00	...	395.00	104.20	...
40. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि.	40. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	409.00	67.00	133.00	409.00	67.00	133.00	642.00	96.00	214.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**10.00**	...	...	**10.22**	...	...	**8.68**	...	...
वाणिज्य विभाग	*Department of Commerce*	*10.00*	...	...	*10.22*	...	...	*8.68*	...	...
41. माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	41. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. चाय व्यापार निगम	42. Tea Trading Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	43. Other bodies / Institutions	10.00	...	...	10.22	...	...	8.68	...	...
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**4928.00**	...	...	**5070.02**	...	...	**6321.00**	...	...
दूर-संचार सेवाएं	*Telecommunication Services*	*4928.00*	...	...	*5070.02*	...	...	*6321.00*	...	...
44. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि.	44. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	7.00	...	...	7.55	...	...	5.00	...	...
45. इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज़ लि.	45. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	111.00	...	...	166.00	...	...	151.00	...	...
46. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	46. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	641.00	...	...	641.00	...	...	967.00	...	...
47. दूर-संचार	47. Telecommunications	3859.00	...	...	3859.01	...	...	4912.00	...	...
48. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	48. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	310.00	...	...	396.46	...	...	286.00	...	...
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**	**666.32**	**195.00**	**471.32**	**484.21**	**104.00**	**380.21**	**649.00**	**121.00**	**528.00**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*666.32*	*195.00*	*471.32*	*484.21*	*104.00*	*380.21*	*649.00*	*121.00*	*528.00*
49.भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	49. Export Import Bank of India	60.00	60.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	33.00	33.00	...
50. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	50. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	175.00	...	175.00	175.00	...	175.00	245.00	...	245.00
51. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	51. Industrial Development Bank of India	215.00	50.00	165.00	160.00	...	160.00	235.00	2.00	233.00
52. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	52. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32	4.00	...	4.00
53. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	53. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	34.00	20.00	14.00	...	...	...	11.00	11.00	...
54. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	54. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	80.00	...	80.00	42.89	...	42.89	54.00	10.00	44.00
55 .राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	55. National Housing Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	56. Nationalised banks	53.00	53.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	60.00	60.00	...
57. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	57. Regional Rural Banks	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	5.00	5.00	...
58. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लि.	58. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
59. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	59. Small Industries Development Bank of India	35.00	...	35.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food**	**57.49**	**27.49**	...	**55.49**	**27.49**	...	**47.50**	**22.00**	...
60. केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम	60. Central Warehousing Corporation	30.00	...	...	28.00	...	...	25.50	...	...
61. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	61. Food Corporation of India	27.49	27.49	...	27.49	27.49	...	22.00	22.00	...
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**1.50**	**0.50**	**1.00**	**1.50**	**0.50**	**1.00**	**2.25**	**0.90**	**0.90**
62. मार्डर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि.	62. Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	1.50	0.50	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.00	2.25	0.90	0.90
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**0.05**	...	**0.05**	**0.16**	**0.11**	**0.05**	**0.10**	**0.05**	**0.05**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	*Department of Health*	...	...	...	*0.11*	*0.11*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...
63. हास्पिटल सर्विसेज कंसल्टेन्सी कारपोरेशन	63 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. इंडियन मैडीसिन्ज फार्मास्युटिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि.	64. Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.05	0.05	...
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	*Department of Family Welfare*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
65. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि.	65. Hindustan Latex Ltd.	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05

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क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**758.30**	**70.15**	**163.15**	**773.86**	**93.25**	**170.05**	**698.41**	**93.01**	**173.33**
भारी उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*650.30*	*62.15*	*63.15*	*665.86*	*85.25*	*70.05*	*598.41*	*83.01*	*83.33*
66. एण्ड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लि०	66. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	35.00	...	...	19.24	...	...	21.00	...	...
67 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	67. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	10.70	4.25	4.45	4.50	...	...	19.20	2.35	2.40
68. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	68. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	106.26	...	...	106.00	...	...	109.00	...	...
69. भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	69. Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
70. भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लि०	70. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.80	0.40	0.40	...	...	...	1.25	0.62	0.63
71. भारत यंत्र निगम लि०	71. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	25.40	1.25	1.25	1.50	0.75	0.75	21.95	2.00	2.00
72. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	72. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	77.00	...	...	47.49	...	...	40.00	1.25	1.25
73 भारतीय साईकिल निगम लि०	73. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
74. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि०	74. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75. द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	75. Fluid Control Research Institute	0.25	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.40	...	...
76. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	76. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	3.00	1.50	1.50	33.00	31.50	1.50	4.95	2.47	2.48
77. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि०	77. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	89.89	36.50	36.50	159.53	36.50	36.50	169.77	60.00	60.00
78. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	78. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	86.76	...	...	86.76	...	...	93.36	...	...
79. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	79. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	51.96	...	...	49.96	...	...	70.74	3.00	3.00
80. हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि०	80. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	15.00	...	...	109.41	...	14.50	8.75	3.25	3.25
81. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट कंपनी लि०	81. Hindustan Salt Company Ltd.	3.26	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	4.25	1.00	1.00
82. इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि०	82. Instrumentation Ltd.	6.50	...	...	6.50	...	...	5.68	0.50	0.50
83. मारूति उद्योग लि०	83. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84. माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	84. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	3.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.25
85. नेशनल बाइसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	85. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
86. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	86. National Industrial Development Corporation	0.35	...	0.20	0.35	...	0.20	0.13	...	0.13
87. नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	87. National Instruments Ltd.	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.10
88. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०	88. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	3.07	1.00	1.00	6.44	...	...	10.72	0.50	0.50
89. प्राग टूल्स लि०	89. Praga Tools Ltd.	3.00	...	...	1.88	...	...	5.00	...	...
90. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	90. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
91. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	91. Scooters India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
92 .टेनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	92. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
93. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	93. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	28.00	14.00	14.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	11.44	5.72	5.72
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro.* and Rural Industries	*108.00*	*8.00*	*100.00*	*108.00*	*8.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*10.00*	*90.00*
94. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	94. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00
95 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	95. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	65.00	55.00	...	55.00
96. भारतीय लघु उद्योग कारपोरेशन लि०	96. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	10.00	10.00	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information & Broadcasting**	**423.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**322.50**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**338.53**	**6.53**	**2.00**
97. संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कंपनियां	97. Joint Sector Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.53	4.53	...
98. नेशनल फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	98. National Film Development Corporation	6.84	2.00	2.00	6.50	2.00	2.00	6.50	2.00	2.00
99. आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की अक्षय निधि	99. Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	416.16	...	...	316.00	...	...	327.50	...	...

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1993-94 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Mines**	**441.00**	**20.00**	**9.00**	**368.45**	**20.00**	**8.89**	**424.62**	**20.00**	**0.20**
100. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि.	100. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	42.00	...	...	42.00	...	...	72.00	10.00	...
101. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि.	101. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	8.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.50	5.00	5.00	...
102. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि.	102. Hindusthan Copper Ltd.	88.71	1.00	...	54.75	1.00	...	54.91	4.00	...
103. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि.	103. Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	120.00	18.00	...	120.00	18.00	...	126.38	...	...
104. मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि.	104. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.00	1.00	...
105. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि.	105. National Aluminium Company Ltd.	168.00	...	...	130.00	...	...	158.00	...	...
106. सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन	106. Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.53	...	0.50	0.42	...	0.39	0.43	...	0.20
107. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	107. Others bodies/Institutions	12.26	...	...	11.78	...	...	5.90	...	...
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**	**4.26**	**4.26**	**...**	**4.26**	**4.26**	**...**	**9.80**	**9.80**	**...**
110. इंडियन रिन्युएबल एनर्जी डेवलपमैंट एजेन्सी	110. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	6.00	6.00	...
111. फोटोवोल्टिक और संबद्ध उद्योग	111. Photovoltaics and related Industries	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	3.80	3.80	...
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**6208.00**	**...**	**300.00**	**8457.71**	**26.39**	**300.00**	**12113.81**	**26.39**	**240.00**
112. बाल्मेर लारी लि.	112. Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	18.00	...	...	21.00	...	...	18.00	...	...
113. भारत पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.	113. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	82.75	...	...	70.73	...	...	132.00	...	...
114. बीको लारी लि.	114. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	2.25	...	...
115. बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरीज एंड पैट्रोकैमिकल्स लि.	115 Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	69.27	...	...	76.95	...	...	108.00	...	...
116. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.	116. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	47.10	...	...	108.92	...	...	199.00	...	...
117. इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि.	117. Engineers India Ltd.	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	2.25	...	...
118 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	118 .Gas Authority of India Ltd.	152.20	...	...	415.41	...	...	850.00	...	...
119. हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.	119. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	156.79	...	...	169.34	...	...	125.00	...	...
120. इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि.	120. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	812.10	...	...	665.57	...	...	1400.00	...	...
121. इन्डो-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि.	121. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	28.00	...	...	115.26	26.39	...	118.31	26.39	...
122. लूब्रिजोल इंडिया लि.	122. Lubrizol India Ltd.	6.00	...	...	5.60	...	...	19.00	...	...
123. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	123. Madras Refineries Ltd.	187.79	...	...	334.93	...	...	250.00	...	...
124. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	124. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	4420.00	...	260.00	6200.00	...	260.00	8610.00	...	170.00
125. आयल इंडिया लि.	125. Oil India Ltd.	222.00	...	40.00	268.00	...	40.00	280.00	...	70.00
126. अन्य संस्थाएं /निकाय	126. Other Bodies / Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Power**	**5061.00**	**1236.30**	**482.70**	**4590.70**	**1088.03**	**506.97**	**6125.00**	**1740.64**	**323.36**
127. दामोदर घाटी निगम	127. Damodar Valley Corporation	339.00	...	...	290.00	...	...	371.00	20.00	...
128. डी.ओ.पी. (अन्य)	128. DOP (Others)	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129. नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	129. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	170.00	120.00	...	111.00	111.00	...	510.00	160.00	...
130. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन लि.	130. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd.	1238.00	309.00	20.00	1177.47	309.00	20.00	1375.00	325.00	...
131. विद्युत ग्रिड निगम लि.	131. Power Grid Corporation Ltd.	441.00	10.00	...	415.12	10.00	...	829.00	172.00	42.00
132. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि.	132. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	133. National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	2298.00	552.30	462.70	2467.11	528.03	486.97	2261.00	618.64	281.36
134. उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम कारपोरेशन लि.	134. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	100.00	70.00	...	70.00	70.00	...	359.00	225.00	...
135. विद्युत वित्त निगम	135. Power Finance Corporation	125.00	125.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	120.00	120.00	...
136. टिहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम	136. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	300.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	300.00	100.00	...
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Rural Development**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**...**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**...**	**5.00**	**5.00**	**...**
137. शहरी विकास और आवास निगम	137. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...

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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Science and Technology**	**3.50**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**3.50**	**1.75**	**1.75**	**14.30**	**10.15**	**4.15**
138. भारत प्रतिरक्षण और जीव विज्ञान निगम	138. Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.42	3.42	...
139. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि.	139. Central Electronics Ltd.	3.30	1.65	1.65	3.30	1.65	1.65	8.00	4.00	4.00
140. इंडिन वेक्सीन कारपोरेशन	140. Indian Vaccines Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.58	2.58	...
141. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	141. National Research Development Corporation	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.15	0.15
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel**	**3072.00**	**207.29**	**79.71**	**3109.71**	**207.29**	**81.81**	**3166.06**	**3.85**	**355.15**
142. भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि.	142. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6.75	2.60	4.15	6.75	2.60	4.15	5.75	1.70	4.05
143. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	143 Bird Group of Companies	5.00	...	5.00	7.10	...	7.10	7.10	...	7.10
144. फेरो स्क्रेप निगम लि.	144. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd	4.80	...	...	10.78	...	...	9.85	...	...
145. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि.	145. Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
146. कुद्रेमुख लोहा अयस्क कंपनी लि.	146. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	75.00	...	...	100.00	...	...	121.06	...	...
147. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि.	147. Manganeese Ore India Ltd.	8.50	...	...	13.59	...	...	12.75	...	...
148. मैटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	148. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	0.35	...	...	0.35	...	...	0.40	...	...
149. मेटलर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट इंडिया लि.	149. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	1.80	...	...	2.79	...	...	5.00	...	...
150. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	150. National Mineral Development Corporation	100.00	...	...	89.19	...	...	122.00	...	...
151. राष्ट्रीय मिशन	151. National Mission	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...
152 नीलांचल इस्पात निगमलि.	152. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...
153. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि.	153. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	615.00	200.00	62.00	615.00	200.00	62.00	503.00	...	338.00
154. स्पोंज आयरन इंडिया लि.	154. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12.00	3.89	3.56	15.36	3.89	3.56	3.25	1.25	...
155. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि.	155. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	2232.00	...	...	2238.00	...	...	2364.00	...	...
156. विजयनगर स्टील लि.	156. Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.50	0.50	...
जल भू-तल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**1833.15**	**12.09**	**169.06**	**973.03**	**7.09**	**146.44**	**1661.10**	**15.43**	**166.09**
जल भू-तल परिवहन विभाग	*Department of Surface Transport*	*42.00*	*9.00*	*33.00*	*32.00*	*4.00*	*28.00*	*33.69*	*9.65*	*24.04*
157. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	157. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	18.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	19.30	9.65	9.65
158. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	158. Delhi Transport Corporation	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00
159. राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम	159. National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160. राज्य परिवहन निगम	160 State Transport Corporations	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.39	...	4.39
पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ एवं नौवहन विभाग	*Department of Ports, Light-houses & Shipping Ports*	*1791.15*	*3.09*	*136.06*	*941.03*	*3.09*	*118.44*	*1627.41*	*5.78*	*142.05*
161. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	161. Bombay Port Trust	70.43	...	12.10	28.58	...	10.00	86.00	...	20.26
162. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	162. Calcutta Port Trust	46.20	...	5.68	36.50	...	0.68	66.00	...	20.00
163. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	163. Cochin Port Trust	42.17	...	10.25	36.33	...	8.75	47.00	...	5.00
164. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	164. Dredging Corporation of India	55.79	...	...	14.20	...	0.50	20.50	...	0.50
165. हल्दिया गोदी	165. Haldia Dock	45.00	...	6.32	37.32	...	2.32	77.00	...	3.00
166. जिग्गर खली	166. Jiggar Khali	35.29	...	...	23.08	...	...	...	...	...
167. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	167. Madras Port Trust	34.89	...	8.05	23.05	...	5.05	23.56	...	12.50
168. मार्मागोआ पत्तन	168. Mormugao Port	11.76	...	...	7.75	...	...	13.00	...	...
169. नावा शेवा पोर्ट	169. Nava Shewa Port	57.30	...	25.00	43.00	...	25.00	63.00	...	...
170. नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	170. New Kandla Port Trust	40.00	...	...	22.51	...	...	37.78	...	...
171 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	171. New Mangalore Port	4.91	...	...	2.80	...	...	6.00	...	...
172. पारादीप पत्तन	172. Paradip Port	67.00	...	10.00	67.00	...	10.00	75.00	...	10.00
173. तूतीकोरिन पत्तन	173. Tuticorin Port	17.05	...	2.00	8.52	...	1.50	19.00	...	11.00
174. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	•174. Vishakapatnam Port	65.57	...	...	54.68	...	...	71.00	...	...
175. अन्य संस्थाएं (सड़कें)	175. Other Institutions (Roads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...
पोत-निर्माण	*Ship-Building*									
176. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	176. Bombay Port Trust	4.42	...	2.57	1.57	...	...	4.00	...	4.00
177. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	177. Calcutta Port Trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	178. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.00	2.50	2.50	5.55	2.50	3.05	4.50	2.25	2.25
179. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	179. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1.60	0.30	1.30	1.60	0.30	1.30	4.76	2.38	2.38
180. हुगली डाक एंड पोर्ट्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि.	180 .Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	0.58	0.29	0.29	0.58	0.29	0.29	2.31	1.15	1.16

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1992-93 Budget कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1993-94 Budget कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
181. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि0	181. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	1186.19	...	50.00	526.41	...	50.00	997.00	...	50.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**47.90**	**31.90**	**5.00**	**47.90**	**31.90**	**5.00**	**127.20**	**47.20**	**5.00**
182. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	182. British India Corporation	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	13.50	13.50	...
183. हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम	183. Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corpn.	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...
184. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	184. National Cooperative Development Corporation	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
185. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	185. National Handloom Development Corporation	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.70	0.70	...
186. नेशनल जूट मैन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	186. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	2.90	2.90	...	2.90	2.90	...	4.00	4.00	...
187. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम	187. National Textile Corporation	31.00	20.00	...	31.00	20.00	...	101.50	28.00	...
188. नेशनल इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ फैशन टेक्नोलोजी	188. National Institute of Fashion Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	...
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**519.04**	**32.01**	**87.03**	**487.04**	**32.01**	**55.03**	**482.00**	**37.00**	**45.00**
189. हिन्दुस्तान प्रिफेब लि0	189. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
190. आवास और शहरी विकस निगम	190. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	511.00	32.00	79.00	472.00	32.00	40.00	474.00	37.00	37.00
191. आवास विकास वित्त निगम	191. Housing Development Finance Corporation	8.00	...	8.00	15.00	...	15.00	8.00	...	8.00
192. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	192. National Buildings Construction Corporation	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Water Resources**	**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**	**4.00**	**3.00**	**1.00**	**10.75**	**...**	**10.75**
193. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	193. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
194. नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंस्ट्रशन कारपोरेशन लि0	194. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	10.00	...	10.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Welfare**	**35.50**	**35.50**	**...**	**35.50**	**35.50**	**...**	**53.50**	**53.50**	**...**
195. कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम	195. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...
196. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ी जाति वित्त और विकास निगम	196. National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	32.00	32.00	...
197. राष्ट्रीय अ.ज. और अ. जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम	197. National SC & ST Finance and Development Corporation	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	21.00	21.00	...
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	*Department of Atomic Energy*	*1053.05*	*168.63*	*18.42*	*1046.69*	*178.58*	*8.42*	*1034.57*	*206.94*	*1.00*
198. ए.सी.सी बेबकॉक लि0	198. A.C.C. Babcock Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
199 भारतीय इलक्ट्रानिक निगम.	199. Electronics Corporation of India	15.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
200. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि0	200. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	35.00	7.58	7.42	33.69	7.58	7.42	23.00	...	...
201. नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम	201. Nuclear Power Corporation	950.05	128.05	10.00	950.00	138.00	...	943.57	162.94	...
202. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	202. Uranium Corporation of India	53.00	32.00	...	57.00	32.00	...	58.00	43.00	...
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	*Department of Electronics*	...	...	...	*24.00*	...	...	*18.30*	...	...
203. कंप्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	203. Computer Maintenance Corporation	...	...	...	24.00	...	...	7.56	...	...
204. इलेक्ट्रानिकी ट्रेड और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास कारपोरेशन लि0	204. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	...
205. सेमी-कंडक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि0	205. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30	...	...
206. अन्य संस्थाएं /निकाय	206. Other Institutions / Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	...
रेल मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Railways**	**5700.00**	**1925.00**	**...**	**5710.00**	**1935.00**	**...**	**6900.00**	**960.00**	**...**
207. भारतीय रेलले	207. Indian Railways	5700.00	1925.00	...	5710.00	1935.00	...	6500.00	960.00	...
208. कोनकन रेलवे कारपोरेशन	208. Konkan Railways Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00	...	
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***36750.15***	***4362.33***	***2481.74***	***36661.31***	***4173.40***	***2403.07***	***47234.66***	***3680.33***	***2859.60***

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 15
(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड/ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**	**531.83**	**...**	**116.30**	**449.18**	**1097.31**	**843.34**	**...**	**195.00**	**910.00**	**1948.34**
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	***Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals***	***363.75***	***...***	***116.30***	***197.38***	***677.43***	***408.34***	***...***	***195.00***	***570.00***	***1173.34***
1. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मसियुटिकल्स लि०	1. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	...	...	...	0.15	0.15	...	...	...	...	...
2. बंगाल इम्युनिटी लि०	2. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि.	3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	1.95	...	...	18.05	20.00
4. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि.	4. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	...	...	...	1.33	1.33	...	...	...	...	...
5. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	5. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	40.00	...	...	17.00	57.00	45.00	...	...	55.00	100.00
6. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	...	...	...	2.65	2.65	...	...	...	...	...
7. भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	7. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	321.00	...	60.00	146.00	527.00	338.00	...	155.00	479.00	972.00
8. कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	8. Pesticides Development Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि.	9. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	2.75	...	56.30	20.25	79.30	23.39	...	40.00	16.95	80.34
10. रईएनपीएपी.	10. RENPAP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. स्मिथ सटेनस्ट्रीट फार्येस्यूर्टिकल्स लि.	11. Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	12. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
उर्वरक विभाग	***Department of Fertilizers***	***168.08***	***...***	***...***	***251.80***	***419.88***	***435.00***	***...***	***...***	***340.00***	***775.00***
13. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०	13. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	18.30	18.30	...	...	...	...	...
14 फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रांवनकोर) लि)	14. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	14.03	...	...	25.88	39.91	37.00	...	...	27.00	64.00
15. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि.	15. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	21.75	21.75	...	...	...	...	...
16. इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	16. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	13.25	...	...	32.75	46.00	41.00	...	...	100.00	141.00
17. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	17. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	63.10	...	...	...	63.10	164.00	...	...	...	164.00
18. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	18. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	...	29.23	29.23	2.00	...	...	78.00	80.00
19. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	19. National Fertilizers Ltd.	66.95	...	...	...	66.95	162.00	...	...	...	162.00
20. पारादीप फास्फेटस लि०	20. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	5.67	...	...	...	5.67	24.00	...	...	...	24.00
21. प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलपमेंट (इंडिया) लि०	21. Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	...	...
22. पाइराइट्स, फासफेट्स एंड केमिकल्स लि०	22. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	5.08	...	...	4.39	9.47	5.00	...	...	...	5.00
23. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	23. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	...	119.25	119.25	...	...	...	135.00	135.00
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**1029.21**	**...**	**...**	**1.64**	**1030.85**	**1571.84**	**...**	**...**	**10.64**	**1582.48**
नागर विमानन विभाग	***Department of Civil Aviation***	***1028.21***	***...***	***...***	***1.64***	***1029.85***	***1569.84***	***...***	***...***	***10.64***	***1580.48***
24. एअर इंडिया	24. Air India	660.49	...	...	...	660.49	740.50	...	...	...	740.50
25. हेलीकॉप्टर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (पवन हंस लि०)	25. Helicopter Corporation of India (Pawan Hans Ltd)	8.34	...	...	...	8.34	28.28	...	...	...	28.28
26. इंडियन एअरलाइन्स	26. Indian Airlines	196.84	...	...	...	196.84	418.97	...	...	...	418.97
27. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	27. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	...	...	...	1.64	1.64	...	...	...	4.98	4.98
28. भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	28. International Airports Authority of India	77.72	...	...	...	77.72	135.80	...	...	...	135.80
29. राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	29. National Airports Authority	84.82	...	...	...	84.82	246.29	...	...	...	246.29
वायुदूत	Vayudoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.66	5.66
पर्यटन विभाग	***Department of Tourism***	***1.00***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***1.00***	***2.00***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***2.00***
30. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	30. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
कोयला मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Coal**	**822.00**	**199.00**	**199.00**	**623.00**	**1843.00**	**927.00**	**660.80**	**201.00**	**398.00**	**2186.80**
31. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	31. Coal India Ltd	728.00	...	164.00	498.00	1390.00	718.00	400.00	173.00	273.00	1564.00
32. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	32. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd	45.00	199.00	...	...	244.00	30.00	260.80	...	...	290.80
33. सिंगरेनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लि०	33. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd	49.00	...	35.00	125.00	209.00	179.00	...	28.00	125.00	332.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**10.22**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**10.22**	**8.68**	**...**	**...**	**...**	8.68
वाणिज्य विभाग	***Department of Commerce***	***10.22***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***10.22***	***8.68***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***8.68***
34. माइका टैडिंग कोरर्पेसन इंडिया लि.	34. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 15

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93: आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94: आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
35. चाय व्यापार निगम	35. Tea Trading Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	36. Other bodies/institutions	10.22	...	...	...	10.22	8.68	...	...	...	8.68
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**3176.19**	**1596.00**	**...**	**297.83**	**5070.02**	**4410.44**	**1175.00**	**...**	**735.56**	**6321.00**
दूर संचार सेवाएं	***Telecommunication Services***	***3176.19***	***1596.00***	***...***	***297.83***	***5070.02***	***4410.44***	***1175.00***	***...***	***735.56***	***6321.00***
37. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	37. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd	2.94	...	...	4.61	7.55	2.44	...	...	2.56	5.00
38. इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि०	38. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd	83.00	35.00	...	48.00	166.00	104.00	...	...	47.00	151.00
39. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि०	39. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	448.00	193.00	...	...	641.00	567.00	...	...	400.00	967.00
40. दूर संचार	40. Telecommunications	2491.01	1368.00	...	...	3859.01	3737.00	1175.00	...	...	4912.00
41. विदेश संचार निगम लि०	41. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd	151.24	...	...	245.22	396.46	...	...	...	286.00	286.00
वित्त विभाग	**Ministry of Finance**		**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां	Payments to Financial Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	42. Small Industries Development Bank of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food**	**28.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**28.00**	**25.50**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**25.50**
43. केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम	43. Central Warehousing Corporation	28.00	...	...	...	28.00	25.50	...	...	...	25.50
खाद्याय संस्थान उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.45**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.45**
44. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि.	44. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	...	...	0.45
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**216.80**	**68.70**	**...**	**225.06**	**510.56**	**182.07**	**...**	**36.51**	**213.49**	**432.07**
भारी उद्योग विभाग	***Department of Heavy Industry***	***216.80***	***68.70***	***...***	***225.06***	***510.56***	***182.07***	***...***	***36.51***	***213.49***	***432.07***
45. एन्ड्रू यूल एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	45. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd	...	6.00	...	13.24	19.24	4.49	...	16.51	...	21.00
46. भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	46. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd	4.50	...	...	...	4.50	2.95	...	...	11.50	14.45
47. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	47. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	106.00	...	...	...	106.00	69.00	...	...	40.00	109.00
48. भारत लेदर कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	48. Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49. भारत ओपथलमिक ग्लास लि०	49. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50. भारत यन्त्र निगम लि०	50. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	...	...	13.45	17.95
51. सीमेन्ट निगम लि०	51. Cement Corporation Ltd	...	5.00	...	42.49	47.49	...	...	...	37.50	37.50
52. साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	52. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....
53. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	53. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. द्रव्य नियन्त्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	54. Fluid Control research Institute	0.20	...	...	...	0.20	0.40	...	...	...	0.40
55. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	55. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56. हिन्दुस्तान केबल लि०	56. Hindustan Cables Ltd	36.53	50.00	...	...	86.53	29.77	...	20.00	...	49.77
57. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	57. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	15.94	7.70	...	63.12	86.76	...	...	...	93.36	93.36
58. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	58. Hindustan Paper Corporation limited	49.96	...	...	...	49.96	64.74	...	...	...	64.74
59. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०	59. Hindustan Photo Films Mnfg Company Ltd	...	...	...	94.91	94.91	2.25	...	...	...	2.25
60. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि०	60. Hindustan Salts Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	2.25	...	...	...	2.25
61. इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि०	61. Instrumentation Ltd	...	...	...	6.50	6.50	...	...	...	4.68	4.68
62. मारुति उद्योग लि०	62. Maruti Udyog Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63. माइनिंग और एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन	63. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. नेशनल बाइसाईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	64. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीयल डवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि.	65. National Industrial Development Corprn Ltd	0.15	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...
66. नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	66. National Instruments Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67. नेपा लि०	67. NEPA Limited	2.72	...	...	3.72	6.44	0.72	...	...	9.00	9.72
68. प्रागा टूल्स लि०	68. Praga Tools Ltd	0.80	...	...	1.08	1.88	1.00	...	...	4.00	5.00
69. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	69. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70. स्कूटर इंडिया लि०	70. Scooters India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71. भारत टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर निगम लि०	71. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72. भारत टायर निगम लि०	72. Tyre Corporation of India Limited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**318.50**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**318.50**	**330.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**330.00**
73. संयुक्त क्षेत्र कम्पनियां	73. Joint Sector Companies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि०	74. National Film Development Corprn Ltd	2.50	...	...	...	2.50	2.50	...	...	...	2.50
75. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं आदि (आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन की अव्यपगमीय निधि)	75. Other bodies/institutions etc. (non-lapsable fund of Akashvani/Doordarshan)	316.00				316.00	327.50				327.50

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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STATEMENT 15

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Mines**	**287.42**	**...**	**18.50**	**33.64**	**339.56**	**264.42**	**...**	**50.00**	**90.00**	**404.42**
76. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	76. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	8.34	...	18.50	15.16	42.00	12.27	...	21.00	28.73	62.00
77. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	77. Hindustan Copper Ltd	46.90	...	...	6.85	53.75	1.72	...	29.00	20.19	50.91
78. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	78. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	102.00	...	...	...	102.00	91.00	...	...	35.38	126.38
79. भारतीय खान ब्युरो	79. Indian Bureau of Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80. खनिज अन्वेषण कारपोरेशन लि.	80. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
81. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	81. National Aluminium Company Ltd	130.00	...	...	...	130.00	158.00	...	...	...	158.00
82. सिक्किम मीनिंग कारपोरेशन	82. Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.03	...	...	...	0.03	0.23	...	...	...	0.23
83. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	83. Other bodies/Institutions	0.15	...	...	11.63	11.78	0.20	...	...	5.70	5.90
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**5476.81**	**17.77**	**1665.23**	**971.51**	**8131.32**	**3790.85**	**300.77**	**1800.00**	**5955.80**	**11847.42**
84. बामर लारी एंड कम्पनी लि०	84. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd	...	...	...	21.00	21.00	...	...	...	18.00	18.00
85. भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लि०	85. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	70.73	...	...	...	70.73	132.00	...	...	...	132.00
86. बिको लारी	86. Biecco Lawrei	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	2.25	2.25
87. बोंगईगांव रिफाईनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि०	87. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd	46.95	...	...	30.00	76.95	26.32	...	...	81.68	108.00
88. कोचीन रिफाईनरी लि०	88. Cochin Refineries Ltd	83.08	...	...	25.84	108.92	1.92	33.00	...	164.08	199.00
89. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि०	89. Engineers India Ltd	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	2.25	...	...	...	2.25
90. गैस अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	90. Gas Authority of India Ltd	304.91	...	10.50	100.00	415.41	460.00	...	20.00	370.00	850.00
91. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	91. Hindustan Petroleum Coporation Ltd	62.99	...	...	106.35	169.34	70.58	...	...	54.42	125.00
92. इण्यिन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	92. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	424.74	...	...	240.83	665.57	607.97	...	...	792.03	1400.00
93. भारत-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि०	93. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd	...	17.77	...	71.10	88.87	3.85	17.77	...	70.30	91.92
94. लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि०	94. Lubrizol India Ltd	3.42	...	...	2.18	5.60	19.00	...	...	...	19.00
95. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	95. Madras Refineries Ltd	...	...	...	334.93	334.93	...	250.00	...	...	250.00
96. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	96. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	4285.27	...	1654.73	...	5940.00	2276.96	...	1780.00	4383.04	8440.00
97. आयल इण्डिया लि०	97. Oil India Ltd	189.72	...	...	38.28	228.00	190.00	...	...	20.00	210.00
98.अन्य निकाय/संस्थान	98. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Power**	**257.48**	**1785.00**	**865.70**	**87.52**	**2995.70**	**562.00**	**1850.00**	**1500.00**	**149.00**	**4061.00**
99. दामोदर घाटी निगम	99. Damodar Valley Corporation	6.48	230.00	...	53.52	290.00	102.00	200.00	...	49.00	351.00
100. नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	100. DOP (Others)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101. नेशनल हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो० लि०	101. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350.00	...	350.00
102. राष्ट्रीय विद्युत उपग्रह निगम	102. National Hydro Electric Power Corprn Ltd	...	500.00	348.47	...	848.47	...	650.00	400.00	...	1050.00
103. विद्युत ग्रिड निगम लि)	103. Power Grid Corporation Ltd.	45.00	250.00	100.00	10.12	405.12	185.00	200.00	130.00	100.00	615.00
104. राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम लि.	104. National Thermal Power Corpration Ltd	206.00	805.00	417.23	23.88	1452.11	275.00	716.00	370.00	...	1361.00
105 उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	105. North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.00	50.00	...	134.00
106. टिहरी पनबिजली विकास निगम	106. Power Finance Corporation Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	107. Tehri Hydro-Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	...	200.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel**	**787.08**	**500.00**	**466.00**	**1067.53**	**2820.61**	**875.70**	**500.00**	**415.00**	**1016.36**	**2807.06**
108. भारत रिफरेक्ट्रीस लि.	108. Bharat Refractaries Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109. फैरो स्क्रैप निगम लि०	109. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd	5.78	...	...	5.00	10.78	9.85	...	...	...	9.85
110. हिन्दुस्तान स्टिल	110. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	111. Kundremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd	100.00	...	...	...	100.00	121.06	...	...	...	121.06
112. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	112. Managanese Ore India Ltd	13.59	...	...	...	13.59	12.75	...	...	...	12.75
113. मेटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	113. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd	0.35	...	...	...	0.35	0.40	...	...	...	0.40
114. मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	114. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants(I) Ltd	2.79	...	...	...	2.79	3.54	...	...	1.46	5.00

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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सम्भरक ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
115. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०	115. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	89.19	...	...	...	89.19	98.10	...	...	23.90	122.00
116. राष्ट्रीय मिशन	116. National Mission	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
117. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	117. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	...	...	...	353.00	353.00	...	...	1.04	163.96	165.00
118. स्पंज आयरन इं. लि०	118. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	2.38	...	...	5.53	7.91	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
119. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	119. Steel Authority of India Ltd	573.00	500.00	466.00	699.00	2238.00	630.00	500.00	413.96	820.04	2364.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**286.94**	**...**	**398.26**	**134.30**	**819.50**	**514.58**	**...**	**900.00**	**65.00**	**1479.58**
पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	***Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping***	***286.94***	***...***	***398.26***	***134.30***	***819.50***	***514.58***	***...***	***900.00***	***65.00***	***1479.58***
120. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	120. Bombay Port Trust	20.15	...	...	...	20.15	65.74	...	...	...	65.74
121. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	121. Calcutta Port Trust	...	...	...	35.82	35.82	12.00	...	...	34.00	46.00
122. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	122. Cochin Port Trust	...	...	...	27.58	27.58	42.00	...	...	...	42.00
123. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम लि०	123. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd	13.70	...	...	...	13.70	20.00	...	...	...	20.00
124. हल्दिया पत्तन	124. Haldia Dock	35.00	...	...	...	35.00	63.00	...	...	11.00	74.00
125. जवाहर लाल नेहरू पत्तन न्यास	125. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust	...	...	...	18.00	18.00	63.00	...	...	...	63.00
126. जिगर खली	126. Jiggar Khali	...	...	...	23.08	23.08	...	...	...	...	...
127. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	127. Madras Prot Trust	18.00	...	...	...	18.00	11.06	...	...	...	11.06
128. मारमोगोआ पत्तन न्यास	128. Mormugao Port Trust	7.75	...	...	...	7.75	13.00	...	...	...	13.00
129. नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	129. New Kandla Port Trust	22.51	...	...	...	22.51	37.78	...	...	...	37.78
130. नया मंगलौर पत्तन न्यास	130. New Mangalore Port Trust	2.80	...	...	...	2.80	6.00	...	...	...	6.00
131. पारादीप पत्तन न्यास	131. Paradip Port Trust	32.00	...	...	25.00	57.00	46.00	...	...	19.00	65.00
132. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	132. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	78.15	...	398.26	...	476.41	47.00	...	900.00	...	947.00
133. तूतीकोरिन पत्तन न्यास	133. Tuticorn Port Trust	2.20	...	...	4.82	7.02	7.00	...	...	1.00	8.00
134. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन न्यास	134. Vishkapatnam Port Trust	54.68	...	...	...	54.68	71.00	...	...	...	71.00
135.अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए (सड़क)	135. Other Institutions (Roads)	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	10.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**...**	**...**	**11.00**	**...**	**11.00**	**...**	**...**	**75.00**	**...**	**75.00**
136. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	136. National Cooperative Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	137. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	138. National Textile Corporation Ltd	...	...	11.00	...	11.00	...	...	73.50	...	73.50
139. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	139. National Handloom Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. राष्ट्रीय फैशन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	140. National Institute of Fashion Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**...**	**400.00**	**...**	**...**	**400.00**	**...**	**400.00**	**...**	**...**	**400.00**
141. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	141. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	...	400.00	...	...	400.00	...	400.00	...	...	400.00
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Water Resources**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
142. सलाहकारी सेवाएं (भारत) लि.	142. Water & Power Consul. services(Ind.) Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	***Department of Atomic Energy***	***76.00***	***762.00***	***...***	***21.69***	***859.69***	***106.63***	***695.63***	***4.37***	***20.00***	***826.63***
143. इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	143. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd	1.00	...	...	3.00	4.00	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
144. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	144. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	...	...	...	18.69	18.69	6.63	...	4.37	12.00	23.00
145. भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम	145. Nuclear Power Corporation	50.00	762.00	...	...	812.00	85.00	695.63	...	...	780.63
146. न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन	146. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd	25.00	...	...	...	25.00	15.00	...	...	...	15.00
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	***Department of Electronics***	***11.44***	***...***	***6.00***	***6.56***	***24.00***	***8.30***	***...***	***...***	***10.00***	***18.30***
147. कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	147. Computer Maintenance Corporation	11.44	...	6.00	6.56	24.00	4.56	...	...	3.00	7.56
148. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	148. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	...	...	0.44
149. सेमी-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि०	149. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	3.30	...	...	...	3.30
150. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	150. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
रेल मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Railways**	**2812.83**	**962.17**	**...**	**...**	**3775.00**	**4640.00**	**1300.00**	**...**	**...**	**5940.00**
151. भारतीय रेलवे	151. Indian Railways	2812.83	962.17	...	...	3775.00	4640.00	900.00	...	...	5540.00
152. कोनकन रेलवे निगम	152. Konkan Railways Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	400.00	...	...	400.00
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***16128.75***	***6290.64***	***3745.99***	***3919.46***	***30084.84***	***19061.80***	***6882.20***	***5176.88***	***9573.85***	***40694.73***

राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

विवरण
STATEMENT 16
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1992-93 Budget	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised	बजट 1993-94 Budget
क. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**A. Central Assistance for State Plans**	**14820.35**	**16063.28**	**16519.79**
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Normal Central Assistance*	*9054.32*	*9312.35*	*9832.64*
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Special Central Assistance*	*826.10*	*816.00*	*990.00*
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Hill Areas	290.00	290.00	320.00
जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	Tribal Sub Plan	250.00	250.00	275.00
सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Border Areas	85.00	52.00	140.00
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद	North Eastern Council	201.10	222.00	255.00
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Other Special Areas	...	2.00	...
विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects*	*2300.00*	*3300.00*	*2580.00*
विशेष आयोजना ऋण	*Special Plan Loan*	*600.00*	*600.00*	*600.00*
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	*Rural Electrification*	*260.00*	*255.00*	*286.00*
अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान	*Grants under Article 275(1)*	*1779.93*	*1779.93*	*2231.15*
ख. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**B. Union Territory Plans**	**1290.65**	**1275.28**	**1489.50**
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories with Legislature*	*90.00*	*90.00*	*108.00*
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	90.00	90.00	108.00
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories without Legislature*	*1200.65*	*1185.28*	*1381.50*
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	155.00	155.00	156.50
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	68.00	68.00	80.00
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.15	18.15	22.00
दिल्ली	Delhi	920.00	909.63	1075.00
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	25.00	20.00	32.00
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	14.50	14.50	16.00
कुल जोड़ (क + ख)	***Grand Total (A+B)***	***16111.00***	***17338.56***	***18009.29****

* इसमें राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी गई 15920.28 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 29,45, और 83), संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को 108.00 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में, (मांग संख्या 46), बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यय के लिए 1381.50 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 94 से 99) और अन्य व्यय के रूप में 599.51 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 29,45,,68 और 83) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* This comprises Rs. 15920.28 crores as grants and loans to State Governments (Demand No. 29,45 & 83), Rs. 108.00 crores as grants and loans to U.T. Governments (Demand No. 46), Rs. 1381.50 crores as expenditure in Union Territories without legislature (Demand No. 94 to 99) and Rs. 599.51 crores as other expenditure (Demand No. 29, 45, 68 & 83).

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 17
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य आयोजना	**STATE PLAN**	**7616.63**	**6657.31**	**14273.94**	**8279.56**	**7228.53**	**15508.09**	**8776.35**	**7143.93**	**15920.28**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*1.01 Special Central Assistance-Other special areas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. वित्त	2. Finance	7272.83	6651.42	13924.25	7934.12	7222.46	15156.58	8334.82	7133.97	15468.79
2.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*2.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*4408.90*	*4460.42*	*8869.32*	*4734.97*	*4399.68*	*9134.65*	*4888.50*	*4709.14*	*9597.64*
2.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	*2.02 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas*	*261.00*	*29.00*	*290.00*	*261.00*	*29.00*	*290.00*	*288.00*	*32.00*	*320.00*
2.03 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*2.03 Special Central Assistance - Border areas*	*85.00*	...	*85.00*	*52.00*	...	*52.00*	*135.00*	*5.00*	*140.00*
2.04 अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान	*2.04 Grants under Article 275(1)*	*1779.93*	...	*1779.93*	*1779.93*	...	*1779.93*	*2231.15*	...	*2231.15*
2.05 विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*2.05 Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects*	*738.00*	*1562.00*	*2300.00*	*1106.22*	*2193.78*	*3300.00*	*792.17*	*1787.83*	*2580.00*
2.06 विशेष ऋण योजना	*2.06 Special Loan Plan*	...	*600.00*	*600.00*	...	*600.00*	*600.00*	...	*600.00*	*600.00*
3. गृह	3. Home Affairs	54.90	5.89	60.79	56.54	6.07	62.61	92.74	9.96	102.70
3.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*3.01 Special Central Assistance-Border areas*	...	...	...	*1.80*	*0.20*	*2.00*	...	...	...
3.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*3.02 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan*	*54.90*	*5.89*	*60.79*	*54.74*	*5.87*	*60.61*	*92.74*	*9.96*	*102.70*
4. कल्याण	4. Welfare	288.90	...	288.90	288.90	...	288.90	348.79	...	348.79
4.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*4.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*	*75.00*	...	*75.00*
4.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	*4.02 Special Central Assistance-Tribal Sub Plan*	*248.90*	...	*248.90*	*248.90*	...	*248.90*	*273.79*	...	*273.79*
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**5929.77**	**166.19**	**6095.96**	**6809.43**	**166.28**	**6975.71**	**8435.56**	**223.67**	**8659.23**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	543.34	100.48	643.82	776.69	98.98	875.67	665.89	120.58	786.47
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	45.85	...	45.85	43.62	...	43.62	49.33	...	49.33
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. पर्यावरण और वन	4. Environment and Forests	123.44	0.10	123.54	127.15	0.10	127.25	122.40	0.15	122.55
5. वित्त	5. Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. स्वास्थ्य	6. Health	173.18	...	173.18	232.74	...	232.74	259.91	...	259.91
7. परिवार कल्याण	7. Family Welfare	919.19	...	919.19	958.89	...	958.89	1189.87	...	1189.87
8. गृह	8. Home Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	...	12.00
9. शिक्षा	9. Education	374.16	...	374.16	443.00	...	443.00	497.80	...	497.80
10. युवा कार्य और खेल	10. Youth Affairs and Sports	15.04	...	15.04	14.54	...	14.54	19.68	...	19.68
11. महिला और बाल विकास	11. Women and Child Development	369.93	...	369.93	413.31	...	413.31	459.03	...	459.03
12. औद्योगिक विकास	12. Industrial Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	13. Small Scale industries and Agro & Rural Industries	21.86	1.60	23.46	21.86	1.60	23.46	24.48	1.45	25.93
14. श्रम	14. Labour	58.79	...	58.79	32.16	...	32.16	89.07	...	89.07
15. विद्युत	15. Power	5.00	12.50	17.50	5.50	12.50	18.00	4.00	6.60	10.60
16. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	16. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	38.50	...	38.50	31.83	...	31.83	37.03	...	37.03
17. ग्रामीण विकास	17. Rural Development	2640.59	...	2640.59	3137.09	...	3137.09	4272.04	...	4272.04
18. बंजर विकास	18. Wastelands Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.35	...	12.35
19. जल-भूतल परिवहन	19. Surface Transport	11.20	4.70	15.90	11.02	4.09	15.11	12.61	4.25	16.86
20. वस्त्रोद्योग	20. Textiles	11.20	4.60	15.80	11.20	4.60	15.80	15.75	6.00	21.75
21. शहरी विकास	21. Urban Development	46.25	12.01	58.26	23.02	12.01	35.03	51.41	19.01	70.42
22. जल संसाधन	22. Water Resources	100.00	24.00	124.00	95.93	24.00	119.93	126.83	28.47	155.30
23. कल्याण	23. Welfare	405.47	1.12	406.59	406.06	1.12	407.18	486.49	...	486.49
24. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	24. Other Ministries/Departments	26.78	5.08	31.86	23.82	7.28	31.10	27.59	37.16	64.75
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL - State Governments**	**13546.40**	**6823.50**	**20369.90**	**15088.99**	**7394.81**	**22483.80**	**17211.91**	**7367.60**	**24579.51**
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**UNION TERRITORY PLANS**	**47.74**	**42.26**	**90.00**	**52.38**	**37.62**	**90.00**	**57.32**	**50.68**	**108.00**
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	47.74	42.26	90.00	52.38	37.62	90.00	57.32	50.68	108.00
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*1.01 Special Central Assistance-North Eastern Council Plan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना (विधान मंडल सहित)	*1.02 U.T. Plans (with Legislature)*	*47.74*	*42.26*	*90.00*	*52.38*	*37.62*	*90.00*	*57.32*	*50.68*	*108.00*

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण STATEMENT 17

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**14.36**	**0.76**	**15.12**	**14.36**	**0.96**	**15.32**	**21.33**	**0.55**	**21.88**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	1.86	0.13	1.99	2.27	0.08	2.35	3.45	0.09	3.54
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	0.40	...	0.40	0.70	...	0.70	0.36	...	0.36
3. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिकवितरण	3. Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.18	...	0.18
4. पर्यावरण और वन	4. Environment and Forests	1.46	...	1.46	1.06	...	1.06	0.45	...	0.45
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	0.14	...	0.14	0.61	...	0.61	0.64	...	0.64
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	0.63	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.63	0.68	...	0.68
7. शिक्षा	7. Education	1.18	...	1.18	1.07	...	1.07	1.50	...	1.50
8. युवा कार्य और खेल	8. Youth Affairs and Sports	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07
9. महिला और बाल विकास	9. Women and Child Development	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	1.08	...	1.08
10. लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	10. Small Scale industries and Agro & Rural Industries	0.14	0.24	0.38	0.14	0.24	0.38	0.24	0.20	0.44
11. श्रम	11. Labour	0.25	...	0.25	0.21	...	0.21	0.10	...	0.10
12. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	12. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.29	...	0.29
13. ग्रामीण विकास	13. Rural Development	2.63	...	2.63	2.69	...	2.69	5.17	...	5.17
14. बंजर विकास	14. Wastelands Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15
15. वस्त्रोद्योग	15. Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. शहरी विकास	16. Urban Development	0.55	0.26	0.81	0.33	0.51	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.69
17. जल संसाधन	17. Water Resources	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
18. कल्याण	18. Welfare	3.03	...	3.03	2.98	...	2.98	6.10	...	6.10
19. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	19. Other Ministries/Departments	0.12	...	0.12	0.10	...	0.10	0.14	...	0.14
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	**TOTAL-Union Territory Governments**	**62.10**	**43.02**	**105.12**	**66.74**	**38.58**	**105.32**	**78.65**	**51.23**	**129.88**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना	***GRAND TOTAL- PLAN***	*13608.50*	*6866.52*	*20475.02*	*15155.73*	*7433.39*	*22589.12*	*17290.56*	*7418.83*	*24709.39*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़		TOTAL	34612.00	84474.70	119086.70	36972.79	87753.25	124726.04	41250.72	90072.72	131323.44
राजस्व व्यय		*REVENUE EXPENDITURE*	*18337.03*	*71233.08*	*89570.11*	*20517.88*	*74461.71*	*94979.59*	*24184.49*	*77654.18*	*101838.67*
क. सामान्य सेवाएं		**A. GENERAL SERVICES**	**12.75**	**52068.11**	**52080.86**	**10.81**	**53158.75**	**53169.56**	**18.32**	**60508.14**	**60526.46**
(क) राज्य के अंग		*(a) Organs of State*	...	*474.91*	*474.91*	...	*533.93*	*533.93*	...	*516.01*	*516.01*
संसद	2011	Parliament	...	37.26	37.26	...	38.68	38.68	...	45.09	45.09
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.33	0.33	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 89		Demand89	...	27.40	27.40	...	27.40	27.40	...	34.00	34.00
मांग संख्या 90		Demand90	...	9.69	9.69	...	10.95	10.95	...	11.09	11.09
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति	*2012*	*President, Vice President*	...	*3.93*	*3.93*	...	*4.25*	*4.25*	...	*4.41*	*4.41*
मांग संख्या 91		Demand91	...	3.63	3.63	...	3.95	3.95	...	4.10	4.10
मांग संख्या 92		Demand92	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.31	0.31
मंत्रि परिषद	*2013*	*Council of Ministers*	...	*12.47*	*12.47*	...	*43.11*	*43.11*	...	*37.94*	*37.94*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 43		Demand43	...	12.24	12.24	...	42.73	42.73	...	37.56	37.56
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
न्याय प्रशासन	*2014*	*Administration of Justice*	...	*18.25*	*18.25*	...	*18.89*	*18.89*	...	*18.57*	*18.57*
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	11.06	11.06	...	11.70	11.70	...	11.07	11.07
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.50	7.50
निर्वाचन	*2015*	*Elections*	...	*127.00*	*127.00*	...	*127.00*	*127.00*	...	*85.00*	*85.00*
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	127.00	127.00	...	127.00	127.00	...	85.00	85.00
लेखा परीक्षा	*2016*	*Audit*	...	*276.00*	*276.00*	...	*302.00*	*302.00*	...	*325.00*	*325.00*
मांग संख्या 34		Demand34	...	276.00	276.00	...	302.00	302.00	...	325.00	325.00
(ख) कर संग्रह		*(b) Tax Collection*	...	*722.08*	*722.08*	...	*768.61*	*768.61*	...	*858.66*	*858.66*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	*2020*	*Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure*	...	*251.10*	*251.10*	...	*274.19*	*274.19*	...	*300.25*	*300.25*
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.25	0.25
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	...	247.05	247.05	...	270.00	270.00	...	295.68	295.68
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	4.05	4.05	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.32	4.32
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन पर कर और उपहार कर का संग्रह	*2031*	*Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax*	...	*27.45*	*27.45*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.32*	*30.32*
मांग संख्या 36		Demand36	...	27.45	27.45	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.32	30.32
सीमा शुल्क	*2037*	*Customs*	...	*236.70*	*236.70*	...	*235.20*	*235.20*	...	*275.72*	*275.72*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	236.70	236.70	...	235.20	235.20	...	275.72	275.72
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क	*2038*	*Union Excise Duties*	...	*201.90*	*201.90*	...	*219.40*	*219.40*	...	*245.92*	*245.92*
मांग संख्या 37		Demand37	...	201.90	201.90	...	219.40	219.40	...	245.92	245.92
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	*2045*	*Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services*	...	*4.93*	*4.93*	...	*9.82*	*9.82*	...	*6.45*	*6.45*
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	4.93	4.93	...	9.82	9.82	...	6.45	6.45
(ग) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं		*(c) Other Fiscal Services*	...	*574.24*	*574.24*	...	*767.40*	*767.40*	...	*956.35*	*956.35*
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	2046	Currency, Coinage and Mint	...	25.92	25.92	...	4.96	4.96	...	-28.65	-28.65
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	25.92	25.92	...	4.96	4.96	...	-28.65	-28.65
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*2047*	*Other Fiscal Services*	...	*548.32*	*548.32*	...	*762.44*	*762.44*	...	*985.00*	*985.00*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	30.25	30.25	...	31.96	31.96	...	32.16	32.16
मांग संख्या 26		Demand26	...	27.94	27.94	...	15.43	15.43	...	27.05	27.05
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	482.60	482.60	...	707.39	707.39	...	918.09	918.09
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	7.52	7.52	...	7.65	7.65	...	7.69	7.69
(घ) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन		*(d) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*	...	*32000.00*	*32000.00*	...	*32500.00*	*32500.00*	...	*38000.00*	*38000.00*
ब्याज अदायगियां	*2049*	*Interest Payments*	...	*32000.00*	*32000.00*	...	*32500.00*	*32500.00*	...	*38000.00*	*38000.00*
मांग संख्या 28		Demand28	...	32000.00	32000.00	...	32500.00	32500.00	...	38000.00	38000.00
(ङ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं		*(e) Administrative Services*	*12.75*	*3462.37*	*3475.12*	*10.81*	*3234.97*	*3245.78*	*18.32*	*3403.39*	*3421.71*
लोक सेवा आयोग	*2051*	*Public Service Commission*	...	*20.95*	*20.95*	...	*23.50*	*23.50*	...	*24.24*	*24.24*
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	6.98	6.98	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.24	8.24
मांग संख्या 93		Demand93	...	13.97	13.97	...	15.50	15.50	...	16.00	16.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	2052	*Secretariat-General Services*	*1.50*	*295.34*	*296.84*	*0.78*	*312.60*	*313.38*	*1.60*	*302.28*	*303.88*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	5.68	5.68	...	5.88	5.88	...	5.88	5.88
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	162.78	162.78	...	161.57	161.57	...	167.66	167.66
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	49.30	49.30	...	62.04	62.04	...	40.79	40.79
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	11.19	11.19	...	12.36	12.36	...	13.45	13.45
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	...	7.12	7.12	...	8.15	8.15	...	8.40	8.40
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	20.48	20.48	...	21.39	21.39	...	22.03	22.03
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	17.84	17.84	...	19.32	19.32	...	21.64	21.64
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	7.64	7.64	...	7.80	7.80	...	8.01	8.01
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	...	1.07	1.07	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.15	1.15
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	1.00	6.70	7.70	0.28	6.77	7.05	1.00	6.97	7.97
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.85	0.85
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.50	4.71	5.21	0.50	5.09	5.59	0.60	5.45	6.05
पुलिस	2055	*Police*	*0.20*	*1984.84*	*1985.04*	*0.20*	*2099.92*	*2100.12*	*3.50*	*2223.21*	*2226.71*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	1965.23	1965.23	...	2072.31	2072.31	3.30	2194.77	2198.07
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	0.20	19.61	19.81	0.20	27.61	27.81	0.20	28.44	28.64
पूर्ति और निपटान	2057	*Supplies and Disposals*	...	*17.81*	*17.81*	...	*17.28*	*17.28*	...	*17.28*	*17.28*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	17.81	17.81	...	17.28	17.28	...	17.28	17.28
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	2058	*Stationery and Printing*	...	*62.34*	*62.34*	...	*63.32*	*63.32*	...	*65.24*	*65.24*
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	...	62.34	62.34	...	63.32	63.32	...	65.24	65.24
लोक-निर्माण कार्य	2059	*Public Works*	*2.00*	*105.17*	*107.17*	*2.00*	*114.57*	*116.57*	*2.00*	*118.45*	*120.45*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.38	0.38
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	2.00	104.81	106.81	2.00	114.14	116.14	2.00	118.07	120.07
विदेश कार्य	2061	*External Affairs*	...	*373.92*	*373.92*	...	*446.97*	*446.97*	...	*490.14*	*490.14*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	373.92	373.92	...	446.97	446.97	...	490.14	490.14
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070	*Other Administrative Services*	*9.05*	*602.00*	*611.05*	*7.83*	*156.81*	*164.64*	*11.22*	*162.55*	*173.77*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.70	0.90	1.60	0.70	1.00	1.70	0.75	1.05	1.80
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	0.01	3.28	3.29	...	6.31	6.31	...	6.81	6.81
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	0.69	450.00	450.69	0.52	...	0.52	0.74	...	0.74
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	2.42	2.42	...	3.10	3.10	...	3.36	3.36
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	3.00	134.53	137.53	2.33	135.38	137.71	4.00	139.90	143.90
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.10	2.73	2.83	0.03	2.60	2.63	0.07	2.75	2.82
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.19	1.19	...	1.24	1.24
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	4.55	6.93	11.48	4.25	7.23	11.48	5.66	7.44	13.10
(च) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं		*(f) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*2681.20*	*2681.20*	...	*2992.18*	*2992.18*	...	*3093.26*	*3093.26*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	2071	*Pension and other Retirement Benefits*	...	*2713.10*	*2713.10*	...	*3018.18*	*3018.18*	...	*3112.30*	*3112.30*
मांग संख्या 17		Demand17	...	2120.00	2120.00	...	2343.00	2343.00	...	2379.00	2379.00
मांग संख्या 33		Demand33	...	593.10	593.10	...	675.18	675.18	...	733.30	733.30
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	2075	*Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*-31.90*	*-31.90*	...	*-26.00*	*-26.00*	...	*-19.04*	*-19.04*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	-32.35	-32.35	...	-26.61	-26.61	...	-19.75	-19.75
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.30	0.30
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.30	0.30
(छ) रक्षा सेवाएं		*(g) Defence Services*	...	*12153.31*	*12153.31*	...	*12361.66*	*12361.66*	...	*13680.47*	*13680.47*
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	2076	*Defence Services-Army*	...	*8638.97*	*8638.97*	...	*8772.97*	*8772.97*	...	*9425.46*	*9425.46*
मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	...	8638.97	8638.97	...	8772.97	8772.97	...	9425.46	9425.46
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	2077	*Defence Services-Navy*	...	*990.21*	*990.21*	...	*994.34*	*994.34*	...	*1125.42*	*1125.42*
मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	...	990.21	990.21	...	994.34	994.34	...	1125.42	1125.42
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	2078	*Defence Services-Air Force*	...	*2463.27*	*2463.27*	...	*2532.99*	*2532.99*	...	*3064.49*	*3064.49*
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	...	2463.27	2463.27	...	2532.99	2532.99	...	3064.49	3064.49
रक्षा सेवाएं - आयुध कारखाने	2079	*Ordnance Factories*	...	*60.86*	*60.86*	...	*61.36*	*61.36*	...	*65.10*	*65.10*
मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	...	60.86	60.86	...	61.36	61.36	...	65.10	65.10
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B.**	**SOCIAL SERVICES**	**1199.22**	**2119.09**	**3318.31**	**1276.26**	**2298.25**	**3574.51**	**1632.07**	**2397.68**	**4029.75**
सामान्य शिक्षा	2202	*General Education*	*404.96*	*531.79*	*936.75*	*396.23*	*583.55*	*979.78*	*618.30*	*600.58*	*1218.88*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	404.96	531.73	936.69	396.23	583.50	979.73	618.30	600.49	1218.79
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.09	0.09

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
तकनीकी शिक्षा	*2203*	*Technical Education*	*169.73*	*152.71*	*322.44*	*169.73*	*167.17*	*336.90*	*189.73*	*195.82*	*385.55*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	169.73	152.71	322.44	169.73	167.17	336.90	189.73	195.82	385.55
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	*2204*	*Sports and Youth Services*	*56.95*	*24.34*	*81.29*	*57.45*	*24.58*	*82.03*	*64.85*	*24.42*	*89.27*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	56.65	24.04	80.69	57.15	24.28	81.43	64.55	24.12	88.67
कला और संस्कृति	*2205*	*Art and Culture*	*62.91*	*60.05*	*122.96*	*55.76*	*68.31*	*124.07*	*84.55*	*66.66*	*151.21*
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	62.71	59.46	122.17	55.56	67.64	123.20	84.45	65.98	150.43
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	0.20	0.59	0.79	0.20	0.67	0.87	0.10	0.68	0.78
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	*2210*	*Medical and Public Health*	*120.63*	*263.78*	*384.41*	*205.09*	*296.57*	*501.66*	*207.99*	*311.97*	*519.96*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	120.63	263.78	384.41	205.09	296.57	501.66	207.99	311.97	519.96
परिवार कल्याण	*2211*	*Family Welfare*	*80.03*	*9.42*	*89.45*	*81.33*	*9.37*	*90.70*	*79.30*	*9.51*	*88.81*
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	80.03	9.42	89.45	81.33	9.37	90.70	79.30	9.51	88.81
जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता	*2215*	*Water Supply and Sanitation*	*65.72*	*0.59*	*66.31*	*65.51*	*0.59*	*66.10*	*105.40*	*0.59*	*105.99*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	42.21	0.59	42.80	42.21	0.59	42.80	64.00	0.59	64.59
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	23.51	...	23.51	23.30	...	23.30	41.40	...	41.40
आवास	*2216*	*Housing*	*5.00*	*96.10*	*101.10*	*5.00*	*102.23*	*107.23*	*4.80*	*114.28*	*119.08*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	1.45	1.45	...	2.01	2.01	...	2.14	2.14
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.20	2.20
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	5.00	92.84	97.84	5.00	97.52	102.52	4.80	109.94	114.74
शहरी विकास	*2217*	*Urban Development*	*5.93*	*2.95*	*8.88*	*5.55*	*3.21*	*8.76*	*7.58*	*3.47*	*11.05*
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	5.93	2.95	8.88	5.55	3.21	8.76	7.58	3.47	11.05
सूचना और प्रचार	*2220*	*Information and Publicity*	*13.03*	*80.59*	*93.62*	*11.99*	*77.77*	*89.76*	*9.43*	*79.01*	*88.44*
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	13.03	80.59	93.62	11.99	77.77	89.76	9.43	79.01	88.44
प्रसारण	*2221*	*Broadcasting*	*14.00*	*276.24*	*290.24*	*11.00*	*292.58*	*303.58*	*15.00*	*309.61*	*324.61*
मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	14.00	276.24	290.24	11.00	292.58	303.58	15.00	309.61	324.61
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	*2225*	*Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes*	*24.61*	*3.76*	*28.37*	*27.04*	*3.69*	*30.73*	*30.94*	*3.84*	*34.78*
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	0.20	0.60	0.80	0.17	0.65	0.82	0.27	0.67	0.94
मांग संख्या 82		Demand83	24.41	3.16	27.57	26.87	3.04	29.91	30.67	3.17	33.84
श्रम तथा रोजगार	*2230*	*Labour & Employment*	*30.42*	*320.98*	*351.40*	*23.92*	*322.42*	*346.34*	*52.62*	*305.11*	*357.73*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	...	24.00	24.00	...	24.00	24.00	...	25.00	25.00
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	30.42	296.98	327.40	23.92	298.42	322.34	52.62	280.11	332.73
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	*2235*	*Social Security and Welfare*	*142.55*	*254.51*	*397.06*	*157.53*	*302.35*	*459.88*	*157.10*	*334.31*	*491.41*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	10.00	11.64	21.64	10.00	11.64	21.64	10.00	34.24	44.24
मांग संख्या 33		Demand33	...	8.95	8.95	...	9.82	9.82	...	11.70	11.70
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	177.36	177.36	...	224.72	224.72	...	231.70	231.70
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	78.08	37.75	115.83	96.06	37.75	133.81	100.75	38.05	138.80
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	54.47	18.81	73.28	51.47	18.42	69.89	46.35	18.62	64.97
पोषाहार	*2236*	*Nutrition*	*1.40*	*2.02*	*3.42*	*1.40*	*2.02*	*3.42*	*1.79*	*2.50*	*4.29*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	1.40	2.02	3.42	1.40	2.02	3.42	1.79	2.50	4.29
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	*2250*	*Other Social Services*	...	*10.50*	*10.50*	...	*10.51*	*10.51*	...	*1.62*	*1.62*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	9.10	9.10	...	9.10	9.10	...	0.10	0.10
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.86	0.86	...	0.97	0.97
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55
सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	*2251*	*Secretariat-Social Services*	*1.35*	*28.76*	*30.11*	*1.73*	*31.33*	*33.06*	*2.69*	*34.38*	*37.07*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	3.36	3.36	0.40	4.05	4.45	0.40	4.13	4.53
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	...	0.99	0.99	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.21	1.21
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.45	6.92	7.37	0.45	7.69	8.14	1.15	9.04	10.19
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.25	1.68	1.93	0.25	1.83	2.08	0.25	2.14	2.39
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.50	2.41	2.91	0.50	2.61	3.11	0.78	2.81	3.59
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	...	1.88	1.88	...	1.88	1.88	...	2.03	2.03
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	0.05	4.28	4.33	0.03	4.52	4.55	0.01	5.12	5.13
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	3.95	3.95	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.20	4.20
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	0.10	3.29	3.39	0.10	3.61	3.71	0.10	3.70	3.80

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

अनुबन्ध

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष	Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं		**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**3154.51**	**12975.67**	**16130.18**	**3700.13**	**14382.46**	**18082.59**	**4816.37**	**10773.58**	**15589.95**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप		(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities	616.49	5943.37	6559.86	590.69	5750.46	6341.15	929.79	4464.35	5394.14
कृषि कार्य	2401	Crop Husbandry	165.88	1524.06	1689.94	155.81	1024.36	1180.17	246.25	526.27	772.52
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	165.38	22.61	187.99	155.31	22.91	178.22	246.08	24.82	270.90
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1000.00	1000.00	...	500.00	500.00
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	0.50	1.45	1.95	0.50	1.45	1.95	0.17	1.45	1.62
मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	2402	Soil and Water Conservation	8.50	0.50	9.00	7.78	0.51	8.29	10.90	0.54	11.44
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	8.50	0.50	9.00	7.78	0.51	8.29	10.90	0.54	11.44
पशु पालन	2403	Animal Husbandry	11.84	4.37	16.21	12.07	5.03	17.10	37.42	5.18	42.60
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	11.84	4.37	16.21	12.07	5.03	17.10	37.42	5.18	42.60
डेयरी विकास	2404	Dairy Development	33.35	46.82	80.17	31.24	34.77	66.01	73.77	27.23	101.00
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	33.35	46.82	80.17	31.24	34.77	66.01	73.77	27.23	101.00
मत्स्य पालन	2405	Fisheries	27.76	6.31	34.07	34.93	5.77	40.70	57.80	6.09	63.89
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	10.76	4.20	14.96	14.98	4.20	19.18	40.30	4.35	44.65
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	17.00	2.11	19.11	19.95	1.57	21.52	17.50	1.74	19.24
वानिकी तथा वन्यजीवन	2406	Forestry and Wild Life	50.99	14.72	65.71	47.45	15.34	62.79	100.90	15.79	116.69
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	50.99	14.72	65.71	47.45	15.34	62.79	63.40	15.79	79.19
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.50	...	37.50
बागान	2407	Plantations	36.45	30.42	66.87	36.45	31.42	67.87	59.68	30.34	90.02
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	36.45	30.42	66.87	36.45	31.42	67.87	59.68	30.34	90.02
खाद्य, भंडारण तथा भांडागारण	2408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	19.45	2627.76	2647.21	16.69	2927.84	2944.53	17.80	3166.83	3184.63
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.61	0.61
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	4.87	2626.04	2630.91	3.26	2926.12	2929.38	2.15	3165.02	3167.17
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.63	0.58	1.21	0.63	0.58	1.21	0.20	0.58	0.78
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	13.95	0.59	14.54	12.80	0.59	13.39	15.45	0.60	16.05
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2415	Agricultural Research and Education	199.95	175.25	375.20	183.95	191.20	375.15	249.95	179.50	429.45
मांग संख्या 3		Demand3	199.95	175.25	375.20	183.95	191.20	375.15	249.95	179.50	429.45
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	2416	Agricultural financial Institutions	40.00	6.91	46.91	46.00	7.69	53.69	46.00	0.01	46.01
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	40.00	6.91	46.91	46.00	7.69	53.69	46.00	0.01	46.01
सहकारिता	2425	Cooperation	15.32	...	15.32	15.32	...	15.32	19.08	...	19.08
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	15.32	...	15.32	15.32	...	15.32	19.08	...	19.08
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2435	Other Agricultural Programmes	7.00	1506.25	1513.25	3.00	1506.53	1509.53	10.24	506.57	516.81
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	500.00	500.00
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	7.00	6.25	13.25	3.00	6.53	9.53	10.24	6.57	16.81
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास		(b) Rural Development	402.67	3.63	406.30	409.23	4.03	413.26	655.05	3.83	658.88
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	355.94	0.38	356.32	355.94	0.38	356.32	577.83	0.39	578.22
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	3.25	...	3.25
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	355.34	0.38	355.72	355.34	0.38	355.72	574.58	0.39	574.97
ग्रामीण रोजगार	2505	Rural Employment	12.96	0.21	13.17	18.96	0.21	19.17	20.00	0.21	20.21
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	12.96	0.21	13.17	18.96	0.21	19.17	20.00	0.21	20.21
भूमि सुधार	2506	Land Reforms	7.02	...	7.02	5.43	...	5.43	11.35	...	11.35
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	7.02	...	7.02	5.43	...	5.43	11.35	...	11.35
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	26.75	3.04	29.79	28.90	3.44	32.34	45.87	3.23	49.10
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	26.75	3.04	29.79	28.90	3.44	32.34	45.87	3.23	49.10
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम		(c) Special Areas Programmes	16.08	...	16.08	18.40	...	18.40	22.44	...	22.44
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2552	North Eastern Areas	16.08	...	16.08	18.40	...	18.40	22.44	...	22.44
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	16.08	...	16.08	18.40	...	18.40	22.44	...	22.44
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण		(d) Irrigation and Flood Control	97.07	55.06	152.13	77.16	61.14	138.30	101.96	62.15	164.11
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	2701	Major and Medium Irrigation	23.31	27.03	50.34	20.71	30.05	50.76	21.66	30.13	51.79
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	23.31	27.03	50.34	20.71	30.05	50.76	21.66	30.13	51.79
लघु सिंचाई	2702	Minor Irrigation	43.23	17.83	61.06	30.81	19.95	50.76	38.15	20.55	58.70
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	43.23	17.83	61.06	30.81	19.95	50.76	38.15	20.55	58.70
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	2705	Command Areas Development	3.00	...	3.00	1.18	...	1.18	3.50	...	3.50
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	3.00	...	3.00	1.18	...	1.18	3.50	...	3.50

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	2711	*Flood Control*	*27.53*	*10.20*	*37.73*	*24.46*	*11.14*	*35.60*	*38.65*	*11.47*	*50.12*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	27.53	10.20	37.73	24.46	11.14	35.60	38.65	11.47	50.12
(घ) ऊर्जा		*(e) Energy*	*171.10*	*393.60*	*564.70*	*183.05*	*337.61*	*520.66*	*248.04*	*279.87*	*527.91*
विद्युत	2801	*Power*	*65.56*	*222.61*	*288.17*	*70.84*	*216.62*	*287.46*	*77.50*	*150.92*	*228.42*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	65.56	116.45	182.01	70.84	113.31	184.15	77.50	88.70	166.20
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	...	106.16	106.16	...	103.31	103.31	...	62.22	62.22
पेट्रोलियम	2802	*Petroleum*	...	*50.00*	*50.00*	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	...	50.00	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2803	*Coal and Lignite*	*23.00*	*120.99*	*143.99*	*23.00*	*120.99*	*143.99*	*17.00*	*128.95*	*145.95*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	23.00	120.99	143.99	23.00	120.99	143.99	17.00	128.95	145.95
ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत	2810	*Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*82.54*	...	*82.54*	*89.21*	...	*89.21*	*153.54*	...	*153.54*
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	82.54	...	82.54	89.21	...	89.21	153.54	...	153.54
ऊर्जा समन्वय और विकास	2820	*Energy Coordination and Development*									
(च) उद्योग और खनिज		*(f) Industry and Minerals*	*829.03*	*4156.28*	*4985.31*	*1405.28*	*5268.01*	*6673.29*	*1486.59*	*3429.48*	*4916.07*
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग	2851	*Village and Small Industies*	*338.38*	*122.46*	*460.84*	*303.17*	*123.43*	*426.60*	*397.97*	*124.57*	*522.54*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	200.35	99.52	299.87	191.10	102.66	293.76	248.16	103.41	351.57
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	138.03	22.94	160.97	112.07	20.77	132.84	149.81	21.16	170.97
उद्योग	2852	*Industries*	*335.32*	*3967.58*	*4302.90*	*953.07*	*5076.22*	*6029.29*	*885.32*	*3241.77*	*4127.09*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	10.60	11.23	21.83	10.60	38.68	49.28	26.22	37.28	63.50
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	19.85	3510.44	3530.29	16.75	4805.41	4822.16	20.90	3010.45	3031.35
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	2.20	0.04	2.24	2.20	0.04	2.24	2.20	0.02	2.22
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	...	...	...	15.35	15.35	...	15.35	15.35
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.30	...	0.30	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	218.80	31.55	250.35	845.38	32.84	878.22	721.80	27.85	749.65
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	6.70	28.97	35.67	4.05	2.62	6.67	7.66	13.56	21.22
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.22	0.22
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	...	1.88	1.88	...	2.30	2.30	...	1.98	1.98
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	2.25	22.00	24.25	1.56	13.00	14.56	3.25	1.10	4.35
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	8.12	311.49	319.61	7.08	102.15	109.23	8.75	79.17	87.92
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	...	41.80	41.80	...	55.42	55.42	...	46.65	46.65
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	66.50	7.99	74.49	65.25	7.99	73.24	94.34	8.14	102.48
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	2853	*Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries*	*54.00*	*72.62*	*126.62*	*53.50*	*79.70*	*133.20*	*63.80*	*73.16*	*136.96*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	54.00	72.62	126.62	53.50	79.70	133.20	63.80	73.16	136.96
अन्य उद्योग	2875	*Other Industries*	...	*-11.48*	*-11.48*	...	*-16.45*	*-16.45*	...	*-15.13*	*-15.13*
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	-11.48	-11.48	...	-16.45	-16.45	...	-15.13	-15.13
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	2885	*Other outlays on Industries and Minerals*	*101.33*	*5.10*	*106.43*	*95.54*	*5.11*	*100.65*	*139.50*	*5.11*	*144.61*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	69.33	5.10	74.43	63.54	5.11	68.65	107.00	5.11	112.11
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	32.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	32.00	32.50	...	32.50
(छ) परिवहन		*(g) Transport*	*26.35*	*700.17*	*726.52*	*39.45*	*793.74*	*833.19*	*61.80*	*754.70*	*816.50*
पत्तन तथा दीप स्तम्भ	3051	Ports & Light Houses	1.20	40.15	41.35	0.20	40.14	40.34	0.20	41.36	41.56
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	1.20	40.15	41.35	0.20	40.14	40.34	0.20	41.36	41.56
नौवहन	3052	*Shipping*	...	*52.76*	*52.76*	*24.35*	*46.01*	*70.36*	*36.00*	*46.03*	*82.03*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	11.49	11.49	...	11.49	11.49	...	11.50	11.50
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	41.27	41.27	24.35	34.52	58.87	36.00	34.53	70.53
नागर विमानन	3053	*Civil Aviation*	*0.75*	*36.84*	*37.59*	*0.40*	*37.68*	*38.08*	*0.24*	*31.19*	*31.43*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	0.75	36.84	37.59	0.40	36.32	36.72	0.24	31.18	31.42
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	...	1.36	1.36	...	0.01	0.01
सड़क और पुल	3054	*Road and Bridges*	*8.40*	*219.72*	*228.12*	*5.21*	*220.85*	*226.06*	*5.05*	*265.53*	*270.58*
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.90	2.90
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.65	0.65
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	8.40	216.77	225.17	5.21	217.62	222.83	5.05	261.98	267.03
सड़क परिवहन	3055	*Road Transport*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*4.64*	...	*4.64*	*10.61*	...	*10.61*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	6.00	...	6.00	4.64	...	4.64	10.61	...	10.61
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	3056	*Inland Water Transport*	*10.00*	*1.49*	*11.49*	*4.65*	*1.49*	*6.14*	*9.70*	*1.50*	*11.20*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	10.00	1.49	11.49	4.65	1.49	6.14	9.70	1.50	11.20
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	3075	*Other Transport Services*	...	*349.21*	*349.21*	...	*447.57*	*447.57*	...	*369.09*	*369.09*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.83	0.83

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	339.40	339.40	...	436.79	436.79	...	358.85	358.85
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	8.99	8.99	...	10.01	10.01	...	9.41	9.41
(ज) संचार		*(h) Communications*	*81.12*	*147.43*	*228.55*	*51.63*	*159.62*	*211.25*	*219.62*	*138.18*	*357.80*
डाक सेवाएं	*3201*	*Postal Services*	*11.13*	*137.60*	*148.73*	*11.13*	*148.23*	*159.36*	*11.77*	*126.50*	*138.27*
मांग संख्या 14		Demand14	11.13	137.60	148.73	11.13	148.23	159.36	11.77	126.50	138.27
दूर संचार सेवाएं	*3225*	*Telecommunication Services*	...	*-2390.79*	*-2390.79*	...	*-1828.00*	*-1828.00*	...	*-2813.00*	*-2813.00*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	-2390.79	-2390.79	...	-1828.00	-1828.00	...	-2813.00	-2813.00
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*3230*	*Dividends to General revenues*	...	*250.79*	*250.79*	...	*255.75*	*255.75*	...	*261.00*	*261.00*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	250.79	250.79	...	255.75	255.75	...	261.00	261.00
दूर संचार से विनियोजन अधिशेष	*3231*	*Appropriations from Telecommuniation Surplus*	...	*2140.00*	*2140.00*	...	*1572.25*	*1572.25*	...	*2552.00*	*2552.00*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	2140.00	2140.00	...	1572.25	1572.25	...	2552.00	2552.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	*3252*	*Satellite Systems*	*67.99*	*3.44*	*71.43*	*38.50*	*3.70*	*42.20*	*205.95*	*3.95*	*209.90*
मांग संख्या 88		Demand88	67.99	3.44	71.43	38.50	3.70	42.20	205.95	3.95	209.90
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	*3275*	*Other Communication Services*	*2.00*	*6.39*	*8.39*	*2.00*	*7.69*	*9.69*	*1.90*	*7.73*	*9.63*
मांग संख्या 13		Demand13	2.00	6.39	8.39	2.00	7.69	9.69	1.90	7.73	9.63
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण		*(i) Science Technology and Environment*	*703.20*	*654.19*	*1357.39*	*703.72*	*686.38*	*1390.10*	*857.21*	*727.51*	*1584.72*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	*3401*	*Atomic Energy Research*	*47.80*	*241.07*	*288.87*	*46.12*	*240.90*	*287.02*	*49.91*	*266.60*	*316.51*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	47.80	241.07	288.87	46.12	240.90	287.02	49.91	266.60	316.51
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	*3402*	*Space Research*	*221.14*	*137.27*	*358.41*	*238.43*	*136.81*	*375.24*	*287.00*	*142.14*	*429.14*
मांग संख्या 88		Demand88	221.14	137.27	358.41	238.43	136.81	375.24	287.00	142.14	429.14
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	*3403*	*Oceanographic Research*	*31.44*	*8.47*	*39.91*	*31.44*	*8.47*	*39.91*	*34.32*	*12.68*	*47.00*
मांग संख्या 87		Demand87	31.44	8.47	39.91	31.44	8.47	39.91	34.32	12.68	47.00
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	*3425*	*Other Scientific Research*	*304.70*	*245.02*	*549.72*	*290.42*	*267.58*	*558.00*	*361.80*	*272.99*	*634.79*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	1.65	2.92	4.57	1.65	3.25	4.90	1.90	3.25	5.15
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	107.15	88.86	196.01	104.39	99.57	203.96	141.80	101.95	243.75
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	120.90	151.77	272.67	109.38	163.29	272.67	139.10	166.28	305.38
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	75.00	1.47	76.47	75.00	1.47	76.47	79.00	1.51	80.51
पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान तथा पर्यावरण	*3435*	*Ecology and Environment*	*98.12*	*22.36*	*120.48*	*97.31*	*32.62*	*129.93*	*124.18*	*33.10*	*157.28*
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	98.12	22.36	120.48	97.31	32.62	129.93	124.18	33.10	157.28
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं		*(j) General Economic Services*	*211.40*	*921.94*	*1133.34*	*221.52*	*1321.47*	*1542.99*	*233.87*	*913.51*	*1147.38*
सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3451*	*Secretariat-Economic Services*	*43.25*	*107.91*	*151.16*	*43.56*	*112.96*	*156.52*	*47.03*	*119.28*	*166.31*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	1.90	7.26	9.16	1.90	8.06	9.96	2.38	8.30	10.68
मांग संख्या 3		Demand3	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.50	0.05	0.50	0.55
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	0.30	1.06	1.36	0.35	1.11	1.46	0.50	1.15	1.65
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.38	1.38	...	1.44	1.44
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	1.94	1.94	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.00	2.00
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.26	2.26
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.18	0.18
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	...	1.89	1.89	...	1.89	1.89	...	1.96	1.96
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	...	1.98	1.98	...	1.98	1.98	...	2.05	2.05
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	6.20	6.20	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.40	6.40
मांग संख्या 13		Demand13	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	2.49	2.49	...	2.65	2.65	...	3.12	3.12
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.71	4.71
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	2.10	1.67	3.77	1.85	1.40	3.25	1.60	1.70	3.30
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.06	4.95	5.01	0.06	5.25	5.31	0.11	5.26	5.37
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	1.64	1.64	...	1.64	1.64	...	1.75	1.75
मांग संख्या53		Demand53	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.22	1.22
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	...	2.69	2.69	...	4.58	4.58	...	5.30	5.30
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.05	2.05	...	2.20	2.20
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	1.48	1.57	3.05	1.48	1.57	3.05	1.70	1.62	3.32
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.64	2.64	...	2.60	2.60
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	36.30	12.30	48.60	36.30	12.20	48.50	39.25	12.60	51.85
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.70	1.70
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.70	2.70
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.65	2.65

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं — अनुबन्ध
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS — ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	...	5.88	5.88	...	6.30	6.30	...	6.50	6.50
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.87	0.87
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.59	1.59
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	...	2.19	2.19	...	2.19	2.19	...	2.30	2.30
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	...	13.20	13.20	...	13.52	13.52	...	13.93	13.93
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.57	1.57
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	0.29	3.57	3.86	0.29	3.57	3.86	0.29	3.68	3.97
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	...	4.11	4.11	...	4.11	4.11	...	4.66	4.66
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	0.75	4.58	5.33	1.25	4.87	6.12	1.10	5.12	6.22
मांग संख्या 87		Demand87	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.73	0.73
मांग संख्या 88		Demand88	0.02	1.29	1.31	0.03	1.55	1.58	0.05	1.61	1.66
पर्यटन	*3452*	*Tourism*	*63.44*	*14.30*	*77.74*	*57.04*	*15.23*	*72.27*	*62.54*	*15.17*	*77.71*
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	63.44	14.30	77.74	57.04	15.23	72.27	62.54	15.17	77.71
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	*3453*	*Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*18.07*	*551.62*	*569.69*	*18.07*	*952.20*	*970.27*	*30.24*	*565.39*	*595.63*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	18.07	551.50	569.57	18.07	952.08	970.15	30.24	565.27	595.51
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	*3454*	*Census, Survey and Statistics*	*22.30*	*157.80*	*180.10*	*17.23*	*145.33*	*162.56*	*26.79*	*106.25*	*133.04*
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	10.00	114.35	124.35	9.24	97.34	106.58	10.80	58.61	69.41
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	12.30	43.45	55.75	7.99	47.99	55.98	15.99	47.64	63.63
मौसम विज्ञान	*3455*	*Meteorology*	*5.00*	*45.07*	*50.07*	*4.50*	*46.69*	*51.19*	*6.00*	*48.58*	*54.58*
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	5.00	45.07	50.07	4.50	46.69	51.19	6.00	48.58	54.58
नागरिक पूर्ति	*3456*	*Civil Supplies*	*1.58*	*15.33*	*16.91*	*1.58*	*15.33*	*16.91*	*1.34*	*12.36*	*13.70*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	1.58	0.33	1.91	1.58	0.33	1.91	1.34	0.36	1.70
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	12.00	12.00
समान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थायें	*3465*	*General Financial and Trading Institutions*	*4.35*	...	*4.35*	*4.35*	...	*4.35*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	4.35	...	4.35	4.35	...	4.35	8.00	...	8.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	*3466*	*International Financial Institutions*	...	*0.27*	*0.27*	...	*0.47*	*0.47*	...	*0.47*	*0.47*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.47	0.47
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3475*	*Other General Economic Services*	*53.41*	*29.64*	*83.05*	*75.19*	*33.26*	*108.45*	*51.93*	*46.01*	*97.94*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.13	1.11	1.24	0.13	1.11	1.24	0.20	1.15	1.35
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	4.99	15.32	20.31	4.99	18.65	23.64	...	29.94	29.94
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	1.24	3.94	5.18	0.84	3.98	4.82	2.72	4.12	6.84
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	...	8.26	8.26	...	8.41	8.41	...	9.69	9.69
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	7.70	1.00	8.70	7.70	1.10	8.80	9.00	1.10	10.10
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	39.35	...	39.35	61.53	...	61.53	40.01	...	40.01
घ-सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**13608.50**	**2951.35**	**16559.85**	**15155.73**	**3432.67**	**18588.40**	**17290.56**	**2670.50**	**19961.06**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3601*	*Grants in aid to State Governments*	*13546.40*	*2701.89*	*16248.29*	*15088.99*	*3209.10*	*18298.09*	*17211.91*	*2426.30*	*19638.21*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	449.45	2.50	451.95	689.41	340.41	1029.82	540.84	1.50	542.34
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	93.89	...	93.89	87.28	...	87.28	125.05	...	125.05
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	45.85	0.25	46.10	43.62	0.25	43.87	49.33	0.25	49.58
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	15.50	15.50	...	25.50	25.50	...	25.55	25.55
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	1.89	...	1.89	5.89	...	5.89	5.31	...	5.31
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	123.44	...	123.44	127.15	...	127.15	122.40	...	122.40
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	7272.83	2038.92	9311.75	7934.12	2097.95	10032.07	8334.82	1821.13	10155.95
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	0.91	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.91	0.96	...	0.96
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	173.18	...	173.18	232.74	...	232.74	259.91	...	259.91
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	919.19	...	919.19	958.89	...	958.89	1189.87	...	1189.87
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	36.93	36.93	...	36.95	36.95	...	38.17	38.17
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	44.00	44.00	...	195.82	195.82	...	36.54	36.54
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	54.90	55.45	110.35	56.54	47.21	103.75	104.74	50.68	155.42
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	374.16	72.72	446.88	443.00	44.72	487.72	497.80	41.47	539.27
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	15.04	13.06	28.10	14.54	13.02	27.56	19.68	13.35	33.03
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.76	0.71	1.47	0.54	0.97	1.51	0.46	1.26	1.72
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	369.93	...	369.93	413.31	...	413.31	459.03	...	459.03
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	20.08	20.08	...	20.08	20.08	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	21.86	...	21.86	21.86	...	21.86	24.48	...	24.48

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं — अनुबन्ध

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS — ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	58.79	...	58.79	32.16	...	32.16	89.07	...	89.07
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.37	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	38.50	...	38.50	31.83	...	31.83	37.03	...	37.03
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	20.34	...	20.34	14.34	...	14.34	20.05	...	20.05
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	2.78	...	2.78	2.09	...	2.09	0.80	...	0.80
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	5.00	...	5.00	5.50	...	5.50	4.00	...	4.00
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	2640.59	0.25	2640.84	3137.09	0.25	3137.34	4272.04	0.30	4272.34
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.35	...	12.35
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	11.10	168.42	179.52	11.01	161.21	172.22	12.51	166.36	178.87
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	11.20	202.91	214.11	11.20	192.00	203.20	15.75	205.00	220.75
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	46.25	7.50	53.75	23.02	7.50	30.52	51.41	4.50	55.91
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	100.00	20.10	120.10	95.93	22.30	118.23	126.83	20.10	146.93
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	694.37	2.59	696.96	694.96	2.59	697.55	835.28	0.14	835.42
मांग संख्या 86	Demand86	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3602 Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments*	*62.10*	*52.99*	*115.09*	*66.74*	*53.11*	*119.85*	*78.65*	*59.49*	*138.14*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	1.38	...	1.38	1.48	0.76	2.24	1.58	...	1.58
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	0.48	...	0.48	0.79	...	0.79	1.87	...	1.87
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.40	...	0.40	0.70	...	0.70	0.36	...	0.36
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.18	...	0.18
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	1.46	...	1.46	1.06	...	1.06	0.45	...	0.45
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.14	...	0.14	0.61	...	0.61	0.64	...	0.64
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.63	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.63	0.68	...	0.68
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	47.74	51.50	99.24	52.38	51.50	103.88	57.32	58.65	115.97
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	1.18	0.01	1.19	1.07	0.01	1.08	1.50	0.01	1.51
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.08
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	1.08	...	1.08
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.24	...	0.24
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	0.25	...	0.25	0.21	...	0.21	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.29	...	0.29
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	2.63	...	2.63	2.69	...	2.69	5.17	...	5.17
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	...	1.40	1.40	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.80	0.80
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	0.55	...	0.55	0.33	...	0.33	0.43	...	0.43
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	3.03	0.05	3.08	2.98	0.05	3.03	6.10	...	6.10
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	*3605 Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries*	...	*189.87*	*189.87*	...	*163.86*	*163.86*	...	*184.71*	*184.71*
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	173.92	173.92	...	146.26	146.26	...	167.11	167.11
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	14.85	14.85	...	16.50	16.50	...	16.50	16.50
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	*3606 Aid Material and Equipment*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	...	...	...
**संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय*	**3710 Expenditure of U.T's*	*362.05*	*1118.86*	*1480.91*	*374.95*	*1189.58*	*1564.53*	*427.17*	*1304.28*	*1731.45*
मांग संख्या 94	Demand94	362.05	1118.86	1480.91	374.95	1189.58	1564.53	427.17	1304.28	1731.45
जोड़- (पूंजी और ऋण)	**TOTAL(CAPITAL AND LOANS)**	**16274.97**	**13241.62**	**29516.59**	**16454.91**	**13291.54**	**29746.45**	**17066.23**	**12418.54**	**29484.77**
पूंजी व्यय	***CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***	***6091.93***	***6466.07***	***12558.00***	***5788.23***	***7047.63***	***12835.86***	***5824.83***	***6971.70***	***12796.53***
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**	**17.18**	**5822.75**	**5839.93**	**25.15**	**5622.50**	**5647.65**	**97.70**	**6083.80**	**6181.50**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4046 Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint*	...	*93.78*	*93.78*	...	*100.88*	*100.88*	*59.99*	*138.60*	*198.59*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	93.78	93.78	...	100.88	100.88	59.99	138.60	198.59

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4047 Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services*	...	*152.05*	*152.05*	...	*151.98*	*151.98*	*10.01*	*174.36*	*184.37*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	12.15	12.15	...	12.08	12.08	10.01	31.00	41.01
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	139.90	139.90	...	139.90	139.90	...	143.36	143.36
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4058 Capital Outlay on Sationery and Printing*	*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*	*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*	*3.00*	*2.00*	*5.00*
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	0.10	2.00	2.10	0.10	2.00	2.10	3.00	2.00	5.00
सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works*	*13.77*	*224.60*	*238.37*	*21.14*	*225.17*	*246.31*	*17.94*	*267.31*	*285.25*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.22	3.22	...	2.49	2.49	...	3.38	3.38
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	43.00	43.00	...	28.95	28.95	...	28.95	28.95
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	9.50	9.50	...	6.20	6.20	...	16.50	16.50
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	117.38	117.38	...	123.88	123.88	...	143.38	143.38
मांग संख्या 63	Demand63	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	1.86	...	1.86
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	11.52	51.50	63.02	18.89	63.65	82.54	16.08	75.10	91.18
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं ग्र पूंजी परिव्यय	*4070 Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services*	*3.31*	...	*3.31*	*3.91*	...	*3.91*	*6.76*	...	*6.76*
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	3.31	...	3.31	3.91	...	3.91	6.76	...	6.76
विविध सामान्य सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4075 Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*3.63*	*3.63*	...	*4.13*	*4.13*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.63	3.63	...	4.13	4.13	...	2.00	2.00
रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4076 Capital Outlay on Defence Services*	...	*5346.69*	*5346.69*	...	*5138.34*	*5138.34*	...	*5499.53*	*5499.53*
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	5346.69	5346.69	...	5138.34	5138.34	...	5499.53	5499.53
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	***B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES***	***233.18***	***91.45***	***324.63***	***166.95***	***95.23***	***262.18***	***289.64***	***126.10***	***415.74***
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Cultiure*	*8.38*	*0.01*	*8.39*	*5.42*	*0.01*	*5.43*	*9.89*	*0.01*	*9.90*
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	2.00	0.01	2.01	2.00	0.01	2.01	0.45	0.01	0.46
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	6.36	...	6.36	3.40	...	3.40	9.42	...	9.42
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health*	*6.30*	*-1.17*	*5.13*	*8.31*	*-5.94*	*2.37*	*12.16*	*-6.67*	*5.49*
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.20	-1.17	-0.97	0.31	-5.94	-5.63	1.06	-6.67	-5.61
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	6.10	...	6.10	8.00	...	8.00	11.10	...	11.10
परिवार कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4211 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*9.00*	...	*9.00*
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	9.00	...	9.00
आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4216 Capital Outlay on Housing*	*64.30*	*89.05*	*153.35*	*64.30*	*98.37*	*162.67*	*99.00*	*130.14*	*229.14*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.65	3.65	...	2.74	2.74	...	4.22	4.22
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.79	5.79	...	5.79	5.79
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	3.50	3.50	...	1.25	1.25	...	2.25	2.25
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	22.00	22.00	...	27.50	27.50	25.00	36.00	61.00
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	59.30	49.90	109.20	59.30	61.09	120.39	69.00	81.88	150.88
शहरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4217 Capital outlay on Urban Development*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*13.15*	...	*13.15*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	13.00	...	13.00	13.15	...	13.15	30.00	...	30.00
सूचना और प्रचार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity*	*24.72*	...	*24.72*	*14.65*	...	*14.65*	*17.96*	...	*17.96*
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	24.72	...	24.72	14.65	...	14.65	17.96	...	17.96
प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4221 Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	60.00	3.53	63.53	10.00	2.76	12.76	30.50	2.59	33.09
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	60.00	3.53	63.53	10.00	2.76	12.76	30.50	2.59	33.09

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4225 Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*	*42.00*	...	*42.00*	*42.00*	...	*42.00*	*61.00*	...	*61.00*
मांग संख्या 83	Demand83	42.00	...	42.00	42.00	...	42.00	61.00	...	61.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4235 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Walfare*	*1.00*	*0.03*	*1.03*	*1.00*	*0.03*	*1.03*	*5.14*	*0.03*	*5.17*
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	5.14	...	5.14
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4250 Capital Outlay on Other Social Services*	*9.38*	...	*9.38*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*14.89*	...	*14.89*
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	9.38	...	9.38	4.00	...	4.00	14.89	...	14.89
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**5449.60**	**563.79**	**6013.39**	**5235.03**	**1346.03**	**6581.06**	**5012.18**	**762.23**	**5774.41**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	*(a)Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities*	*63.58*	*0.32*	*63.90*	*59.12*	*0.28*	*59.40*	*71.58*	*0.31*	*71.89*
कृषि कार्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4401 Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry*	*8.53*	*0.23*	*8.76*	*6.68*	*0.19*	*6.87*	*14.60*	*0.23*	*14.83*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	8.13	0.23	8.36	6.43	0.19	6.62	14.50	0.23	14.73
मांग संख्या 6	Demand6	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	...	...	...
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4402 Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	1.30	...	1.30	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
पशुपालन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4403 Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry*	*2.15*	...	*2.15*	*1.65*	...	*1.65*	*2.16*	...	*2.16*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.85	...	0.85	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.51	...	1.51
डेरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4404 Capital Outlay on Dairy Development*	*1.79*	...	*1.79*	*1.72*	...	*1.72*	*2.04*	...	*2.04*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	1.71	...	1.71	1.70	...	1.70	1.94	...	1.94
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.08	...	0.08	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
मीन उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4405 Capital Outlay on Fisheries*	*5.19*	*0.02*	*5.21*	*3.75*	*0.02*	*3.77*	*3.50*	*0.01*	*3.51*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	3.69	...	3.69	3.70	...	3.70	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	1.50	0.02	1.52	0.05	0.02	0.07	1.50	0.01	1.51
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4406 Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life*	*1.36*	...	*1.36*	*1.56*	...	*1.56*	*1.75*	...	*1.75*
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	1.26	...	1.26	1.26	...	1.26	1.65	...	1.65
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4408 Capital Outlay on Food, storage and Warehousing*	*32.26*	...	*32.26*	*32.26*	...	*32.26*	*29.68*	...	*29.68*
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	28.61	...	28.61	28.61	...	28.61	22.73	...	22.73
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	3.65	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.65	6.95	...	6.95
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	*4416 Investment in Agri-cultural Financial Institutions*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	15.00	...	15.00
सहकारिता पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4425 Capital Outlay on Cooperation*	...	*0.07*	*0.07*	...	*0.07*	*0.07*	*0.10*	*0.07*	*0.17*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 84	Demand84	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
अन्य कृषि संबंधी कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4435 Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.75*	...	*0.75*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	*(b) Capital Account of Rural Development*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4515 Capital Outlay on Other Rural Develop-ment Programmes*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता		*(c) Capital Account of Spcial Areas Programmes*	*118.93*	...	*118.93*	*137.69*	...	*137.69*	*118.86*	...	*118.86*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4552*	*Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas*	*118.93*	...	*118.93*	*137.69*	...	*137.69*	*118.86*	...	*118.86*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	118.93	...	118.93	137.69	...	137.69	118.86	...	118.86
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता		(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Caontrol	7.14	...	7.14	8.11	...	8.11	6.40	...	6.40
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4701*	*Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation*	*6.14*	...	*6.14*	*6.84*	...	*6.84*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	6.14	...	6.14	6.84	...	6.84	4.00	...	4.00
लघु सिंचाई	*4702*	*Minor Irrigation*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.27*	...	*1.27*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	1.00	...	1.00	1.27	...	1.27	2.00	...	2.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4711*	*Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0.40*	...	*0.40*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता		*(e) Capital Account of Energy*	*1745.54*	...	*1745.54*	*1627.75*	...	*1627.75*	*2248.20*	...	*2248.20*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4801*	*Capital Outlay on Power Projects*	*1548.24*	...	*1548.24*	*1394.06*	...	*1394.06*	*2073.37*	...	*2073.37*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	105.00	...	105.00	95.00	...	95.00	58.00	...	58.00
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	1299.24	...	1299.24	1151.76	...	1151.76	1836.04	...	1836.04
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	144.00	...	144.00	147.30	...	147.30	179.33	...	179.33
पेट्रोलियम पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4802*	*Capital Outlay on Petroleum*	...	...	...	*26.39*	...	*26.39*	*26.39*	...	*26.39*
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	...	...	...	26.39	...	26.39	26.39	...	26.39
कोयले और लिग्नाइट पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4803*	*Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite*	*193.00*	...	*193.00*	*203.00*	...	*203.00*	*142.20*	...	*142.20*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	193.00	...	193.00	203.00	...	203.00	142.20	...	142.20
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4810*	*Capital Outlay on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*4.30*	...	*4.30*	*4.30*	...	*4.30*	*6.24*	...	*6.24*
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	4.30	...	4.30	4.30	...	4.30	6.24	...	6.24
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता		*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*	*694.76*	*337.18*	*1031.94*	*621.39*	*303.19*	*924.58*	*512.45*	*339.76*	*852.21*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4851*	*Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries*	*17.85*	...	*17.85*	*17.55*	...	*17.55*	*20.01*	...	*20.01*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	9.10	...	9.10	8.80	...	8.80	11.22	...	11.22
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	8.75	...	8.75	8.75	...	8.75	8.79	...	8.79
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4852*	*Capital outly on Iron & Steel Industries*	*207.29*	...	*207.29*	*207.29*	...	*207.29*	*3.85*	...	*3.85*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	207.29	...	207.29	207.29	...	207.29	3.85	...	3.85
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4853*	*Capital Outlay on Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*21.50*	...	*21.50*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*	*23.50*	...	*23.50*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	21.50	...	21.50	22.00	...	22.00	23.50	...	23.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4854*	*Capital outly on cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	*1.80*	*41.75*	*43.55*	*1.80*	...	*1.80*	*2.05*	...	*2.05*
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	0.80	...	0.80
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	41.75	41.75	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
उर्वरक उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4855*	*Capital Outlay on Fertilizer Industries*	*62.00*	...	*62.00*	*47.14*	...	*47.14*	*65.00*	...	*65.00*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	62.00	...	62.00	47.14	...	47.14	65.00	...	65.00
रसायन उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4857*	*Capital Outlay on Chemical Industries*	*3.20*	...	*3.20*	*3.21*	...	*3.21*	*3.21*	...	*3.21*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	3.20	...	3.20	3.21	...	3.21	3.21	...	3.21
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4858*	*Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries*	*48.74*	*22.01*	*70.75*	*73.09*	*17.10*	*90.19*	*74.07*	*5.01*	*79.08*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	22.00	22.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	5.00	5.00
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	45.65	...	45.65	70.00	...	70.00	68.29	...	68.29
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	3.09	0.01	3.10	3.09	0.10	3.19	5.78	0.01	5.79
दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4859*	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*9.90*	...	*9.90*	*10.55*	...	*10.55*	*18.82*	...	*18.82*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	4.00	...	4.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	7.25	...	7.25	7.90	...	7.90	13.82	...	13.82
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4860	*Capital Outlay on consumer Industries*	*46.90*	*7.20*	*54.10*	*45.65*	*2.00*	*47.65*	*59.87*	*0.01*	*59.88*
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.90	...	0.90
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	16.50	...	16.50	15.25	...	15.25	13.47	...	13.47
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	29.90	7.20	37.10	29.90	2.00	31.90	45.50	0.01	45.51
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4861	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Industries*	*143.58*	*264.70*	*408.28*	*151.11*	*282.36*	*433.47*	*193.67*	*333.34*	*527.01*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	143.58	264.70	408.28	151.11	282.36	433.47	193.67	333.34	527.01
अन्य उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4875	*Capital Outlay on Other Industries*	*0.50*	*1.51*	*2.01*	*0.50*	*1.72*	*2.22*	*0.50*	*1.39*	*1.89*
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.72	1.72	...	1.39	1.39
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4885	*Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals*	*131.50*	*0.01*	*131.51*	*41.50*	*0.01*	*41.51*	*47.90*	*0.01*	*47.91*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	130.00	0.01	130.01	40.00	0.01	40.01	46.00	0.01	46.01
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.90	...	1.90
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता		*(g) Capital Account of Transport*	*2476.75*	*187.72*	*2664.47*	*2440.50*	*239.04*	*2679.54*	*1652.19*	*366.21*	*2018.40*
रेलवे पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5002	*Capital Outlay on Railways*	*1925.00*	...	*1925.00*	*1935.00*	...	*1935.00*	*960.00*	...	*960.00*
मांग संख्या 100		Demand100	1925.00	...	1925.00	1935.00	...	1935.00	960.00	...	960.00
पत्तनों और दीपस्तभों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5051	*Capital Outlay on Ports & Light Houyses*	*39.74*	*-24.63*	*15.11*	*34.85*	*-22.11*	*12.74*	*30.72*	*-13.72*	*17.00*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	39.74	-24.63	15.11	34.85	-22.11	12.74	30.72	-13.72	17.00
नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5052	*Capital Outlay on Shipping*	*29.90*	*8.00*	*37.90*	*2.59*	*7.93*	*10.52*	*63.90*	*22.00*	*85.90*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	8.00	8.00	...	7.93	7.93	...	22.00	22.00
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	25.84	...	25.84	1.49	...	1.49	52.15	...	52.15
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	4.06	...	4.06	1.10	...	1.10	11.75	...	11.75
नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5053	*Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation*	*18.65*	...	*18.65*	*9.12*	...	*9.12*	*11.73*	...	*11.73*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	18.65	...	18.65	9.12	...	9.12	11.73	...	11.73
सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5054	*Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges*	*441.37*	*204.75*	*646.12*	*441.00*	*253.69*	*694.69*	*562.19*	*358.33*	*920.52*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	136.34	136.34	...	168.93	168.93	...	262.33	262.33
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	441.37	68.41	509.78	441.00	84.76	525.76	562.19	96.00	658.19
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5056	*Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport*	*9.00*	...	*9.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*9.65*	...	*9.65*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	9.00	...	9.00	4.00	...	4.00	9.65	...	9.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5075	*Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services*	*13.09*	*-0.40*	*12.69*	*13.94*	*-0.47*	*13.47*	*14.00*	*-0.40*	*13.60*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	4.09	...	4.09	4.09	...	4.09	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	9.00	-0.40	8.60	9.85	-0.47	9.38	14.00	-0.40	13.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता		*(h) Capital Account of Communications*	*77.12*	-4.60	*72.52*	*63.23*	-4.60	*58.63*	*70.53*	-6.00	*64.53*
डाक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5201	*Capital Outlay on Postal Services*	*65.87*	*-4.60*	*61.27*	*54.87*	*-4.60*	*50.27*	*65.23*	*-6.00*	*59.23*
मांग संख्या 14		Demand14	65.87	-4.60	61.27	54.87	-4.60	50.27	65.23	-6.00	59.23
उपग्रह प्रणाली पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5252	*Capital Outlay on Satelite system*	*11.25*	...	*11.25*	*8.36*	...	*8.36*	*5.30*	...	*5.30*
मांग संख्या 88		Demand88	11.25	...	11.25	8.36	...	8.36	5.30	...	5.30
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता		*(i) Capital Account of Science Technology and Environment*	*148.94*	*1.13*	*150.07*	*160.66*	*1.13*	*161.79*	*173.74*	*1.19*	*174.93*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5401	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Research*	*57.20*	*-0.02*	*57.18*	*54.99*	*-0.02*	*54.97*	*68.09*	*-0.01*	*68.08*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	57.20	-0.02	57.18	54.99	-0.02	54.97	68.09	-0.01	68.08
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5402	*Capital Outlay on Space Research*	*67.60*	...	*67.60*	*82.62*	...	*82.62*	*72.05*	...	*72.05*
मांग संख्या 88		Demand88	67.60	...	67.60	82.62	...	82.62	72.05	...	72.05
समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5403	*Capital Outlay on Oceanographic Research*	*7.56*	...	*7.56*	*7.56*	...	*7.56*	*8.68*	...	*8.68*
मांग संख्या 87		Demand87	7.56	...	7.56	7.56	...	7.56	8.68	...	8.68

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणीय अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5425 Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research*	*16.58*	*1.15*	*17.73*	*15.49*	*1.15*	*16.64*	*24.92*	*1.20*	*26.12*
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	4.43	...	4.43	4.43	...	4.43	5.57	...	5.57
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	7.85	1.15	9.00	4.36	1.15	5.51	8.80	1.20	10.00
मांग संख्या 72	Demand72	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.75	...	0.75
मांग संख्या 73	Demand73	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	3.60	...	3.60	6.00	...	6.00	3.80	...	3.80
(झ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	*(j) Capital Acclunt of General Economic Services*	*116.34*	*42.04*	*158.38*	*116.08*	*806.99*	*923.07*	*157.23*	*60.76*	*217.99*
पर्यटन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5452 Capital Outlay on Tourism*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*20.47*	...	*20.47*	*20.10*	...	*20.10*
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	15.00	...	15.00	20.47	...	20.47	20.10	...	20.10
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5453 Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*11.98*	...	*11.98*	*11.98*	...	*11.98*	*31.76*	...	*31.76*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	11.98	...	11.98	11.98	...	11.98	31.76	...	31.76
मौसम विज्ञान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5455 Capital Outlay on Meteorology*	*24.18*	*0.50*	*24.68*	*18.45*	*0.50*	*18.95*	*25.64*	*0.52*	*26.16*
मांग संख्या 71	Demand71	21.00	0.50	21.50	15.00	0.50	15.50	22.00	0.52	22.52
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	3.18	...	3.18	3.45	...	3.45	3.64	...	3.64
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	*5465 Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions*	*53.00*	...	*53.00*	*53.00*	...	*53.00*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	53.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	53.00	60.00	...	60.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	*5466 Investments in International Financial Institutions*	...	*41.53*	*41.53*	...	*806.48*	*806.48*	...	*60.23*	*60.23*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	41.53	41.53	...	806.48	806.48	...	60.23	60.23
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5475 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services*	*12.18*	*0.01*	*12.19*	*12.18*	*0.01*	*12.19*	*19.73*	*0.01*	*19.74*
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	1.28	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.28	1.18	...	1.18
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	18.35	...	18.35
मांग संख्या 66	Demand66	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.20	...	0.20
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	**5710 Expenditure of U.T's*	*391.97*	*-11.92*	*380.05*	*361.10*	*-16.13*	*344.97*	*425.31*	*-0.43*	*424.88*
मांग संख्या 94	Demand94	391.97	-11.92	380.05	361.10	-16.13	344.97	425.31	-0.43	424.88
ङ-ऋण और अग्रिम	**E-LOANS AND ADVANCES**	**10183.04**	**6775.55**	**16958.59**	**10666.68**	**6243.91**	**16910.59**	**11241.40**	**5446.84**	**16688.24**
समाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	**LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**	***89.56***	***7.53***	***97.09***	***57.56***	***7.52***	***65.08***	***47.55***	***7.52***	***55.07***
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति के लिए ऋण	*6202 Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
परिवार कल्याण के लिये ऋण	*6211 Loans for Family Welfare*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जल आपूर्ति और सफाई के लिए ऋण	*6215 Loans for water supply and sanitation*	*45.00*	...	*45.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	45.00	...	45.00	6.00	...	6.00	12.00	...	12.00
आवास के लिये ऋण	*6216 Loans for Housing*	*42.01*	*7.50*	*49.51*	*49.01*	*7.50*	*56.51*	*33.00*	*7.50*	*40.50*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	42.01	7.50	49.51	49.01	7.50	56.51	33.00	7.50	40.50
सूचना और प्रचार के लिए ऋण	*6220 Loans Information and Publicity*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए ऋण	***6235 Loans for Social Security and Welfare***	...	*0.03*	*0.03*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	**LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**2780.33**	**544.52**	**3324.85**	**2726.50**	**669.66**	**3396.16**	**3246.00**	**816.31**	**4062.31**
कृषि और संबद्ध क्रिया कलापों के लिए ऋण	*Loans For Agriculture and allied activities*	*340.26*	...	*340.26*	*356.15*	...	*356.15*	*428.08*	...	*428.08*
कृषि कार्य के लिए ऋण	*6401 Loans for Crop Husbandry*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
डेरी विकास के लिये ऋण	6404	*Loans for Dairy Development*	*62.00*	...	*62.00*	*115.00*	...	*115.00*	*172.03*	...	*172.03*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	62.00	...	62.00	115.00	...	115.00	172.03	...	172.03
बागानों के लिये ऋण	6407	*Loans for Plantations*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.15*	...	*10.15*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.15	...	10.15
खाद्य भण्डारण और भाण्डागारण के लिए ऋण	6416	*Loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*	*42.89*	...	*42.89*	*44.00*	...	*44.00*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	80.00	...	80.00	42.89	...	42.89	44.00	...	44.00
सहकारिता के लिये ऋण	6425	*Loans for Cooperation*	*188.25*	...	*188.25*	*188.25*	...	*188.25*	*201.90*	...	*201.90*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	188.25	...	188.25	188.25	...	188.25	201.90	...	201.90
विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Special Area Programme*	*7.30*	...	*7.30*	*6.30*	*5.00*	*11.30*	*21.75*	...	*21.75*
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिये ऋण	6552	*Loans for North Eastern Areas*	*5.30*	...	*5.30*	*5.30*	...	*5.30*	*11.00*	...	*11.00*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	5.30	...	5.30	5.30	...	5.30	11.00	...	11.00
वृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए ऋण	6701	*Loans for Major & Medium Irrigation*	...	...	...	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	10.00	...	10.00
कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के लिये ऋण	6705	*Loans for Command Area Development*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
ऊर्जा के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Energy*	*1564.96*	...	*1564.96*	*1566.93*	...	*1566.93*	*1524.16*	...	*1524.16*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण	6801	*Loans for Power Projects*	*857.70*	...	*857.70*	*859.67*	...	*859.67*	*729.36*	...	*729.36*
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	145.00	...	145.00	137.70	...	137.70	160.00	...	160.00
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	702.70	...	702.70	721.97	...	721.97	569.36	...	569.36
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
पेट्रोलियम के लिये ऋण	6802	*Loans for Petroleum*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*	*240.00*	...	*240.00*
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	300.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	300.00	240.00	...	240.00
कोयले और लिग्नाइट के लिये ऋण	6803	*Loans for Coal and Lignite*	*407.00*	...	*407.00*	*407.00*	...	*407.00*	*551.00*	...	*551.00*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	407.00	...	407.00	407.00	...	407.00	551.00	...	551.00
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत के लिए ऋण	6810	*Loans for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*0.26*	...	*0.26*	*0.26*	...	*0.26*	*3.80*	...	*3.80*
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	3.80	...	3.80
उद्योग और खनिजों के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Industry & Minerals*	*687.59*	*518.90*	*1206.49*	*648.20*	*602.54*	*1250.74*	*1106.01*	*795.26*	*1901.27*
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6851	*Loans for Village and Small Industries*	*105.46*	*84.66*	*190.12*	*105.46*	*84.66*	*190.12*	*95.45*	*249.37*	*344.82*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	100.06	84.18	184.24	100.06	84.18	184.24	90.05	248.82	338.87
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	5.40	0.48	5.88	5.40	0.48	5.88	5.40	0.55	5.95
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	6852	*Loans for Iron and Steel Industies*	*79.71*	*42.00*	*121.71*	*81.81*	*67.28*	*149.09*	*355.15*	*58.97*	*414.12*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	79.71	42.00	121.71	81.81	67.28	149.09	355.15	58.97	414.12
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	6853	*Loans for Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*9.00*	*12.30*	*21.30*	*8.89*	*12.30*	*21.19*	*0.20*	*14.00*	*14.20*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	9.00	12.30	21.30	8.89	12.30	21.19	0.20	14.00	14.20
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6854	*Loans for Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1.25*	...	*1.25*
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6855	*Loans for Fertilizer Industries*	*18.00*	*15.00*	*33.00*	*25.25*	*77.74*	*102.99*	*74.00*	*66.50*	*140.50*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	18.00	15.00	33.00	25.25	77.74	102.99	74.00	66.50	140.50
रसायन उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6857	*Loans for Chemicals Industries*	*3.20*	*2.72*	*5.92*	*3.19*	*26.09*	*29.28*	*3.19*	*18.50*	*21.69*
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	3.20	2.72	5.92	3.19	26.09	29.28	3.19	18.50	21.69
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6858	*Loans for Engineering Industries*	*52.91*	*137.30*	*190.21*	*45.24*	*158.30*	*203.54*	*74.23*	*144.05*	*218.28*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	64.00	64.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	55.00	55.00
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	46.25	62.05	108.30	40.10	69.05	109.15	68.44	69.05	137.49

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Esti mate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	6.66	11.25	17.91	5.14	36.25	41.39	5.79	20.00	25.79
दूरसंचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6859*	*Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*2.65*	*15.00*	*17.65*	*2.65*	*...*	*2.65*	*5.00*	*10.00*	*15.00*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	15.00	15.00	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	4.00	...	4.00
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6860*	*Loans for Consumer Industries*	*17.70*	*102.69*	*120.39*	*30.75*	*105.69*	*136.44*	*14.41*	*133.39*	*147.80*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.90	...	0.90
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	16.70	9.78	26.48	29.75	12.78	42.53	13.51	12.78	26.29
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	...	92.86	92.86	...	92.86	92.86	...	120.56	120.56
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	*6861*	*Loans for Atomic Energy Industries*	*7.42*	*...*	*7.42*	*7.42*	*...*	*7.42*	*...*	*...*	*...*
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	7.42	...	7.42	7.42	...	7.42	...	...	...
अन्य उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	*6875*	*Loans for other Industries*	*0.02*	*0.41*	*0.43*	*0.02*	*0.41*	*0.43*	*...*	*0.41*	*0.41*
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.41	0.41
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिये ऋण	*6885*	*Loans for other Industries and Minerals*	*391.52*	*106.82*	*498.34*	*337.52*	*70.07*	*407.59*	*483.13*	*100.07*	*583.20*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	96.75	96.75	...	60.00	60.00	...	100.00	100.00
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	391.32	10.00	401.32	337.32	10.00	347.32	483.00	...	483.00
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.13	...	0.13
परिवहन के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Transport*	*178.00*	*15.51*	*193.51*	*146.55*	*46.01*	*192.56*	*162.30*	*21.01*	*183.31*
पत्तनों और दीप स्तम्भों के लिये ऋण	*7051*	*Loans for Ports and Light Houses*	*79.40*	*...*	*79.40*	*63.30*	*...*	*63.30*	*86.26*	*...*	*86.26*
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	79.40	...	79.40	63.30	...	63.30	86.26	...	86.26
नौवहन के लिये ऋण	7052	Loans for Shipping	56.00	...	56.00	55.00	...	55.00	52.00	...	52.00
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
नागर विमानन के लिये ऋण	*7053*	*Loans for Civil Aviation*	*9.60*	*...*	*9.60*	*0.25*	*...*	*0.25*	*...*	*...*	*...*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	9.60	...	9.60	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
सड़क परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7055*	*Loans for Road Transport*	*24.00*	*15.00*	*39.00*	*24.00*	*40.00*	*64.00*	*14.39*	*15.00*	*29.39*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	24.00	15.00	39.00	24.00	40.00	64.00	14.39	15.00	29.39
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये ऋण	*7056*	*Loans for Inland Water Transport*	*9.00*	*0.01*	*9.01*	*4.00*	*6.00*	*10.00*	*9.65*	*6.00*	*15.65*
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	9.00	0.01	9.01	4.00	6.00	10.00	9.65	6.00	15.65
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*7075*	*Loans for Other Transport Services*	*...*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*	*...*	*0.01*	*0.01*
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Science, Technology and Environment*	*0.50*	*...*	*0.50*	*0.65*	*...*	*0.65*	*1.06*	*...*	*1.06*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधानों के लिये ऋण	*7425*	*Loans for Other Scientific Research*	*0.50*	*...*	*0.50*	*0.65*	*...*	*0.65*	*1.06*	*...*	*1.06*
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	0.40	...	0.40	0.55	...	0.55	0.91	...	0.91
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		*Loans for General Economic Services*	*1.72*	*10.11*	*11.83*	*1.72*	*16.11*	*17.83*	*2.64*	*0.04*	*2.68*
पर्यटन के लिये ऋण	*7452*	*Loans for Tourism*	*1.56*	*...*	*1.56*	*1.56*	*...*	*1.56*	*2.56*	*...*	*2.56*
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	1.56	...	1.56	1.56	...	1.56	2.56	...	2.56
विदेश व्यापार निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए ऋण	7453	Loans for Foreign Trade Export Promotion	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	0.01	0.01

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7475	*Loans for Other General Economic Services*	*0.16*	*10.11*	*10.27*	*0.16*	*10.11*	*10.27*	*0.08*	*0.03*	*0.11*
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.16	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.16	0.08	...	0.08
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.03	0.03
अन्य ऋण		**OTHER LOANS**	**6866.52**	**6222.13**	**13088.65**	**7433.39**	**5565.39**	**12998.78**	**7418.83**	**4621.57**	**12040.40**
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7601	*Loans and Advances to State Governments*	*6823.50*	*5784.42*	*12607.92*	*7394.81*	*4852.19*	*12247.00*	*7367.60*	*4410.14*	*11777.74*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	57.40	...	57.40	57.40	71.00	128.40	68.00	-155.00	-87.00
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	43.08	...	43.08	41.58	...	41.58	52.58	...	52.58
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	1.88	...	1.88	6.88	...	6.88	5.31	...	5.31
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	6.50	6.50	...	7.78	7.78	...	7.25	7.25
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	6651.42	5700.00	12351.42	7222.46	4400.00	11622.46	7133.97	4500.00	11633.97
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	3.20	...	3.20	0.40	...	0.40	1.85	...	1.85
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	15.00	15.00	...	309.78	309.78	...	15.00	15.00
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	5.89	2.40	8.29	6.07	2.40	8.47	9.96	1.66	11.62
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	1.60	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.60	1.45	...	1.45
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	4.65	4.65	...	5.36	5.36	...	5.36	5.36
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	12.50	...	12.50	12.50	...	12.50	6.60	...	6.60
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50	1.00	...	1.00
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	2.50	50.00	52.50	2.59	50.00	52.59	3.25	30.00	33.25
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	4.60	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.60	6.00	...	6.00
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	12.01	...	12.01	12.01	...	12.01	19.01	...	19.01
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	24.00	3.00	27.00	24.00	3.00	27.00	28.47	3.00	31.47
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	...	...	...
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7602	*Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments*	*43.02*	*16.03*	*59.05*	*38.58*	*16.03*	*54.61*	*51.23*	*18.48*	*69.71*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.07
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	42.26	16.03	58.29	37.62	16.03	53.65	50.68	18.48	69.16
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.26	...	0.26	0.51	...	0.51	0.26	...	0.26
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	7605	*Advances to Foreign Governments*	...	*294.21*	*294.21*	...	*569.36*	*569.36*	...	*58.69*	*58.69*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	250.00	250.00	...	518.00	518.00	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	16.01	16.01	...	35.01	35.01	...	15.02	15.02
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	28.20	28.20	...	16.35	16.35	...	43.67	43.67
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	7610	*Loans to Government Servants etc.*	...	*125.21*	*125.21*	...	*125.56*	*125.56*	...	*132.00*	*132.00*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	125.21	125.21	...	125.56	125.56	...	132.00	132.00
विविध ऋण	7615	*Miscellaneous Loans*	...	*2.26*	*2.26*	...	*2.25*	*2.25*	...	*2.26*	*2.26*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	2.26	2.26	...	2.24	2.24	...	2.25	2.25
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण	*7710	*Loan's of U.T's*	*446.63*	*1.37*	*448.00*	*449.23*	*1.34*	*450.57*	*529.02*	*1.44*	*530.46*
मांग संख्या 94		Demand94	446.63	1.37	448.00	449.23	1.34	450.57	529.02	1.44	530.46

* अग्रणी 'मुख्य शीर्ष' के अंतर्गत आने वाली संख्याएं 3710, 5710 और 7710 कम्प्यूटर की कोड संख्याएं हैं ।

* *The numbers 3710, 5710 and 7710 appearing under the heading 'Major Head' are Computer Code Numbers.*

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, अनुदान की मांगों और अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्शाए गए व्यय के बीच मिलान
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल राजस्व व्यय	**A. GROSS REVENUE EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**128273.21**	**123456.34**	**132806.83**
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less - Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	-1931.22	-4760.68	-3781.51
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add - Railway Expenditure*	14113.74	16527.45	19454.52
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया राजस्व व्यय	**Revenue Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement**	**116090.69**	**135223.11**	**148479.84**
राजस्व में से घटा कर राज्यों का संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में भाग	States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of revenues	-12092.56	-14464.95	-15454.23
रेलवे बजट में शामिल किए गए रेलवे के राजस्व व्यय	Revenue expenditure of Railways included in the Railway Budget	-14113.74	-16527.45	-19454.52
व्यय में से घटा कर दूर संचार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-3874.52	-4554.00	-6527.00
व्यय में से घटाकर डाक की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-947.87	-990.00	-1000.00
व्यय में से घटा कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-2121.65	-2974.50	-3476.26
व्यय में से घटा कर रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-537.84	-654.29	-650.33
बिना विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राजस्व तथा व्यय में से घटा कर स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का आवंटन	Assignment of revenues to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	-94.80	-78.33	-78.83
अनुबन्ध - 1 में कुल राजस्व व्यय	**TOTAL - REVENUE EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**82307.71**	**94979.59**	**101838.67**
ख. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल पूंजी व्यय	**B. GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**99408.79**	**117664.83**	**133935.95**
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less - Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	-1380.00	-5315.85	-6364.41
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add - Railway Expenditure*	1756.16	1935.00	960.00
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया पूंजी व्यय	**Capital Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement**	**99032.63**	**114283.98**	**128531.54**
प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर लोक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Public debt taken in reduction of receipts	-66418.98	-76397.35	-90628.77
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to International Monetary Fund matched by receipts	-1805.02	-6265.67	-1300.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	Investments in nationalised banks matched by receipts	-705.27	-700.00	-5700.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार इकट्ठी की गई अल्प बचत की धन राशि पर राज्य सरकारों को ऋण	Ways and means and short term Loans to States matched by recoveries	-868.76	-1067.49	-1305.00
सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधारों की वसूलियां वितरणों को घटाकर	Recoveries of Loans from Government servants etc. netted against disbursements	-112.11	-107.02	-113.00
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**29122.49**	**29746.45**	**29484.77**
अनुदानों की मांगों में कुल सकल व्यय	**TOTAL - GROSS EXPENDITURE in Demand for Grants**	**227682.00**	**241121.17**	**266742.78**
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annual Financial Statement**	**215123.32**	**249507.09**	**277011.38**
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**111430.20**	**124726.04**	**131323.44**

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of rupees)*

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A. Non-Plan Expenditure**	**27026**	**32811**	**39920**	**44052**	**52960**	**65388**	**76933**	**80453**	**87753**	**90073**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17757	21498	26596	32500	38000
2. रक्षा व्यय••	2. Defence Expenditure **	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14416	15426	16347	17500	19180
3. आर्थिक सहायता (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.1 में)	3. Subsidies (Details in Annexure 3.1)	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10474	12158	12253	12108	8376
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान•••	4. Grants to States &U.T Goverments.***	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2143	3982	3921	2704	2254
5. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	5. Grants to Foreign Governments.	89	81	114	139	124	120	139	147	164	185
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.2 में)	6. Other Non-Plan Expenditure.(Details in Annexure3.2)	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10693	11310	11692	13435	13854
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय@#	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure @ #	853	382	380	667	788	1091	947	782	1925	1473
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम@@	8. Loans & Advances to State & U.T Govts@@	3272	4206	3722	3134	4293	5793	7606	5532	4868	4429
9. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण	9. Loans to Foreign Govts.	65	58	374	136	82	776	1719	1135	569	59
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Loans	76	159	1395	769	1025	1260	1162	874	805	958
11. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ क्षेत्रों का योजना भिन्न व्यय	11. Non-Plan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	321	413	556	437	725	865	986	1174	1175	1305
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue account	310	392	449	465	724	849	934	1166	1190	1304
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital account	11	22	107	-28	1	16	52	8	-15	1
ख. आयोजना व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.3 में)	**B. Plan Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.3)**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**27520**	**28365**	**30961**	**36973**	**41251**
राजस्व व्यय पर	On Revenue account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	15074	20518	24185
पूंजी व्यय पर	On Capital account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	15887	16455	17066
कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE.**	**43632**	**52665**	**62916**	**68261**	**79111**	**92908**	**105298**	**111414**	**124726**	**131324**
राजस्व व्यय पर	On Revenue account	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64210	73516	82291	94980	101839
पूंजी व्यय पर	On Capital account	15941	18741	22056	22087	25005	28698	31782	29123	29746	29485

नोट:- जहां तक संभव हुआ है 1-4-1987 से हिसाब में अपनाई गई संशोधित वर्गीकरण व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत व्यय में प्रवृत्तियों की उचित वृद्धि के बारे में 1984-85 से 1986-87 तक के वर्षों से संबंधित आंकड़े इसमें और संलग्न अनुबन्धों में दिए गए हैं।

Notes:- For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure, the figures for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 have been given in this and in the supporting Annexures, under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1.4.1987 as far as possible.

		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
•• रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित	**Net of Defence Receipts, but inclusive of Defence	242	258	302	328	300	362	418	538	654	650
	Capital Expenditure.	737	967	1298	3107	3783	4222	4552	4905	5138	5500
•••इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है।	***Excludes Subsidies released through States	78	93	154	159	178	199	233	585	558	232
@अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई है, शामिल नही है।	@Excludes Securities issued to I.M.F. ommitted per contra from capital receipts	368	520	1134	1029	775	802	550	1805	6266	1300
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है ।	#Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers accounted for as Capital expenditure upto 1986-87 but treated as Revenue Expenditure	728	324	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
@@अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों को घटाकर कृषि निवेशों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण और अल्प बचत संग्रहों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से राज्यों के ऋण ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋण	@@Net of short term Ways and Means Advances and Short term	734	864	382	716	131	131	657	512	828	1000
	Loans for Agricultural inputs and	245	228	253	284	248	263	298	357	239	305
	loans to clear Overdrafts of States with RBI	...	1628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	but including Loans to States against small savings Collections	1935	2903	2800	3097	4205	5742	7076	5481	4400	4500

अनुबन्ध 3 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायताओं का ब्यौरा

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध **ANNEXURE-3.1**

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	**A. Major Subsidies**	**3547**	**4177**	**4683**	**5126**	**6787**	**9032**	**9581**	**9793**	**9480**	**7000**
1. खाद्य	1. Food	1101	1650	2000	2000	2200	2476	2450	2850	2800	3000
2. स्वदेशी उर्वरक	2. Indigenous Fertilisers	1200	1600	1700	2050	3000	3771	3730	3500	4800	3000
3. आयातित उर्वरक	3. Imported Fertilizers	728	324	198	114	201	771	659	1300	1000	500
4. छोटे और सीमातंक किसनों को उर्वरक सहायता	4. Fertilisers subsidy to small & marginal farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	...
5. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	5. Export promotion and Market Development	518	603	785	962	1386	2014	2742	1758	880	500
ख. किसानों को ऋण राहत	**B. Debt Relief to Farmers**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**1502**	**1425**	**1500**	**500**
ग. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	**C. Other Subsidies**	**491**	**619**	**768**	**854**	**945**	**1442**	**1075**	**1035**	**1128**	**876**
6. रेलवे	6. Railways	100	128	144	174	207	233	283	312	341	359
7. मिल निर्मित कपड़ा	7. Mill-made cloth	73	51	36	23	27	10	10	15	15	12
8. हथकरघा कपड़ा	8. Handloom Cloth	73	86	123	124	146	181	185	187	194	207
9. चीनी, खाद्य तेलों आदि का आयात/निर्यात	9. Import/Export of Sugar Edible Oils etc.	38	23	76	5	40	...	...	...	...	...
10. ब्याज सबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10. Interest Subsidies	135	271	229	393	406	881	379	316	113	113
11. उर्वरक संवर्धन के लिए सहायता	11. Assistance for fertilizer promotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...
12. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	12. Other Subsidies	72	60	160	135	119	137	218	205	125	185
जोड़ - आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL - Subsidies**	**4038**	**4796**	**5451**	**5980**	**7732**	**10474**	**12158**	**12253**	**12108**	**8376**

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व व्यय का ब्यौरा

DETAILS OF OTHER NON-PLAN REVENUE EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध **ANNEXURE-3.2**

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**2051**	**3030**	**3633**	**4388**	**4979**	**6129**	**6849**	**6932**	**8297**	**8807**
1.01. राज्यों के अंग	1.01 Organs of State	195	180	218	239	252	461	359	516	534	516
102. कर संग्रह	1.02 Tax collection	106	211	215	418	296	494	543	617	769	859
1.03, पुलिस	1.03 Police	520	631	819	980	1132	1297	1564	1849	2100	2223
1.04. पेंशन	1.04 Pensions	629	727	920	1586	2014	2327	2138	2416	3018	3112
1.05. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	1.05 Charges payable to IMF	425	420	370	359	183	291	219	469	707	918
1.06 बट्टेखाते डाले गए उधार	1.06 Write off of Loans	2	81	84	82	81	1	966	...	...	...
107. अन्य व्यय	1.07 Other Expenditure	174	780	1007	724	1021	1258	1060	1065	1169	1179
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**669**	**877**	**1206**	**1309**	**1293**	**1522**	**1783**	**1945**	**2300**	**2372**
2.01 शिक्षा, खेल, युवा कल्याण आदि	2.01 Education, Sports, Youth Affairs.	242	328	499	608	474	589	721	762	844	887
2.02. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02 Health and Family Welfare	91	117	145	163	140	200	236	281	306	321
203. जल आपूर्ति, सफाई आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03 Water Supply, Housing etc.	29	58	-4	49	...	68	110	89	105	118
2.04. सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04 Information & Broadcasting.	53	99	125	164	150	222	282	305	370	389
2.05 श्रम और रोजगार	2.05 Labour & Employment	159	166	232	163	231	253	269	288	322	305
2.06 अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2.06 Welfare of SC/S.T & O.B.C	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4
2.07. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2.07 Other Social Services	93	107	207	159	295	187	161	215	349	348
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**1406**	**1361**	**1437**	**1894**	**1944**	**2782**	**2492**	**2606**	**2690**	**2549**
3.01. कृषि और सम्बद्ध गतिविधियां	3.01 Agriculture and Allied Activities	265	243	164	243	261	378	418	431	448	400
3.02. ग्रामीण विकास	3.02 Rural Development	1	1	2	3	4	3	6	4	4	4
3.03. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3.03 Irrigation & Flood control	20	30	39	19	41	45	61	58	61	62
3.04 ऊर्जा	3.04 Energy	161	69	135	463	510	452	548	621	279	222
3.05 उद्योग और खनिज	3.05 Industry & Minerals	587	312	334	342	162	639	282	317	361	365
3.06 परिवहन	3.06 Transport	148	110	179	201	228	482	330	210	417	360
3.07 संचार	3.07 Communications	-142	40	4	6	4	...	10	...	9	9
3.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	3.08 Science Tech.& Environment	237	297	343	376	427	476	555	621	686	728
3.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3.09 Other Economic Service	129	259	237	241	307	307	282	354	429	400
4. डाक संबंधी घाटा	**4. Postal Deficit**	**124**	**162**	**215**	**191**	**170**	**260**	**186**	**209**	**148**	**126**
जोड़ - अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**Total - Other Non-Plan Expenditure**	**4250**	**5430**	**6491**	**7782**	**8386**	**10693**	**11310**	**11692**	**13435**	**13854**

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3.3

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना पर व्यय	**A. Expenditure on Central Plan by Head of Development**	**11517**	**12791**	**15001**	**14458**	**16333**	**18049**	**17496**	**17096**	**19634**	**23242**
1. आर्थिक सेवाएं	***1. Economic Services***	***9784***	***10932***	***12809***	***11756***	***13073***	***14762***	***13859***	***13122***	***15136***	***17360***
1.01 कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.01 Agriculture and allied Activities.	1086	1302	1375	1111	1275	1291	1184	1634	2061	2402
1.02 ग्रामीण विकास	1.02 Rural Development	729	706	1360	1844	1753	2766	2672	2279	3109	4229
1.03 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.03 Irrigation & Flood Control	74	58	114	158	209	46	161	210	206	275
1.04 ऊर्जा	1.04 Energy.	1514	1789	1566	2916	3575	4162	3646	2979	3037	3625
1.05 उद्योग और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.05 Industry & Minerals	3918	4485	5074	3018	2846	2653	2372	2368	2725	3156
1.06 परिवहन	1.06 Transport.	1381	1602	2088	2015	2411	2696	2313	2358	2642	1893
1.07 संचार	1.07 Communication.	451	472	616	151	194	144	335	72	69	80
1.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	1.08 Science, Technology & Environment	404	445	477	499	660	679	706	814	914	1251
1.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.09 General Economic Services	227	73	139	44	150	325	470	408	373	449
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***2. Social Services***	***1593***	***1801***	***2134***	***2633***	***3202***	***3240***	***3597***	***3947***	***4471***	***5730***
2.01 शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	2.01 Education, Art & Culture	212	297	398	645	1063	960	965	993	1145	1489
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02. Health & Family Walfare	637	690	728	750	872	828	1037	1101	1490	1753
2.03 जल पूर्ति, सफाई, आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03 Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	319	381	382	287	456	511	718	845	671	1043
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04 Information & Broadcasting	101	106	232	198	225	266	154	112	50	75
2.05 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण	2.05 Welfare of S.C/S.T and other backward classes	206	203	218	234	299	345	344	414	465	558
2.06 श्रम और श्रम कल्याण	2.06 Labour& Labour Welfare	12	10	15	15	20	27	20	69	61	160
2.07 सामाजिक कल्याण और पोषाहार	2.07 Social welfare & Nutrition	106	114	161	504	267	303	359	413	589	652
3. सामान्य सेवाएं	***3. General Services***	***140***	***58***	***58***	***69***	***58***	***47***	***40***	***27***	***27***	***152***
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	3623	4178	5146	6132	7217	8227	8362	9039	11792	14901
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	7894	8613	9855	8326	9116	9822	9134	8057	7843	8341
ख. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**B. Central Assistance for State Plans**	**4554**	**6383**	**7079**	**8923**	**9082**	**8719**	**9949**	**12708**	**16063**	**16520**
1. सामान्य सहायता (पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित)	1. Normal Assistance (Including Hill areas)	4175	5704	6089	7377	8475	8266	9682	12246	15587	15979
2. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	2. North Eastern Council Plan	88	86	152	126	154	169	56	202	222	255
3. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	3. Rural Electrification	137	232	282	306	215	230	209	260	255	286
4. सूखा राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	4. Advance Plan Assis tance for Drought Relief	154	361	556	1114	238	54	2	...	...	...
ग. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**C. Central Assistance to U.T Plans.**	**535**	**680**	**916**	**828**	**736**	**752**	**920**	**1157**	**1276**	**1490**
(क) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	***(a) U.Ts with Legislature***	***194***	***221***	***261***	***47***	***55***	***60***	***66***	***82***	***90***	***108***
(i) अरूणाचल प्रदेश	(i) Arunachal Pradesh.	63	73	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) गोआ, दमन और दीव	(ii) Goa, Daman and Diu	61	64	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) मिजोरम	(iii) Mizoram	41	49	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) पांडिचेरी	(iv) Pondicherry.	29	35	38	47	55	60	66	82	90	108
(ख) बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र :	***(b) U.Ts without Legislature***	***341***	***459***	***655***	***781***	***681***	***692***	***854***	***1075***	***1186***	***1382***
(i) अंडमान और निकोबार	(i) Andaman & Nicobar Island	28	24	62	43	68	60	18	143	155	157
(ii) चंडीगढ़	(ii) Chandigarh	15	33	42	42	29	19	51	60	68	80
(iii) दादरा और नागर हवेली	(iii) Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	7	8	8	7	9	11	11	17	18	22
(iv) दिल्ली	(iv) Delhi	284	388	535	666	545	570	741	823	910	1075
(v) लक्षद्वीप	(v) Lakshadweep.	7	6	6	15	18	22	21	18	20	32
(vi) दमन और दीव	(vi) Daman & Diu	...	...	2	8	12	10	12	14	15	16
जोड़ -राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	**TOTAL- Central Assistance to States and U.T Plans**	**5089**	**7063**	**7995**	**9751**	**9818**	**9471**	**10869**	**13865**	**17339**	**18009**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	2056	2729	3070	3775	3901	3752	4258	6121	8726	9284
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	3033	4334	4925	5976	5917	5719	6611	7744	8612	8725
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***16606***	***19854***	***22996***	***24209***	***26151***	***27520***	***28365***	***30961***	***36973***	***41251***
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	15074	20518	24185
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	15887	16455	17066

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**	**6.23**	**5.45**	**8.56**	**9.81**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture and Cooperation				
(i) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन	(i) Food and Agricultural Organisation	2.92	2.13	3.30	4.93
(ii) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	(ii) World Food programme	1.46	1.34	1.60	1.72
(iii) पूर्वी क्षेत्र के रेगिस्तान में टिड्डी दल	(iii) Desert Locust in Eastern Region	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06
(iv) अन्य	(iv) Others	0.37	0.17	0.38	0.41
2. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	2. Agricultural Research and Education				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो	(i) Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International	0.40	0.48	0.92	0.65
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान संबंधी परामर्शदाता दल	(ii) Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	0.85	1.10	1.84	1.54
(iii) एशिया और प्रशान्त क्षेत्र के लिए जलीय पालन का नेटवर्क	(iii) Net work of Aquaculture for Asia & the Pacific	..	0.10	0.12	0.14
(iv) अन्य	(iv) Others	0.09	0.02	0.22	0.22
3. पशु पालन और डेयरी	3. Animal Husbandry and Dairing				
(i) पशु उत्पादन एवं स्वास्थ्य आयोग तथा अन्य	(i) Animal Production & Health Commission and others	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.14
2. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**2 Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**0.83**	**0.56**	**1.01**	**1.00**
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन	(i) International Civil Aviation Organisation	0.61	0.31	0.72	0.71
5. पर्यटन	5. Tourism				
(i) डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ	(i) W.T.O	0.14	0.15	0.19	0.19
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10
3. नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.08**
4. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Commerce**	**2.92**	**3.67**	**4.11**	**4.00**
6. वाणिज्य	6. Commerce				
(i) शुल्क और व्यापार संबंधी सामान्य करार	(i) General Agreements on Tariff and Trade	0.13	0.85	1.29	1.46
(ii) एशियाई और प्रशान्त विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Asia and Pacific Development Centre	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.14
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय काफी संगठन	(iii) International Coffee Organisation	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.10
(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कालीमिर्च समुदाय	(iv) International Pepper Community	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
(v) लौह अयस्क निर्यात	(v) Iron Ore Export	..	0.03	0.01	0.01
(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम	(vi) ITC	0.02	0.13	0.16	0.14
(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उष्णकटिबंधीय लकड़ी परिषद	(vii) International Tropical Timber Council	..	0.15	0.19	0.15
(viii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टैरिफ ब्यूरो	(viii) International Customs Tariff Bureau	..	0.03	0.03	0.03
(ix) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाक्साइट संगठन	(ix) International Bauxite Association	0.11	0.18	0.18	0.18
(x) वस्तुओं के लिए सामान्य निधि	(x) Common Fund for Commodities	2.32	1.75	1.66	1.50
(xi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग और कपड़ा ब्यूरो	(xi) International Textiles and Clothing Bureau	..	0.10	0.13	0.13
(xii) अन्य	(xii) Others	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
5. संचार मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Communications**	**4.17**	**4.81**	**6.08**	**6.43**
7. डाक	7. Posts				
(i) विश्वव्यापी डाक संघ	(i) Universal Postal Union	1.45	1.41	1.90	1.99
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.08	0.24	0.38	0.60
8. दूरसंचार	8. Telecommunication				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूरसंचार संघ	(i) International Telecommunications Union	2.51	3.00	3.60	3.64
(ii) एशिया प्रशान्त दूरसंचार समुदाय	(ii) Asia -Pacific Telecommunity	0.13	0.16	0.20	0.20
6. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Defence**	**2.55**	**3.01**	**2.77**	**3.57**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोग्रेफिक संगठन	(i) International Hydrographic Organisation	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.15
(ii) राष्ट्रमंडल युद्ध समाधि आयोग	(ii) Commonwealth War Graves Commission	2.44	2.68	2.63	3.40
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	..	0.22	0.01	0.02
7. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Environment and Forests**	**0.75**	**0.66**	**0.96**	**0.96**
9. पर्यावरण, वन तथा वन्य जीवन	9. Environment, Forests & Wild Life				
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम	(i) United Nations Environment Programmes	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.33
(ii) प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक स्रोतों के संरक्षण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ	(ii) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.25
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्हेल आयोग	(iii) International Whaling Commission	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.11
(iv) दक्षिण एशिया सहकारी पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम	(iv) South Asia Co-operative Environment Programmes (SACEP)	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07
(v) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एकीकृत पर्वत विकास केन्द्र	(v) International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	0.12	..	0.12	0.12
(v) अन्य	(vi) Others	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08
8. विदेश मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of External Affairs**	**11.60**	**13.26**	**16.24**	**16.24**
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र बजट के लिए अंशदान	(i) Contribution to UN Budget	8.44	9.00	11.00	11.00
(ii) विश्व निरस्त्रीकरण अभियान को अंशदान	(ii) Contribution to World Disarmament Campaign	..	0.26	0.17	0.17
(iii) राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय	(iii) Commonwealth Secretariat	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.25

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(iv) राष्ट्रमंडल फाउंडेशन	(iv) Commonwealth Foundation	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
(v) दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग परिषद सचिवालय	(v) SAARC Secretariat	0.22	0.54	0.69	0.70
(vi) संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रशिक्षण एवम शोध संस्थान को अंशदान	(vi) Contribution to UN Institute for Training & Research (UNITAR)	..	0.05	0.05	0.05
(vii) ग्रुप - 15	(vii) G-15	..	0.52	0.52	0.52
(viii) विभिन्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र मिशनों/बलों को अंशदान	(viii) Contribution to various UN Mission/Forces	1.00	1.02	0.97	0.97
(ix) अन्य	(ix) Others	0.35	0.22	1.19	1.18
9. **वित्त मंत्रालय**	9. **Ministry of Finance**	**17.40**	**10.23**	**12.41**	**5.02**
10. आर्थिक कार्य	10. Economic Affairs				
(i) तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्रमंडल निधि	(i) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	1.82	1.75	2.06	2.30
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	(ii) United Nations Development Programme *	8.12	*	*	*
(iii) कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोष	(iii) International Fund for Agricultural Development	7.28	6.91	7.69	0.01
(iv) विश्व पर्यावरण सुविधा	(iv) Global Environment Facility	..	1.35	2.40	2.40
(v) अन्य	(v) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
11. राजस्व	11. Revenue				
(i) सीमाशुल्क परिषद	(i) Customs Council	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.21
(ii) औषधि नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	(ii) UN Fund for Drug Control	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
10. **खाद्य मंत्रालय**	10. **Ministry of Food**	**0.13**	**0.28**	**0.36**	**0.35**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी परिषद	(i) International Sugar Council	..	0.14	0.18	0.12
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गेहूं परिषद	(ii) International Wheat Council	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.23
11. **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय**	11. **Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**..**	**0.06**	**..**	**..**
12. **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय**	12. **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**3.95**	**3.05**	**5.37**	**4.98**
12. स्वास्थ्य	12. Health				
(i) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	(i) World Health Organisation	3.29	2.26	4.48	4.19
(ii) रेडक्रास सोसायटी की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति	(ii) International Committee of Red Cross Society	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
13. परिवार कल्याण	13. Family Welfare				
(i) जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	(i) United Nations Fund for Population Activities	0.60	0.72	0.82	0.72
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
13. **गृह मंत्रालय**	13. **Ministry of Home Affairs**				
14. आई.सी.पी.ओ.-इंटरपोल	14. ICPO - Interpol	**0.49**	**0.50**	**1.17**	**0.60**
14. **मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय**	14. **Ministry of Human Resource Development**	**6.29**	**6.98**	**8.41**	**9.37**
15. शिक्षा	15. Education				
(i) एशियाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	(i) Asian Institute of Technology	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
(ii) यूनेस्को	(ii) UNESCO	2.90	2.97	3.79	4.89
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कापीराइट संघ	(iii) International Copyright Union	..	0.25	0.34	0.38
(iv) आर्थिक अनुसंधान के विकास के लिए विश्व संस्थान	(iv) World Institution for Development Economic Research(WIDER)	0.14	0.22	0.45	0.23
(v) राष्ट्रमंडल विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय	(v) Commonwealth University and College	..	..	0.25	0.25
16. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	16. Youth Affairs and sports				
(i) राष्ट्रमंडल युवा कार्यक्रम	(i) Commonwealth Youth Programme	0.07	0.30	0.31	0.35
(ii) यू.एन.वी. वालंटियर	(ii) UNV Volunteers	..	0.04	0.05	0.05
17. कला और संस्कृति	17. Art & Culture				
(i) संरक्षण सबंधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	(i) International Centre for Conservation	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
(ii) विश्व फलोरेल हेरिटेज	(ii) World Floral Heritage	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
18. महिला और बाल विकास	18. Women and Child Development				
(i) यूनिसेफ	(i) UNICEF	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98
(ii) महिला दशक के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वैच्छिक निधि	(ii) UN Voluntary Fund for Women Decade	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
15. **उद्योग मंत्रालय**	15. **Ministry of Industry**	**5.38**	**4.75**	**6.11**	**5.95**
19. औद्योगिक विकास	19. Industrial Development				
(i) एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन	(i) Asian Productivity Organisation	1.06	1.10	1.41	1.45
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	(ii) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	4.16	3.48	4.30	4.30
20. सरकारी उद्यम	20. Public Enterprises	0.16	0.17	0.40	0.20
16. **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय**	16. **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**0.98**	**1.33**	**1.35**	**1.28**
(i) एशिया-प्रशान्त प्रसारण संघ	(i) Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union	0.54	0.53	0.71	0.67
(ii) प्रसारण विकास के लिए एशिया-प्रशान्त संस्थान	(ii) Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13
(iii) संचार विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम	(iii) International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC)	..	0.27	..	..
(iv) वी.आई.एस.-समाचार	(iv) VIS-News	0.33	0.40	0.43	0.43
(v) अन्य	(v) Others	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
17. श्रम मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Labour**	**2.64**	**2.58**	**2.76**	**2.87**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन	(i) International Labour Organisation	2.39	2.32	2.50	2.60
(ii) एशियाई आर.टी. के लिए आवास	(ii) Accomodation of Asian R.T.E.P.	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
18. विधि और न्याय तथा कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs**				
21. विधायी कार्य	21. Legal Affairs	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
19. खान मंत्रालय	**19. Ministry of Mines**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.11**
20. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**20. Ministry of Personnel,Public Grievances and Pensions**				
22. कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	22. Personnel and Training	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
21. योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**21. Ministry of Planning and Programme implementation**	**0.02**	**0.07**	**0.09**	**0.10**
23. योजना	23. Planning	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
24. सांख्यिकी	24. Statistics	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.08
22. विद्युत मंत्रालय	**22. Ministry of Power**				
25. विद्युत	25. Power	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
23. रेल मंत्रालय	**23. Ministry of Railways**	**0.35**	**0.22**	**0.24**	**0.24**
(i) रेलवे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ और अनुसंधान तथा प्रयोगों के लिए कार्यालय	(i) International Union of Railways & Office for Research and Experiments	0.30	0.18	0.19	0.19
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
24. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**24. Ministry of Rural Development**	**0.46**	**0.42**	**0.81**	**0.60**
(i) अफ्रीका-एशियाई ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण संगठन	(i) Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation	0.33	0.26	0.38	0.38
(ii) एशिया और प्रशान्त तथा अन्य में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Centre on Integrated Rural Development in Asia and Pacific and others	0.13	0.15	0.42	0.21
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	**	0.01	0.01	0.01
25. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**25. Ministry of Science and Technology**	**1.49**	**1.53**	**1.96**	**5.10**
26. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	26. Science and Technology				
(i) विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन	(i) World Meteorological Organisation	0.56	0.60	0.85	0.88
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि और रोबोटिक्स के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निधि को अंशदान	(ii) Contribution to UN Fund for Science & Technology for Development and International Fund for Robotics	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.12
(iii) विज्ञान संघों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद	(iii) International Council of Scientific Unions	0.46	0.45	0.60	0.66
(iv) संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन (यू.एन.आई.डी.ओ.)	(iv) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	..	..	..	3.00
27. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	27. Scientific and Industrial Research				
(i) राष्ट्रमंडल विज्ञान परिषद	(i) Commonwealth Science Council	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.30
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माप-तौल ब्यूरो (बी.आई पी एम)	(ii) Bureau De Poids ET Measures (BIPM) (International Bureau of Weights and Measures)	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.13
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
26. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**26. Ministry of Surface Transport**	**0.04**	**0.64**	**0.65**	**0.64**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन	(i) International Maritime Organisation	..	0.60	0.60	0.60
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
27. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**27. Ministry of Textiles**	**1.05**	**1.52**	**0.99**	**1.52**
(i) पटसन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	(i) Jute International	0.27	0.44	0.44	0.44
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कपास संस्थान और कपास सलाहकार समिति	(ii) International Institute of Cotton and Cotton Advisory Committee	0.78	1.08	0.55	1.08
28. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**28. Ministry of Urban Development**	**0.40**	**0.27**	**0.27**	**0.46**
(i) मानव पुनर्वास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र केन्द्र(यू.एन.सी.एच.एस.)	(i) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)	0.40	0.26	0.26	0.45
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
29. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**29. Ministry of Water Resources**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.03**
30. कल्याण मंत्रालय	**30. Ministry of Welfare**	..	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**
31. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**31. Department of Atomic Energy**	**1.34**	**1.85**	**2.35**	**2.50**
32. महासागर विकास विभाग	**32. Department of Ocean Development**				
(i) अंटार्कटिक समुद्री प्राणी संसाधनों की संरक्षण संबंधी समिति एंड एस.सी.ए.एल.ओ.पी	(i) Committee on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources & SCALOP	**0.06**	**0.15**	**0.30**	**0.15**
33. लोक सभा	**33. Lok Sabha**	**0.25**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.29**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***70.39***	***68.24***	***85.74***	***84.33***

टिप्पणी: *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम, अफ्रीकी विकास निधि, अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अदायगियों को नहीं दिखाया गया है चूंकि ये निवेश को दर्शाती हैं।*

Note : *Payments to International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, African Development Fund, African Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank are not shown as these represent investments.*

* *यू.एन.डी.पी. के लिए व्यवस्था विवरण सं. 17 में दिखाई गई है (विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण)*

* *Provision for UNDP shown in statement No. 17 (Grants and Loans to Foreign Governments).*

** *एक लाख रुपए से कम ।*

** *Less than Rs. 1 lakh.*

31.3.92 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां और बकाया राशि
GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.3.1992

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-5

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Sl. No. Ministry/Department	गारंटियो के मामलों की संख्या No. of Cases of guarantees	गारंटियों की अधिकतम राशि जिसके लिए सरकार के साथ करार हुआ Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreement	31.3.1992 को गारंटियों की राशि और बकाया Sums guaranteed and outstanding as on 31.3.1992
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**			
(i) कृषि और सहकारिता	(i) Agriculture and Cooperation	14	777.29	699.66
(ii) पशुपालन और डेयरी उद्योग	(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairying	3	1.53	0.96
2. रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**			
(i) रसायन और पैट्रोरसायन	(i) Chemicals and Petrochemicals	12	89.48	88.71
(ii) उर्वरक	(ii) Fertilisers	21	1207.00	859.96
3. नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**			
(i) नागर विमानन	(i) Civil Aviation	21	3175.24	2462.51
(ii) पर्यटन	(ii) Tourism	8	13.50	8.30
4. नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**	5	4.90	4.14
5. कोयला मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Coal**	5	1071.56	613.60
6. संचार मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Communications**			
(i) दूर-संचार	(i) Telecommunication	42	1874.14	1872.81
7. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Defence**			
(i) रक्षा उत्पादन और आपूर्ति	(i) Defence Production and Supplies	10	149.95	80.63
8. वित्त मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of Finance**			
(i) आर्थिक कार्य	(i) Economic Affairs	470	37337.38	30938.68
9. खाद्य मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Food**	3	1328.75	1328.75
10. गृह मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of Home Affairs**	17	176.00	135.20
11. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Industry**			
(i) भारी उद्योग	(i) Heavy Industry	100	1667.25	1376.80
(ii) लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग	(ii) Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	19	160.17	91.96
12. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	6	5.94	3.74
13. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	4	18.61	16.62
14. विद्युत मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Power**	58	10712.48	6554.53
15. रेल मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Railways**	90	366.91	366.91
16. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Science and Technology**			
(i) बायो-प्रौद्योगिकी	(i) Biotechnology	1	13.00	13.00
17. इस्पात मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Steel**	16	1190.39	1107.77
18. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Surface Transport**			
(i) जल-भूतल परिवहन	(i) Surface Transport	16	144.01	82.14
(ii) पोत, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	(ii) Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	57	995.08	765.92
19. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**19. Ministry of Textiles**	27	100.09	84.14
20. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**20. Ministry of Urban Development**	115	1028.79	976.48
21. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**21. Ministry of Water Resources**	1	23.00	23.00
22. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**22. Department of Atomic Energy**	3	21.34	17.96
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***1144***	***63653.78***	***50574.88***

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE-6

1991—92 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 लाख रूपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रूपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक रकम मंजूर किए गए सहायता अनुदान

GRANTS-IN-AID EXCEEDING Rs.5 LAKHS (RECURRING) OR Rs.10 LAKHS (NON-RECURRING) SANCTIONED TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS DURING 1991-92.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Sl. No. Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या No. of Items	अनुदान की राशि Amount of grant आवर्ती Recurring	अनावर्ती Non-recurring
1. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
(i) नागर विमानन	(i) Civil Aviation	13	1.15	...
(ii) पर्यटन	(ii) Tourism	3	4.47	4.34
2. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	2. Ministry of Commerce			
(i) वाणिज्य	(i) Commerce	37	14.26	8.40
3. रक्षा मंत्रालय	3. Ministry of Defence	2	1.16	...
4. वित्त मंत्रालय	4. Ministry of Finance			
(i) आर्थिक कार्य	(i) Economic Affairs	5	3.70	0.41
5. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
(i) स्वास्थ्य	(i) Health	10	1.82	0.20
(ii) परिवार कल्याण	(ii) Family Welfare	19	1.06	0.50
6. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	6. Ministry of Human Resource Development			
(i) शिक्षा	(i) Education	189	17.60	63.25
(ii) युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	(ii) Youth Affairs and Sports	48	...	0.61
(iii) संस्कृति और कला	(iii) Culture and Art	5	0.24	1.04
(iv) महिला और बाल विकास	(iv) Women and Child Development	60	13.05	3.75
7. उद्योग	7. Industry			
(i) भारी उद्योग	(i) Heavy Industry	1	1.23	...
8. श्रम मंत्रालय	8. Ministry of Labour	1	0.09	...
9. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Law and Justice			
(i) विधायी कार्य	(i) Legal Affairs	3	0.19	...
10. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
(i) कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण	(i) Personnel and Training	1	1.09	0.31
11. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	11. Ministry of Science and Technology			
(i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	(i) Science and Technology	5	0.57	1.15
(ii) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	(ii) Scientific and Industrial Research	1	0.15	0.57
(iii) जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	(iii) Bio-Technology	4	0.44	0.46
12. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	12. Ministry of Textiles	11	10.55	...
13. कल्याण मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Welfare	85	7.58	1.32
14. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	14. Department of Atomic Energy	14	30.61	48.73
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*517*	*111.01*	*135.04*

स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उसके लिए व्यवस्था
Estimated Strength of Establishment and provision therefor.

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE-7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

पहली मार्च को अनुमानित संख्या Estimated Strength as on 1st March			मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 B.E. 1992-93			संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 R.E. 1992-93			बजट अनुमान 1993-94 B.E. 1993-94		
1992	1993	1994			वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses
			1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture.**									
12752	12298	12379	i) कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग तथा पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	i) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	20.94	15.84	2.13	20.76	17.81	1.91	22.66	19.37	2.40
57	57	57	ii) कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education	0.20	0.06	0.04	0.22	0.07	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.06
			2. रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**									
207	211	209	i) रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	i) Department of Chemicals & Petro Chemicals	0.55	0.53	0.11	0.54	0.36	0.08	0.53	0.51	0.12
396	381	360	ii) उर्वरक विभाग	ii) Department of Fertilizers.	1.09	0.81	0.05	1.01	0.81	0.06	1.03	0.84	0.06
			3. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism**									
1513	1540	1540	i) नागर विमानन विभाग	i) Department of Civil Aviation	6.05	2.26	0.44	4.51	3.03	0.51	4.96	3.35	0.50
690	688	688	ii) पयर्टन विभाग	ii) Department of Tourism	2.60	2.30	0.23	3.19	2.24	0.23	3.22	2.26	0.26
682	676	685	4. नागरिक आपूर्ति उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution**	1.59	1.24	0.13	1.65	1.21	0.14	1.67	1.30	0.15
440	465	492	5. कोयला मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Coal**	1.26	0.85	0.11	1.22	0.88	0.13	1.27	0.89	0.13
			6. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Commerce**									
5371	5372	5372	i) वाणिज्य विभाग	i) Department of Commerce	13.25	10.95	2.42	13.56	11.21	2.66	12.50	10.32	2.74
6373	5794	5722	ii) पूर्ति विभाग	ii) Department of Supply	12.44	10.14	0.40	11.48	10.93	0.38	12.00	11.00	0.43
			7. संचार मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Communication**									
599181	599387	599728	i) डाक विभाग	i) Department of Posts	591.82	573.97	10.42	597.37	598.12	12.67	603.12	606.34	14.66
349579	359848	372621	ii) दूर-संचार विभाग	ii) Department of Telecommunication	547.41	608.10	29.21	528.22	664.80	35.26	561.97	777.22	42.27
39983	38680	37877	8. रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल)	**8. Ministry of Defence (Civil)**	82.23	75.21	3.63	80.28	74.91	4.67	83.32	78.34	4.81
5439	5484	5489	9. पर्यावरण तथा वन मंत्रालय	**9. Ministry of Environment & Forests**	13.43	9.40	1.89	13.81	11.56	2.05	14.48	11.59	2.11
6990	6994	7122	10. विदेश मंत्रालय	**10. Ministry of External Affairs**	26.02	68.14	31.32	35.47	93.08	37.05	36.81	96.37	38.41
			11. वित्त मंत्रालय	**11. Ministry of Finance**									
28486	28865	28237	i) आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	i) Department of Economic Affairs	18.29	34.10	1.31	17.54	32.12	2.16	19.91	36.43	2.45
1320	1312	1341	ii) व्यय विभाग	ii) Department of Expenditure	2.97	1.96	0.18	3.13	2.34	0.26	3.07	2.77	0.30
124304	127187	128613	iii) राजस्व विभाग	iii) Department of Revenue	239.73	199.65	13.70	241.28	240.45	17.17	258.22	280.08	19.35
71728	71967	71967	iv) लेखा परीक्षा	iv) Audit	150.40	102.78	20.68	162.80	111.69	25.87	170.55	117.32	30.21
2501	2546	2497	12. खाद्य मंत्रालय	**12. Ministry of Food**	6.07	3.99	0.68	5.93	4.00	0.44	6.18	4.93	0.67
947	1070	1076	13. खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	**13. Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	2.90	2.32	0.20	2.41	2.48	0.20	2.90	2.28	0.37
			14. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**14. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**									
40619	41889	42022	i) स्वास्थ्य विभाग	i) Department of Health	66.26	45.21	0.81	70.30	52.82	1.37	78.45	55.56	1.45
836	836	836	ii) परिवार कल्याण विभाग	ii) Department of Family Welfare	2.33	1.38	0.32	2.54	1.42	0.26	2.86	1.53	0.33
			15. गृह मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Home Affairs**									
73469	75851	40053	i) गृह मंत्रालय	i) Ministry of Home Affairs	111.04	54.76	8.46	96.39	59.07	43.84	64.50	65.16	39.36
505559	514874	516266	ii) पुलिस	ii) Police	680.74	522.61	108.40	691.80	604.46	117.35	722.06	706.35	119.37
			16. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Human Resource Development**									
2434	2398	2427	i) शिक्षा विभाग	i) Department of Education	6.17	3.62	0.61	6.80	3.98	5.51	7.59	4.56	6.22
462	450	450	ii) युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	ii) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1.10	0.84	0.27	1.20	0.86	0.29	1.30	1.18	0.30
7	7	...	iii) कला विभाग	iii) Department of Arts	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	...	...	...	...
11832	11837	11837	iv) संस्कृति विभाग	iv) Department of Culture	25.02	12.84	1.58	25.77	13.22	1.63	26.27	13.48	1.65
222	300	320	v) महिला एंव बाल विकास विभाग	v) Department of Women and Child Development	0.56	0.56	0.17	0.56	0.56	0.17	0.59	0.61	0.21

			17. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Industry**									
3993	3857	3859	i) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	i) Department of Industrial Development	9.92	5.09	0.64	8.83	6.40	0.71	9.08	6.63	0.74
264	255	252	ii) भारी उद्योग विभाग	ii) Department of Heavy Industries	0.76	0.36	0.05	0.76	0.36	0.05	0.83	0.40	0.05
153	153	153	iii) सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	iii) Department of Public Enterprises	0.66	0.02	0.06	0.62	0.02	0.05	0.65	0.02	0.05
4148	4147	3684	iv) लघु उद्योग और कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	iv) Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	9.62	5.60	0.57	8.17	6.92	0.56	8.77	7.60	0.58
53910	57154	60904	18. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	120.75	56.17	6.04	119.48	59.87	6.33	137.44	68.68	7.07
11971	12007	14006	19. श्रम मंत्रालय	**19. Ministry of Labour**	14.67	17.22	2.20	17.63	26.45	3.59	19.02	28.53	3.38
6164	6331	6338	20. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**20. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs**	14.32	10.58	0.54	15.00	11.11	0.65	15.16	12.83	0.76
20388	20388	21176	21. खान मंत्रालय	**21. Ministry of Mines**	46.82	34.57	3.80	36.00	42.83	7.10	42.81	49.30	8.11
536	493	493	22. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**22. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources**	1.53	0.97	0.20	1.53	0.97	0.20	1.81	1.12	0.23
152	174	180	23. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**23. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**	0.48	0.18	0.03	0.34	0.32	0.03	0.35	0.33	0.03
8018	8026	8255	24. कार्मिक,लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय	**24. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievences & Pensions**	17.09	9.65	2.02	17.23	14.07	3.57	18.92	13.96	3.62
322	329	329	25. पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**25. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas**	1.29	0.17	0.08	1.36	0.12	0.08	1.41	0.11	0.10
			26. योजना मंत्रालय	**26. Ministry of Planning**									
5341	5315	5272	i) योजना आयोग	i) Planning Commission	13.82	11.24	1.18	11.85	12.19	1.30	13.20	13.72	1.22
7019	6911	6911	ii) सांख्यिकी विभाग	ii) Department of Statistics	16.20	14.68	2.17	14.71	23.25	1.98	17.42	27.40	3.26
103	96	96	iii) कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग	iii) Department of Programme Implementation	0.34	0.19	0.03	0.27	0.37	0.03	0.29	0.27	0.03
3241	3186	3196	27. विद्युत मंत्रालय	**27. Ministry of Power**	8.91	5.64	0.56	8.46	5.97	0.62	9.20	6.76	0.82
1764000	1774000	1784000	28. रेल मंत्रालय	**28. Ministry of Railways**	3000.96	2880.98	109.71	2963.80	2895.14	112.28	3085.37	3362.04	112.45
			29. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	**29. Ministry of Rural Development**									
2292	2146	2137	i) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	i) Department of Rural Development	4.98	3.08	0.32	5.02	3.47	0.33	4.95	3.54	0.32
...	89	89	ii) बंजर भूमि विकास विभाग	ii) Department of Waste land Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.29	0.19
			30. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**30. Ministry of Science and Technology**									
23913	24893	27007	i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	i) Department of Science and Technology	50.10	30.25	4.11	42.04	40.94	4.75	44.39	44.23	4.86
107	106	106	ii) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	0.56	0.17	0.03	0.32	0.26	0.03	0.32	0.29	0.04
250	258	258	iii) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	iii) Department of Biotechnology	0.69	0.47	0.11	0.57	0.49	0.11	0.69	0.80	0.12
686	633	623	31. इस्पात मंत्रालय	**31. Ministry of Steel**	1.60	1.41	0.13	1.46	1.50	0.15	1.47	1.64	0.18
5485	5435	5430	32. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**32. Ministry of Surface Transport**	15.69	7.77	1.08	15.53	8.25	1.02	15.34	8.66	1.20
5200	5200	5200	33. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**33. Ministry of Textiles**	5.84	4.77	0.62	6.39	4.75	0.64	6.42	4.79	0.62
41409	41251	41159	34. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**34. Ministry of Urban Development**	76.16	60.02	1.43	77.89	64.12	1.55	81.12	73.82	1.84
17096	17114	16890	35. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**35. Ministry of Water Resources**	34.35	22.00	3.20	34.12	25.93	3.73	35.48	27.55	4.15
1079	1071	1071	36. कल्याण मंत्रालय	**36. Ministry of Welfare**	2.41	2.31	0.32	2.28	2.29	0.29	2.46	2.57	0.32
34635	34926	36098	37. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**37. Department of Atomic Energy**	87.28	77.51	5.56	87.14	77.46	4.79	91.98	95.81	5.59
1807	2010	1882	38. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**38. Department of Electronics**	4.40	3.60	1.05	4.40	3.60	1.05	5.30	4.10	1.05
232	220	220	39. महासागर विकास विभाग	**39. Department of Ocean Development**	0.75	0.53	0.21	0.75	0.53	0.21	0.73	0.52	0.21
18024	18254	18378	40. अंतरिक्ष विभाग	**40. Department of Space**	40.38	27.95	6.55	45.48	42.04	6.85	50.20	44.62	7.39
871	874	808	41. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	**41. Cabinet Secretariat**	2.06	1.36	0.20	1.91	1.71	0.42	1.98	1.89	0.23
1613	1643	1681	42. लोक सभा सचिवालय	**42. Lok Sabha Secretariat**	4.87	2.26	0.07	4.87	2.26	0.07	5.34	3.86	0.12
833	845	873	43. राज्य सभा सचिवालय	**43. Rajya Sabha Secretariat**	1.89	1.43	0.04	1.91	1.60	0.04	1.93	1.68	0.04
310	318	318	44. राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	**44. President Secretariat**	0.68	0.49	0.01	0.69	0.54	0.01	0.72	0.58	0.01
42	42	42	45. उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	**45. Vice-President Secretariat**	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.03
1830	1761	1842	46. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**46. U.P.S.C.**	3.62	3.45	0.10	3.48	3.93	0.15	3.68	4.78	0.12
			47. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधानमंडल)	**47. Union Territories (Without Legislature)**									
140884	138785	127589	i) दिल्ली	i) Delhi	265.47	206.02	2.09	296.47	237.70	2.99	263.96	262.63	3.12
19602	20945	20945	ii) अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	ii) Andaman and Nicobar Island	37.26	36.90	0.93	34.04	37.64	1.47	35.57	42.27	1.43
3430	3189	4073	iii) दादरा और नागर हवेली	iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.26	4.31	0.22	5.88	4.35	0.19	8.28	6.99	0.23
4164	5121	5207	iv) लक्षद्वीप	iv) Lakshadweep	7.35	6.00	0.74	6.94	7.87	0.77	8.27	9.50	1.13
25200	26973	27188	v) चण्डीगढ़	v) Chandigarh	49.15	41.99	0.20	66.60	54.49	0.38	67.20	54.98	0.39
4160	2830	2850	vi) दमन और दीव	vi) Daman and Diu	6.55	3.26	0.21	4.16	3.42	0.22	4.26	3.59	0.23
4139256	**4179018**	**4167351**	**जोड़**	**TOTAL**	**6623.08**	**5969.15**	**399.35**	**6618.25**	**6358.07**	**485.73**	**6848.33**	**7217.76**	**509.01**

Expenditure Budget 1993-94 volume 2 (incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants)

प्राप्तियों और वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, वर्ष, 1993-94 के लिए बजट व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है । आगे का ब्यौरा इस विवरण के अन्तिम कालम में दिखाए गए पृष्ठों पर दिया गया है ।

Budget Provisions, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 1993-94 are as under. Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1400.21**	**515.79**	**1916.00**	**754.37**	**-154.77**	**599.60**	**2515.60**	
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	791.63	82.52	874.15	535.67	-154.77	380.90	1255.05	1-7
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	197.20	258.65	455.85	4.89	...	4.89	460.74	8-10
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	250.00	...	250.00	180.00	...	180.00	430.00	11
4. पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	4. Departement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	161.38	174.62	336.00	33.81	...	33.81	369.81	12-14
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS**	**47.12**	**145.50**	**192.62**	**3551.17**	**85.00**	**3636.17**	**3828.79**	
5. रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	26.22	6.40	32.62	38.72	18.50	57.22	89.84	15-17
6. उर्वरक विभाग	6. Department of Fertilisers	20.90	139.10	160.00	3512.45	66.50	3578.95	3738.95	18-21
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**	**62.78**	**34.39**	**97.17**	**75.17**	**...**	**75.17**	**172.34**	
7. नागर विमानन विभाग	7. Department of Civil Aviation	0.24	11.73	11.97	59.82	...	59.82	71.79	22-23
8. पर्यटन विभाग	8. Department of Tourism	62.54	22.66	85.20	15.35	...	15.35	100.55	24-25
नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**	**9.43**	**6.57**	**16.00**	**4.07**	**...**	**4.07**	**20.07**	
9. नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	9.43	6.57	16.00	4.07	...	4.07	20.07	26-27
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MNISTRY OF COAL**	**17.00**	**751.20**	**768.20**	**156.00**	**...**	**156.00**	**924.20**	
10. कोयला मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Coal.	17.00	751.20	768.20	156.00	...	156.00	924.20	28-30
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**91.99**	**41.91**	**133.90**	**629.87**	**...**	**629.87**	**763.77**	
11. वाणिज्य विभाग	11. Department of Commerce.	90.09	41.91	132.00	603.46	...	603.46	735.46	31-33
12. आपूर्ति विभाग	12. Department of Supply	1.90	...	1.90	26.41	...	26.41	28.31	34
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**13.67**	**65.23**	**78.90**	**135.33**	**-6.00**	**129.33**	**208.23**	
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Communications.	1.90	...	1.90	8.83	...	8.83	10.73	35
14. डाक सेवाएं	14. Postal Services.	11.77	65.23	77.00	126.50	-6.00	120.50	197.50	36-37
15. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	15. Telecommunication Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38-39
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**16225.86**	**5588.63**	**21814.49**	**21814.49**	
16. रक्षा मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Defence	...	...	...	166.39	89.10	255.49	255.49	40-42
17. रक्षा पेंशन	17. Defence Pensions	...	...	...	2379.00	...	2379.00	2379.00	43
18. रक्षा सेवा-थल सेना	18. Defence Services - Army	...	...	...	9425.46	...	9425.46	9425.46	44
19. रक्षा सेवा-नौसेना	19. Defence Services - Navy	...	...	...	1125.42	...	1125.42	1125.42	45
20. रक्षा सेवा-वायु सेना	20. Defence Services - Air Force	...	...	...	3064.49	...	3064.49	3064.49	46
21. रक्षा आयुध निर्माणियाँ	21. Defence Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	65.10	...	65.10	65.10	47
22. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	22. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	...	...	...	5499.53	5499.53	5499.53	48
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**310.43**	**7.37**	**317.80**	**52.01**	**...**	**52.01**	**369.81**	
23. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Environment and Forests	310.43	7.37	317.80	52.01	...	52.01	369.81	49-53

बजट 1993-94 Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**698.05**	**49.78**	**747.83**	**747.83**	
24. विदेश मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of External Affairs	...	...	...	698.05	49.78	747.83	747.83	54-55
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**8506.56**	**8020.73**	**16527.29**	**43202.88**	**4172.26**	**47375.14**	**63902.43**	
25. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	25. Department of Economic Affairs	10.00	1.00	11.00	492.06	143.67	635.73	646.73	56-58
26. करेंसी, सिक्का और स्टाम्प	26. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	...	70.00	70.00	-1.60	169.60	168.00	238.00	59-60
27. वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अदायगियां	27. Payments to Financial Institutions	161.00	649.00	810.00	937.38	82.24	1019.62	1829.62	61-64
28. ब्याज अदायगियां	28. Interest Payments	...	...	...	38000.00	...	38000.00	38000.00	65
29. राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29. Transfer to State Governments	8334.82	7293.97	15628.79	1824.03	3500.00	5324.03	20952.82	66-67
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	30. Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	...	...	...	132.00	132.00	132.00	68
31. ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	31. Repayment of Debt *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
32. व्यय विभाग	32. Department of Expenditure	0.74	6.76	7.50	8.41	...	8.41	15.91	70
33. पेंशन	33. Pensions	...	...	...	745.00	...	745.00	745.00	71
34. लेखा परीक्षा	34. Audit	...	...	...	325.00	...	325.00	325.00	72
35. राजस्व विभाग	35. Department of Revenue	...	...	...	24.96	1.39	26.35	26.35	73
36. प्रत्यक्ष कर	36. Direct Taxes	...	...	...	326.00	...	326.00	326.00	74
37. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	37. Indirect Taxes	...	...	...	521.64	143.36	665.00	665.00	75
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**	**4.92**	**24.58**	**29.50**	**3172.23**	**...**	**3172.23**	**3201.73**	
38. खाद्य मंत्रालय	38. Ministry of Food	4.92	24.58	29.50	3172.23	...	3172.23	3201.73	76-77
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**34.75**	**10.25**	**45.00**	**4.04**	**0.01**	**4.05**	**49.05**	
39. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	34.75	10.25	45.00	4.04	0.01	4.05	49.05	78-79
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**1738.79**	**1.21**	**1740.00**	**327.12**	**-6.65**	**320.47**	**2060.47**	
40. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	40. Department of Health.	468.94	1.06	470.00	316.40	-6.65	309.75	779.75	80-85
41. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	41. Department of Family Welfare.	1269.85	0.15	1270.00	10.72	...	10.72	1280.72	86-90
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**202.60**	**215.50**	**418.10**	**2869.31**	**495.65**	**3364.96**	**3783.06**	
42. गृह मंत्रालय	42. Ministry of Home Affairs	14.80	...	14.80	258.35	18.75	277.10	291.90	91-92
43. मंत्रिमंडल	43. Cabinet	...	...	...	37.56	...	37.56	37.56	93
44. पुलिस	44. Police	3.30	25.00	28.30	2231.96	456.71	2688.67	2716.97	94-95
45. गृह मंत्रालय के अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	127.18	139.82	267.00	282.79	1.71	284.50	551.50	96-98
46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	57.32	50.68	108.00	58.65	18.48	77.13	185.13	99
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**2039.89**	**6.11**	**2046.00**	**996.92**	**2.86**	**999.78**	**3045.78**	
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education.	1308.78	0.52	1309.30	847.16	2.85	850.01	2159.31	100-111
48. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.	84.55	0.45	85.00	39.62	0.01	39.63	124.63	112-113
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture	85.70	...	85.70	70.06	...	70.06	155.76	114-116
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development	560.86	5.14	566.00	40.08	...	40.08	606.08	117-119
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**1037.74**	**270.06**	**1307.80**	**160.14**	**330.77**	**490.91**	**1798.71**	
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	51. Department of Industrial Development.	757.20	0.80	758.00	39.98	0.12	40.10	798.10	120-122
52. भारी उद्योग विभाग	52. Department of Heavy Industry	7.66	166.34	174.00	15.31	81.83	97.14	271.14	123-127
53. सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग	53. Department of Public Enterprises	...	...	...	1.44	...	1.44	1.44	128
54. लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	54. Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	272.88	102.92	375.80	103.41	248.82	352.23	728.03	129-131
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**24.54**	**50.46**	**75.00**	**394.42**	**2.59**	**397.01**	**472.01**	
55. सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	9.54	19.96	29.50	84.81	...	84.81	114.31	132-133
56. प्रसारण सेवाएं	56. Broadcasting Services	15.00	30.50	45.50	309.61	2.59	312.20	357.70	134-136

बजट 1993-94 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना Plan पूंजी Capital	आयोजना Plan जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan पूंजी Capital	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**142.06**	**...**	**142.06**	**284.98**	**...**	**284.98**	**427.04**	
57. श्रम मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Labour	142.06	...	142.06	284.98	...	284.98	427.04	137-139
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**30.00**	**30.00**	**124.63**	**0.01**	**124.64**	**154.64**	
58. विधि और न्याय	58. Law and Justice	...	30.00	30.00	109.64	...	109.64	139.64	140
59. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	59. Department of Company Affairs	...	...	...	14.99	0.01	15.00	15.00	141
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**63.80**	**23.70**	**87.50**	**75.36**	**14.00**	**89.36**	**176.86**	
60. खान मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Mines	63.80	23.70	87.50	75.36	14.00	89.36	176.86	142-143
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**192.56**	**10.04**	**202.60**	**1.62**	**...**	**1.62**	**204.22**	
61. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	61. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	192.56	10.04	202.60	1.62	...	1.62	204.22	144-145
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1.15**	**...**	**1.15**	**1.15**	
62. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	62. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	...	...	...	1.15	...	1.15	1.15	146
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**6.86**	**1.86**	**8.72**	**58.59**	**5.36**	**63.95**	**72.67**	
63. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	63. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	6.86	1.86	8.72	58.59	5.36	63.95	72.67	147
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**...**	**266.39**	**266.39**	**2.60**	**...**	**2.60**	**268.99**	
64. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	266.39	266.39	2.60	...	2.60	268.99	148-150
योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**88.45**	**18.55**	**107.00**	**63.89**	**...**	**63.89**	**170.89**	
65. योजना	65. Planning	71.65	18.35	90.00	13.70	...	13.70	103.70	151-152
66. सांख्यिकी विभाग	66. Department of Statistics	16.80	0.20	17.00	49.34	...	49.34	66.34	153
67. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग	67. Department of Programme Implementation	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	154
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER**	**81.50**	**2412.00**	**2493.50**	**91.40**	**...**	**91.40**	**2584.90**	
68. विद्युत मंत्रालय	68. Ministry of Power	81.50	2412.00	2493.50	91.40	...	91.40	2584.90	155-158
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**	**5053.25**	**6.75**	**5060.00**	**14.21**	**...**	**14.21**	**5074.21**	
69. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	69. Department of Rural Development	5003.25	6.75	5010.00	13.96	...	13.96	5023.96	159-162
70. बंजर भूमि विकास विभाग	70. Department of Wastelands Development	50.00	...	50.00	0.25	...	0.25	50.25	163
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**365.90**	**45.70**	**411.60**	**327.28**	**1.72**	**329.00**	**740.60**	
71. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	71. Department of Science and Technology	147.80	30.80	178.60	157.03	1.72	158.75	337.35	164-172
72. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	72. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	139.10	8.90	148.00	167.15	...	167.15	315.15	173-175
73. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	73. Department of Biotechnology	79.00	6.00	85.00	3.10	...	3.10	88.10	176-178
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**...**	**359.00**	**359.00**	**4.28**	**58.97**	**63.25**	**422.25**	
74. इस्पात मंत्रालय	74. Ministry of Steel	...	359.00	359.00	4.28	58.97	63.25	422.25	179-182
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**77.42**	**830.83**	**908.25**	**521.86**	**153.30**	**675.16**	**1583.41**	
75. जल-भूतल परिवहन	75. Surface Transport	20.31	34.69	55.00	16.53	21.00	37.53	92.53	183-184
76. सड़कें	76. Roads	17.56	565.44	583.00	428.34	126.01	554.35	1137.35	185-186
77. पत्तन, दीपस्तंभ और नौवहन	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	39.55	230.70	270.25	76.99	6.29	83.28	353.53	187-189
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**174.31**	**65.69**	**240.00**	**319.73**	**121.12**	**440.85**	**680.85**	
78. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	78. Ministry of Textiles	174.31	65.69	240.00	319.73	121.12	440.85	680.85	190-194
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**148.23**	**249.56**	**397.79**	**306.76**	**166.48**	**473.24**	**871.03**	
79. शहरी विकास और आवास	79. Urban Development and Housing	146.23	172.27	318.50	123.36	89.38	212.74	531.24	195-197

बजट 1993-94 Budget

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan			आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan			जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न	
		राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
80. लोक निर्माण कार्य	80. Public Works	2.00	74.29	76.29	118.07	75.10	193.17	269.46	198-199
81. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	81. Stationery and Printing	...	3.00	3.00	65.33	2.00	67.33	70.33	200
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**229.38**	**59.62**	**289.00**	**95.34**	**2.60**	**97.94**	**386.94**	
82. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Water Resourses	229.38	59.62	289.00	95.34	2.60	97.94	386.94	201-205
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**918.50**	**61.50**	**980.00**	**26.62**	**0.41**	**27.03**	**1007.03**	
83. कल्याण मंत्रालय	83. Ministry of Welfare	918.50	61.50	980.00	26.62	0.41	27.03	1007.03	206-210
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**49.91**	**443.09**	**493.00**	**380.13**	**333.43**	**713.56**	**1206.56**	
84. परमाणु ऊर्जा	84. Atomic Energy	49.91	263.76	313.67	317.91	333.43	651.34	965.01	211-215
85. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	85. Nuclear Power Schemes	...	179.33	179.33	62.22	...	62.22	241.55	216-217
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**95.45**	**14.73**	**110.18**	**13.90**	**...**	**13.90**	**124.08**	
86. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	86. Department of Electronics	95.45	14.73	110.18	13.90	...	13.90	124.08	218-221
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**34.32**	**8.68**	**43.00**	**13.41**	**...**	**13.41**	**56.41**	
87. महासागर विकास विभाग	87. Departrment of Ocean Development	34.32	8.68	43.00	13.41	...	13.41	56.41	222-224
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**493.00**	**77.35**	**570.35**	**147.70**	**...**	**147.70**	**718.05**	
88. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	88. Department of Space	493.00	77.35	570.35	147.70	...	147.70	718.05	225-230
संसद, राष्ट्रपति, सचिवालय आदि	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC.**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**65.50**	**...**	**65.50**	**65.50**	
89. लोक सभा	89. Lok Sabha	...	...	...	34.00	...	34.00	34.00	231
90. राज्य सभा	90. Rajya Sabha	...	...	...	11.09	...	11.09	11.09	232
91. राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	91. Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	...	...	...	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	233
92. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	92. Secretariat of the Vice-President	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.31	0.31	234
93. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	93. Union Public Service Commission	...	...	...	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	235
विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE**	**427.17**	**954.33**	**1381.50**	**1304.28**	**1.01**	**1305.29**	**2686.79**	**236-239**
94. दिल्ली	94. Delhi	352.50	722.50	1075.00	850.32	29.02	879.34	1954.34	237
95. अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	95. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.27	132.23	156.50	160.83	1.17	162.00	318.50	237
96. दादरा और नागर हवेली	96. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.53	12.47	22.00	12.13	1.37	13.50	35.50	238
97. लक्षद्वीप	97. Lakshadweep	16.68	15.32	32.00	55.96	0.04	56.00	88.00	238
98. चंडीगढ़	98. Chandigarh	18.65	61.35	80.00	210.06	-30.61	179.45	259.45	239
99. दमन और दीव	99. Daman & Diu	5.54	10.46	16.00	14.98	0.02	15.00	31.00	239
रेलवे**	**RAILWAYS ****	**...**	**960.00**	**960.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**960.00**	
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***24184.49***	***17066.23***	***41250.72***	***77654.18***	***11418.54***	***89072.72***	***130323.44***	

* मांग संख्या 31 ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए है, जो प्राप्तियों से समतुल्य हैं ।

* *Demand No. 31 is for repayment of debt which is matched by receipts.*

** रेलवे बजट के एक भाग के रूप में अलग से प्रस्तुत ।

** *Presented separately as part of Railway Budget.*

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.1

कृषि Agriculture

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

			बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		618.81	1533.27	2152.08	848.80	1873.14	2721.94	791.63	535.67	1327.30
पूंजी	*Capital*		*65.64*	*0.23*	*65.87*	*63.89*	*71.19*	*135.08*	*82.52*	*-154.77*	*-72.25*
जोड़	**Total**		**684.45**	**1533.50**	**2217.95**	**912.69**	**1944.33**	**2857.02**	**874.15**	**380.90**	**1255.05**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.90	7.26	9.16	1.90	8.06	9.96	2.38	8.30	10.68
कृषि कार्य	**Crop Husbandry**										
बीज	**Seeds**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को अनुदान	2. Grants to National Seeds Corporation etc.	2401	47.50	...	47.50	47.50	...	47.50	40.25	...	40.25
		3601	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...
3. अन्य बीज योजनाएं	3. Other seeds schemes	2401	0.54	0.08	0.62	0.54	0.08	0.62	0.80	0.08	0.88
		4401	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	1.22	...	1.22
जोड़		*Total*	*3.09*	*0.08*	*3.17*	*3.09*	*0.08*	*3.17*	*2.02*	*0.08*	*2.10*
जोड़-बीज	**Total-Seeds**		**50.59**	**0.08**	**50.67**	**50.59**	**0.08**	**50.67**	**42.27**	**0.08**	**42.35**
खाद्यान्न फसलें	**Foodgrain Crops**										
4. चावल, गेहूं और बाजरा के लिए मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम	4. Minikit programmes for rice, wheat and millet	2401	2.50	...	2.50	1.10	...	1.10	...	...	...
5. विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम-मिनिकिट सहित गेहूं, मक्का और मोटे अनाज	5. Special Foodgrains Production Programmes - Wheat, Maize and Millets including Minikits	2401	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.76	...	4.76
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4.86*	...	*4.86*
6. चावल मिनिकिट सहित चावल विकास का एकीकृत कार्यक्रम	6. Integrated Programme for Rice Development including Rice Minikits	2401	3.00	...	3.00	0.11	...	0.11	4.01	...	4.01
		3601	86.79	...	86.79	49.80	...	49.80	75.49	...	75.49
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.09	...	0.09	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*89.99*	...	*89.99*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*
7. खाद्यान्न फसलों की अन्य योजनाएं	7. Others schemes of Foodgrain crops	2401	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.14	0.14
जोड़-खाद्यान्न फसलें	**Total - Foodgrain crops**		**92.49**	**0.13**	**92.62**	**51.10**	**0.13**	**51.23**	**84.86**	**0.14**	**85.00**
8. दालों का विकास	8. Development of Pulses	3601	15.33	...	15.33	15.33	...	15.33	17.67	...	17.67
		2401	4.97	0.06	5.03	4.97	0.07	5.04	4.33	0.07	4.40
जोड़		*Total*	*20.30*	*0.06*	*20.36*	*20.30*	*0.07*	*20.37*	*22.00*	*0.07*	*22.07*
खाद और उर्वरक	**Manures & Fertilizers**										
9. कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्यों को उधार	*9. Loans to States for agricultural inputs*										
9.01 अदायगियां	9.01 Payments	7601	...	310.00	310.00	...	310.00	310.00	...	150.00	150.00
9.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वापसी अदायगी	9.02 Less Repayments during the year	7601	...	-310.00	-310.00	...	-239.00	-239.00	...	-305.00	-305.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	*71.00*	*71.00*	...	*-155.00*	*-155.00*
10. उर्वरक संवर्धन के लिए सहायता	10. Assistance for Fertilizer promotion	2401	...	...	...	...	0.33	0.33	...	...	...
		3601	...	...	...	...	338.91	338.91	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	0.76	0.76	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	*340.00*	*340.00*	...	...	...
11. अन्य खाद और उर्वरक योजनाएं	11. Other schemes of Manures and Fertilizers	2401	5.60	...	5.60	1.38	...	1.38	1.55	...	1.55
		3601	1.75	...	1.75	2.00	...	2.00	7.13	...	7.13
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.04
		4401	0.50	...	0.50	0.45	...	0.45	1.28	...	1.28
जोड़		*Total*	*7.85*	...	*7.85*	*3.83*	...	*3.83*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
जोड़-खाद और उर्वरक	**Total-Manures & Fertilizers**		**7.85**	**...**	**7.85**	**3.83**	**411.00**	**414.83**	**10.00**	**-155.00**	**-145.00**
12. पौध संरक्षण	12. Plant protection	3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2401	10.26	3.34	13.60	8.07	3.98	12.05	9.87	4.10	13.97
		4401	3.59	...	3.59	1.94	...	1.94	8.98	...	8.98
जोड़		*Total*	*14.05*	*3.34*	*17.39*	*10.21*	*3.98*	*14.19*	*18.85*	*4.10*	*22.95*
वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Commercial Crops**										
13. तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	13. Oil Seeds Production Programme	3601	67.00	...	67.00	67.00	...	67.00	88.50	...	88.50
		2401	6.00	0.22	6.22	6.00	0.25	6.25	9.00	0.30	9.30
जोड़		*Total*	*73.00*	*0.22*	*73.22*	*73.00*	*0.25*	*73.25*	*97.50*	*0.30*	*97.80*
14. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन और वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड	14. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board	2401	2.50	1.00	3.50	2.50	0.80	3.30	3.00	0.80	3.80
15. तेलहनों के संबंध में पश्च-फसल प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुसंधान और विकास	15. Research and development of Post Harvest Technology in Oilseeds & Pulses	2401	5.95	...	5.95	5.95	...	5.95	8.00	...	8.00
16. गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम	16. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	3601	10.48	...	10.48	10.48	...	10.48	14.75	...	14.75
		2401	0.05	0.19	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*10.53*	*0.19*	*10.72*	*10.53*	*0.20*	*10.73*	*15.00*	*0.20*	*15.20*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17. सक्षम राज्यों में ताड़ के पेड़ों की खेती	17. Oil Palm Cultivation in potential States	2401	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.60	...	0.60
		3601	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	14.00	...	14.00
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*14.90*	...	*14.90*
18. वर्षा सिंचित कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल संभर विकास कार्यक्रम	18. National watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture	3601	102.00	...	102.00	57.80	...	57.80	139.00	...	139.00
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25	0.10	...	0.10
		2401	1.50	...	1.50	1.00	...	1.00	0.88	...	0.88
		7601	57.40	...	57.40	57.40	...	57.40	68.00	...	68.00
		7602	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*161.50*	...	*161.50*	*116.50*	...	*116.50*	*208.00*	...	*208.00*
19. जल संभर विकास परिषद	19. Watershed Development Council	2401	2.50	...	2.50	1.01	...	1.01	2.00	...	2.00
20. अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें	20. Other Commercial Crops	2401	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.67	0.67
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Total-Commercial Crops**		**263.98**	**2.04**	**266.02**	**217.49**	**1.90**	**219.39**	**348.40**	**1.97**	**350.37**
21. बागवानी और सब्जी-फसलें	21. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	3601	38.26	...	38.26	37.94	...	37.94	63.84	...	63.84
		3602	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.35	...	0.35
		2401	26.48	0.31	26.79	26.35	0.35	26.70	65.81	0.37	66.18
		4401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*65.00*	*0.31*	*65.31*	*64.55*	*0.35*	*64.90*	*130.00*	*0.37*	*130.37*
22. विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण	22. Extension and Training	3601	0.50	...	0.50	0.68	...	0.68	...	...	...
		2401	9.50	1.87	11.37	11.39	2.30	13.69	15.00	2.35	17.35
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*1.87*	*11.87*	*12.07*	*2.30*	*14.37*	*15.00*	*2.35*	*17.35*
फसल बीमा	**Crop Insurance**										
23. फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत साधारण बीमा निगम को अदायगी	23. Payment to GIC under crop Insurance schemes	2401	29.55	...	29.55	29.55	...	29.55	61.55	...	61.55
		3601	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.50	...	0.50
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*62.15*	...	*62.15*
कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Agricultural Economics & Statistics**										
24. कृषि संबंधी गणना	24. Agricultural Census	2401	0.29	...	0.29	0.26	...	0.26	0.33	...	0.33
		3601	2.69	...	2.69	3.71	...	3.71	9.06	...	9.06
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*3.99*	...	*3.99*	*9.42*	...	*9.42*
25. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी की अन्य योजनाएं	25. Other schemes of Agricultural Economics & Statistics	2401	5.92	4.21	10.13	6.14	4.60	10.74	6.33	4.70	11.03
		3601	8.05	...	8.05	8.82	...	8.82	10.27	...	10.27
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.04	...	0.04	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*14.00*	*4.21*	*18.21*	*15.00*	*4.60*	*19.60*	*16.63*	*4.70*	*21.33*
जोड़-कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Agricultural Economics & Statistics**		**17.00**	**4.21**	**21.21**	**18.99**	**4.60**	**23.59**	**26.05**	**4.70**	**30.75**
26. कृषि इंजीनियरी	26. Agricultural Engineering	2401	0.36	1.39	1.75	0.47	1.46	1.93	1.26	1.51	2.77
		3601	5.40	...	5.40	6.29	...	6.29	9.79	...	9.79
		3602	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
		4401	1.74	0.19	1.93	1.74	0.19	1.93	2.92	0.19	3.11
जोड़		*Total*	*7.50*	*1.58*	*9.08*	*8.52*	*1.65*	*10.17*	*14.00*	*1.70*	*15.70*
27. उथले ट्यूब वैल/गहरे कुओं के निर्माण के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों को सहायता	27. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells	3601	47.30	...	47.30	55.37	...	55.37	...	...	...
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2401	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*47.37*	...	*47.37*	*55.37*	...	*55.37*	...	...	...
28. आलू, प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	*28. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions etc.*										
28.01 नेफेड के माध्यम से	28.01 Through NAFED	2401	...	5.50	5.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50
28.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	28.02 Through State Governments	3601	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*
29. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	29. Investments in Public Enterprises	4401	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
		6401	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
30. विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.)	30. Special Foodgrains Production Programmes(SFPP) including Mini Kits	3601	55.50	...	55.50	66.50	...	66.50	86.14	...	86.14
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*55.50*	...	*55.50*	*66.50*	...	*66.50*	*86.14*	...	*86.14*
31. कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	31. Other programmes of Crop Husbandry	2401	0.16	3.68	3.84	0.51	5.21	5.72	6.50	7.03	13.53
		4401	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.04
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.70	...	4.70
जोड़		*Total*	*0.16*	*3.72*	*3.88*	*0.51*	*5.21*	*5.72*	*11.20*	*7.07*	*18.27*
जोड़-कृषि कार्य	**Total- Crop Husbandry**		**681.85**	**25.34**	**707.19**	**610.09**	**435.27**	**1045.36**	**871.02**	**-128.45**	**742.57**
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programmes**										
32. किसानों को ऋण-संबंधी राहत की योजना	32. Scheme for debt relief to farmers	2435	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	500.00	500.00
33. उथले ट्यूब वैल/गहरे कुओं के निर्माण के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों को सहायता	33. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for implementation of various schemes including infrastructure building	2401	...	...	...	0.26	...	0.26	...	...	...
		3601	...	...	...	299.29	...	299.29	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.45	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*300.00*	...	*300.00*	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1992-93 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
34. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	33. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.70	0.90	1.60	0.70	1.00	1.70	0.75	1.05	1.80
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*684.45*	*1533.50*	*2217.95*	*912.69*	*1944.33*	*2857.02*	*874.15*	*380.90*	*1255.05*
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
29.01 आयल पाम इंडिया लि0	29.01 Oil Palm India Ltd.	12401	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
29.02 राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	29.02 National Seeds Corporation	12401	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**0.06**	**...**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**...**	**0.06**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. कृषि कार्य	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	682.10	...	682.10	610.24	...	610.24	871.02	...	871.02
2. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	300.11	...	300.11	...	...	...
3. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	2.38	...	2.38
4. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	4. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़	*Total*		*684.70*	*...*	*684.70*	*912.95*	*...*	*912.95*	*874.15*	*...*	*874.15*
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**684.70**	**...**	**684.70**	**912.95**	**...**	**912.95**	**874.15**	**...**	**874.15**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.*

मांग सं. 79	Demand 79										
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.06	...	...	...
मांग सं. 80	Demand 80										
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
फसल कार्य	Crop Husbandary	12401	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**0.25**	**...**	**0.25**	**0.26**	**...**	**0.26**	**...**	**...**	**...**

1. यह व्यवस्था कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के सचिवालय, काउंसलर (कृषि) भारतीय दूतावास, रोम और तेलहनों एवं दालों से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन तथा विभागीय कैंटीन आदि के व्यय के लिए भी है ।

2. राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना चरण-III (एन.एस.पी.-III) मार्च, 1990 में 15 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की विश्व बैंक की सहायता से 236.01 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से शुरू की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य कृषकों को उचित मूल्य पर प्रमाणित / उन्नत बीजों की समुचित किस्मों की समय पर और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता करना और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (एन. एस. सी), भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम (एस.एफ.सी.आई.) और राज्य बीज निगमों (एस.एस.सी.) की कार्यकरण कुशलता में सुधार करना है ताकि उन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाया जा सके और अनुदान की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के तथा पर्याप्त संस्थागत वित्त के माध्यम से बीज उद्योग तथा बीजों पर जा सके।

3. इसमें बीजों के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के बुनियादी ढांचे सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं, राष्ट्रीय बीज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना, बुनियादी और प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम को अनुदान देने, राज्यों के बीज प्रमाणीकरण संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाने आदि के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. चावल, गेहूं आदि के मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अद्यतन किस्मों के बीजों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक लोकप्रिय बनाना और देश भर में किसानों के बीच नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना है। नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी इलाकों में बीजों की रतुए से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों का प्रतिस्थापन रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों से करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी में विस्तार कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना भी शामिल है।

5. वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान मिनिकिटों के उत्पादन समेत गेहूं, ज्वार और बाजरे के उत्पादन से संबंधित यह योजना विशेष खाद्यान्न कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.एफ.पी.) के नाम से जाती है, जिसका विशेष उद्देश्य स्थान विशिष्ट उच्च उत्पादन किस्मों के अधीन अधिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करके और सुधरी हुई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाकर गेहूं और मोटे अनाजों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना है । इसमें भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा प्रथम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (एन.एस.सी.) भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम (एस.एफ.सी.आई.), राज्य बीज निगम को बीज उत्पादन और

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, counsellor (Agriculture) Embassy of India, Rome, and for Technology Mission on Oilseeds Pulses and also for Departmental Canteen etc.

2. National Seeds Project Phase-III (NSP-III) has been launched at a total cost of Rs. 236.01 crores with the World Bank assistance of US $ 150 million in March, 1990 with a view to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of certified/quality seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable prices and to improve the working efficiency of National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and State Seeds Corporations (SSCs) so as to make them economically viable and to provide facilities for grant and Private Seed Industry through adequate institutional finance and also to meet expenditure of Buffer Stocking on Seeds.

3. The provision includes expenditure on seed processing and storage-infrastructural facilities, setting up of national seeds training centre, grants to State Farms Corporation of India for production of foundation and certified seeds, grants to States for strengthening of state seed certification organisations, etc.

4. The minikit programmes of Rice, Wheat aim at quick popularisation of the latest varieties of seeds and propagation of new production technology amongst the farming community all over the country. Propagation of the new technology is with a view to replacement of rust susceptible varieties with rust resistant varieties in hill areas. The programmes include training of extension workers in new production technology.

5. During the year 1993-94, the scheme now known as Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)-Wheat, Maize and Millets including Minikits with specific objectives for increasing the productivity of wheat and coarse cereals through coverage of larger areas under location specific High Yielding varieties and adoption of improved production technology. These include frontline demonstration by ICAR, provide incentive for seed production and distribution incentives to National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State

वितरण के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करना अध्ययनों का मूल्यांकन करना, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और राज्य-स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों आदि को सहायता-अनुदान देना शामिल है ।

6. पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए विशेष चावल कार्यक्रम और चावल के लिए विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम और चावल के मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम को मिलाकर 1990-91 में चावल विकास के लिए समन्वित कार्यक्रम (आई.पी.आर.डी.) के नाम से एक स्कीम बनायी गई है । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रमाणित बीजों और बेहतर कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के प्रयोग द्वारा चुने गये राज्यों में चावल का उत्पादन और इसकी उत्पादकता में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि करना है। यह व्यय केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच 75:25 के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है ।

7. यह व्यवस्था चावल निदेशालय और बाजरे के विकास से सम्बधित कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

8. दालों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बहुफसली कार्यक्रम के तहत अल्पावधिक किस्म की दालों की फसलों की खेती के अन्तर्गत दालों की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और दालों की खेती के संबंध में पैकेज पद्धति अपनाकर और उपजाऊ बीजों का उत्पादन करके तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद आदि द्वारा शुरूवाली प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करके दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है ।

9. कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निविष्टियों, जैसे उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद और उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधिक ऋण दिए जाते है । ये ऋण छमाही किस्तों में वसूल किए जाते हैं । 1993-94 के बजट में इस संबंध में 150.00 करोड़ रुपए की और 305.00 करोड़ रुपए की वसूलियों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर डी.ए.पी., एन.ओ.पी. और अन्य मिश्रित उर्वरकों की खरीद के लिए रियायत प्रदान करना । इस प्रयोजन के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान के अंतर्गत 340.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. इस व्यवस्था में जैव-उर्वरक के विकास और उपयोग, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान को सुदृढ़ बनाने और उर्वरकों आदि के संतुलित उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय शामिल हैं।

12. इसमें प्रभावी पौधा संरक्षण उपाय करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, प्रभावी पौधा संरक्षण के लिए किसानों और विस्तार तंत्र की तकनीकी सक्षमता तैयार करने, एकीकृत नाशक कीट प्रबंध के लिए देश में जैविक नियंत्रण और निगरानी और बीज विकास की नई नीति (एन.पी.एस.डी.) के अंतर्गत पौधा संगरोध प्रक्रिया सुदृढ़ करने और कृषकों द्वारा पौधा संरक्षण उपायों के लिए उच्च कोटि के कीटनाशकों की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. तेलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कार्यक्रम सातवीं योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना (एन.ओ.डी.पी.) और तेलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना (ओ.पी.टी.पी.) नामक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित दो योजनाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया गया था । ये दोनों कार्यक्रम 1989-90 तक संचालन में थे । 1990-91 से राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना और तेलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना को मिलाकर "तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम" (ओ. पी. पी.) नामक एक परियोजना बना दिया गया है जो मूंगफली, तोरिया, सरसों, सोयाबीन, तिल, सूरजमुखी करड़ी, नाइजर, कस्तूरी और अलसी नामक सभी प्रमुख नौ तेलहन फसलें शामिल है। यह कार्यक्रम महत्वपूर्ण तेलहन उत्पादक राज्यों में चालू है । उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में इसकी क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों की संख्या 18 से बढ़ाकर 21 कर दी गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 में जिलों की संख्या भी 286 से बढ़ाकर 324 कर दी गई है। बुनियादी बीज के उत्पादन को छोड़कर, जिसके लिए राज्यों को 100 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है, सभी प्रमुख संसाधनों के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच वित्तीय सहायता का ढांचा 75:25 है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संकर किस्म के बीज के उत्पादन के लिए और प्रमुख प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने के लिए आई. सी. ए. आर. को सहायता अनुदान (100 प्रतिशत) दिया जाता है । तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विशेष जोर बेहतर कार्यकलापों को अपनाकर, संसाधन समर्थन

Farms Corporation of India (SFCI), State Seeds Corporation, evaluation of studies, grant-in-aid to Union Territories and State level training programmes etc.

6. The Special Rice Programme for Eastern States, Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice and Minikit Programme of Rice were merged into a single scheme known as Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) in 1990-91. The programme seeks to bring about substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in the indentified States through use of certified seeds, better agricultural technology etc. The expenditure is shared on 75:25 basis between Central and State Governments.

7. The provision is for directorates of rice and millet development related programmes.

8. The programme for development of pulses aims at raising the production of pulses by increasing the area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties of pulses in multiple crops programme and by adopting package of practices in pulses cultivation and also for production of Breeder seed and holding of Front Line demonstration, by ICAR etc.

9. Short term loans are given to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, i.e.,fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, with a view to improving agricultural production. These loans are recoverable in six months. Budget 1993-94 provides Rs.150.00 crores on this account and assumes recoveries of Rs.305.00 crores.

10. To provide concession to the farmers for purchase of DAP, NOP and other complex fertilizers at reasonable price. A budget provision of Rs.340.00 crore under RE 1992-93 has been made for this purpose.

11. The provision includes expenditure relating to development and use of biofertilisers, strengthening of Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute and Balanced use of Fertilisers etc.

12. The provision is for expenditure relating to various programmes for undertaking effective plant protection measures, building up the technical capability of extension machinery and farmers for effective plant protection, maintaining and running of Surveillance and biological control in the Country for Integrated Pest Management and strengthen plant quarantine procedures under the new policy on Seed Development (NPSD) and improve availability of quality pesticides for plant protection measures by farmers.

13. Programme for increasing Oilseeds Production during the 7th Plan was implemented through two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseed Production Thrust Project (OPTP). These two programmes were in operation upto 1989-90. From 1990-91, NODP and OPTP have been amalgamaged into a single project "Oilseed Production Programme" (OPP) which covers all the major nine Oilseed crops namely Groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, Soyabean Sesamum, Sun-flower, Safflower, niger, Castor and lineseed. The programme is in operation in important oilseed growing states. The number of states has been increased from 18 to 21, keeping in view its potential is North-Eastern States. The number of districts has also been increased from 286 to 324 in 1992-93. The pattern of financial assistance is 75:25 between the Central and the State Governments for all the key inputs except for production of foundation seed for which 100% assistance is given to the States. In addition, grant-in-aid (100%) is given to ICAR for production of breeder seed and organising frontline demonstrations. Under OPP, the main emphasis is on increasing the productivity through adoption of improved package of practices, input support

सेवाओं और तकनीक के अन्तरण आदि के माध्यम से उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है । 1990-91 से आई. सी. ए. आर. द्वारा किसानों के खेतों पर आयोजित की जाने वाली प्रमुख प्रदर्शनियों और किसानों को रियायती दरों पर बीज के वितरण नामक दो अवयव शुरू किए गए हैं ।

14. तेलहनों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय तेलहन एवं वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय तेलहन एवं वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड को उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण विपणन, तकनीकी सुधार और अनुसंधान, संस्थापना, गोदाम सुविधा और संकट-रोधी स्टाक आदि के रख-रखाव सहित तेलहन उद्योग और वनस्पति तेल उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं संबंधी बहुत व्यापक कार्य सौंपे गए हैं ।

15. यह व्यवस्था तेलहनों और दालों में जुताई के बाद की तकनीक संबंधी विकास के लिए है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से (क) आधुनिक तेल के कोल्हू (एक्सपैलर) का विकास करना और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा (ख) ताड़ के फलों के प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रोटोटाइप विकसित करना और आंध्र प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक आधार के लिए तेल के लिए पनपने वाले ताड़ के पौधे लगाना, (ग) फार्म स्तर आदि पर दालों का परिरक्षण और भंडारण शामिल है।

16. यह व्यवस्था वर्तमान गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए है । इसके अतिरिक्त आई.सी.ए.आर. को संकर बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए किसानों को प्रथम पंक्ति प्रदर्शन प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए, एन.एस.सी./एस.एफ.सी.आई. को बीज उत्पादन और वितरण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए और मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए सहायता अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है ।

17. ताड़ के तेल का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर तेल के रूप में अन्य तेल की फसलों से बहुत अधिक है। तेल के लिए ताड़ की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त लगभग 5.75 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का पता लगाया गया है, जिसमें से इस योजना के अधीन 18,500 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का शामिल किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। इस कार्यक्रम में देशी और आयातित दोनों स्रोतों से बीज और पौध की आपूर्ति, फसल उगाने के लिए किसानों को सहायता, तेल शोधक और तेल-निष्कर्षण इकाइयां आदि स्थापित करना शामिल है।

18. इस परियोजना का प्रयास देश में वर्षा-पोषित क्षेत्रों के विशाल भूभाग में पारिस्थितिक संतुलन की पुनःस्थापना और बायोमास के धारणीय उत्पादन के युग्म उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना है। यह परियोजना विशेषरूप से (i) प्राकृतिक निधियों जैसे भू-जल, पौधा, सुसंगत रूप से और एकीकृत ढंग से पशु और मानव संसाधनों के संरक्षण, कोटि बढ़ाने और उपयोग; (ii) अधिक संख्या में रोजगार देने (iii) भूमि और पानी के वैज्ञानिक ढंग से प्रबंध के जरिए पारिस्थितिक संतुलन की पुनःस्थापना और उत्पादन पर्यावरण का सुधार; और (iv) सिंचित और वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों के बीच असमानताओं को कम करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगी। यह कार्यक्रम देश के उन सभी ब्लाकों के लिए है जिनका काश्त क्षेत्र का 30 प्रतिशत से कम सिंचाई के सुनिश्चित साधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा हो। भूमि और जल के प्रयोग के वैज्ञानिक माडलों का लोगों की सक्रिय भागीदारी द्वारा विकास किया जाएगा जिसे त्वरित गति से अधिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने के लिए प्रतिवलित किया जाएगा।

19. यह व्यवस्था जलसंभर विकास परिषद जिसका गठन विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं अर्थात् (i) हिमालय जलसंभर परियोजना और (ii) वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में जलसंभर विकास के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना के कार्य-निष्पादन की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के लिए किया गया था। जल संभर विकास परिषद के मुख्य कार्यों का विस्तार करके विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण तक बढ़ाया गया है। कृषि सिंचित कृषि के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्राथमिकता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के वर्षा सिंचित खेती, जलसंभर विकास और प्रबंध नामक एक नए प्रभाग का सृजन किया है।

20. यह व्यवस्था विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विभिन्न निदेशालयों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है ।

21. इस कार्यक्रम में अनेक फसलें जैसे, फल, सब्जियां, पुष्पोत्पादन, मसाले, काजू नारियल, सुगन्धित खुम्भी और औषधीय पौधे आदि शामिल है। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य फलदार वृक्षों को अच्छी किस्म की रोपण

services and transfer of technology etc. Two components, namely frontline demonstrations to be organised by the ICAR on the farmers' fields and seed distribution to farmers at concessional rates have been introduced from 1990-91.

14. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board set up under the NOVOD Board Act, 1983 for integrated development of oilseed and vegetable oils industry, is charged with very comprehensive functions covering all aspects of oilseed industry and vegetable oils industry including production, processing, marketing, technological improvements and research, procurement, storage and maintenance of buffer stocks etc.

15. The provision is for research and development of post-harvest technology in oilseeds and pulses concentrating mainly on (a) development and popularisation of modern oil expeller and (b) to develop a proto-type for processing palm fruits and installation in oil Palm plantation coming up in Andhra Pradesh for commercial trials. (c) preservation and storage of pulses at the farm level etc.

16. The provision is for continuation of the existing intensive cotton development programme and its extension to new irrigated areas as well as non-traditional areas. In addition, grant in aid is given to ICAR for organising frontline demonstration training to farmers for production of hybrid seeds, aid to provide seed production and distribution to NSC/SFCI and evaluation studies etc.

17. The yields from oil palm is very high in terms of oil per hectare as compared to other oil crops an area of about 5.75 lakh hectare has been identified suitable to oil palm cultivation of which 18,500 hectares is proposed to be covered under this scheme. The programme includes supply of seeds and seedlings both through imports and indigenous sources, assistance to farmers for raising the crop. establishment of refineries and oil extraction units etc.

18. The project would endeavour to achieve the twin objectives of sustainable production of biomass and restoration of ecological balance in the vast tracts of rainfed areas in the country. It will specially focus on (i) Conservation, upgradation and utilisation of natural endowments like land water, plant, animal and human resources in harmonious and integrated manner; (ii) Generation of massive employment; (iii) Improvement of production environment and restoration of ecological balance through scientific management of land and water; and (iv) Reduction of inequalities between irrigated and rainfed areas. The programme is addressed to all the blocks of the country with less than 30% of their cultivated area being served with assured means of irrigation. Models of scientific land & water use would be developed with active participation of people which would be replicated to cover more areas at accelerated speed.

19. The provision is for Watershed Development Council which was constituted with overall responsibility of execution of the World Bank assisted project namely (i) Himalayan Watershed Management Project and (ii) Pilot Project for Watershed Development in rainfed areas. The main functions of the Watershed Development Council has been expanded to survive foreign aided projects. In view of growing priority for rainfed agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has created a new Division of Rainfed Farming. Watershed Development and Mangement.

20. The provision is in respect of expenditure on various Directorates for development programmes.

21. This programme covers a wide range of crops, such as fruits, vegetables, floriculture, spices, cashewnut coconut, mushroom, aromatic and medicinal plants etc. The main objective of the

सामग्री और रखने की टोकरियां पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराकर, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन आयोजित करके और कृषकों को उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जानकारी देकर उद्यान-कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन और उसकी उत्पादकता की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है । आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाकर बागवानी की फसलों का उत्पादन / उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्लास्टिक के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें ड्रिप सिंचाई भी शामिल होगी। इन फसलों की देख-रेख का कार्य दो निदेशालय तथा दो स्वायतशासी बोर्ड कर रहे हैं । उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में भी उद्यान कृषि फसलों के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

22. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आयोजन करने, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने, और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें किसानों को समाचार-पत्रों, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अनुदेशात्मक फिल्में, और प्रदर्शनियों आदि के जरिए खेती की उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देना भी शामिल है।

23. फसल बीमा योजना साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करके प्रीमीयिम तथा दावों की 2:1 के अनुपात में सह-भागीदारी के आधार पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। सभी किसान जो चावल, गेहूं, तिलहन और दालों की फसल उगाने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं से फसल ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। चावल, गेहूं और बाजरे के लिए प्रीमियम की दर बीमाकृत राशि की दो प्रतिशत और तिलहन तथा दालों के लिए बीमाकृत राशि का एक प्रतिशत है । छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए बीमा प्रीमियम के 50 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर दी जाती है । अभी तक 19 राज्यों और तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया है ।

24. यह व्यवस्था चालू आयोजना-अवधि में की जा रही कृषि-गणना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि जोतों के ढाचें और उनकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करना है, जो नीति-निर्माण के लिए जरूरी हैं ।

25. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषि-आर्थिक आंकड़ो के संग्रह, संकलन और अनुरक्षण, आर्थिक विश्लेषण और योजना और नीति संबंधी निर्णयों के लिए कृषि आर्थिक आसूचना के संकलन और प्रसार की योजनाओं के लिए है।

26. इसका संबंध फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण संस्थानों से है, जो कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों के चयन, प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण, सर्विसिंग, और प्रबंधकीय पहलुओं के लिए कृषि उद्योग निगमों, खेती संबंधी संस्थाओं और इंजीनियरी उद्यमकर्ताओं द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं । ये संस्थाएं किसानों को उच्च कोटि की मशीनें प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से फार्म मशीनरी के कार्य निष्पादन सम्बन्धी मूल्यांकन का निरीक्षण भी करती हैं ।

27. इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य संभावित उच्च उत्पाद देने वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों की जोतों के लिए सुनिश्चित सिंचाई प्रदान करने के लिए उथले ट्यूब वैल / गहरे कुओं (एस.टी.डब्ल्यू./टी. डब्ल्यू.) के निर्माण के माध्यम से सामान्य पानी की खोज करना है। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के समान क्षेत्रों में एस. टी. डब्ल्यू. / टी. डब्ल्यू. निर्माण पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है ताकि भू-जल तथा भूतल जल के संयुक्त प्रयोग की गति में तेजी लायी जा सके। इसका व्यय भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप से वहन किया जाएगा। यह स्कीम वर्ष 1993-94 से राज्य सरकारों को अंतरित की जा रही है ।

28. मूल्य-समर्थन अथवा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के उपायों का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो । तेलहनों और दालों के बारे में ये क्रियाकलाप केन्द्र द्वारा नामजद नेफेड द्वारा किए जाते हैं। जब कि आलू तथा प्याज जैसी जल्दी खराब होने वाली चीजों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर आवश्यक होने पर, बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किया है ताकि किसानों को सहायता दी जाए, जिससे संकट-बिक्री न करनी पड़े । मार्केट हस्तक्षेप योजना के अन्तर्गत बिक्री का काम नेफेड और राज्य

programme is to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by making available adequate quality planting material and input kits, organising demonstrations on agro-techniques and educating farmers on efficacy of improved technology. The budget provision has also been made for promoting use of plastics for increasing production/productivity of horticulture crops through adoption of modern technologies. This would include drip irrigation. There are two Directorates and two autonomous Boards looking after these crops. Special attention is also being given for the development of Horticultural Crops in the North-Eastern States.

22. Under the scheme, technical guidance and financial assistance are provided for planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension and training facilities. It also includes providing effective dissemination of knowledge and techniques of advanced farm technology to the farmers through press, radio, television, instructional films, exhibitions, etc.

23. The Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. in collaboration with the State Governments sharing premium as well as claims with them in the ratio of 2:1. All the farmers availing of crop loans from financial institutions for raising rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Scheme. The premium rate for rice, wheat and millets is 2% and for oilseeds and pulses, it is 1% of the sums insured. For small and marginal farmers, 50% of the insurance premium is subsidised by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. So far 19 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the Scheme.

24. The provision is for expenditure on agricultural census being carried out in the current Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to obtain data on the structure of operational holdings and their various characterstics which are needed for policy purposes.

25. The provision is mainly for schemes relating to collection, compilation and maintenance of agro-economic data, economic analysis, compilation and dissemination of agro-economic intelligence for planning and policy decisions.

26. This relates to farm machinery training and testing institutes which provide training to the progressive farmers, technicians, nominees of State Governments, Agro Industries Corporations, farming institutions and engineering entrepreneurs for selection, operation, maintenance, servicing and management aspect of agricultural machinery. These institutes also undertake testing and performance evaluation of farm machines with a view to providing quality machines to the farmers.

27. The programme aims to exploit general water through construction of shallow tube wells / Dug Wells (STW/TW) to provide assured irrigation on the holdings of small farmers in potentially high output yield areas. Special emphasis is being laid to construct STW/TW in the command areas of irrigation projects to bring about a faster pace of conjunctive use of ground and surface water. The expenditure is to be shared equally between Government of India and the State Governments. The scheme is being transferred to State Govts. from 1993-94.

28. The price support or market intervention measures are designed to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and increase in agriculture production and productivity. NAFED is the Central designated agency for carrying out such operations for oilseeds and pulses while for perishables like potatoes and onions, Central Government has, at the request of State Governments agreed to market intervention operations as and when necessary to help growers from possible distress sale. The purchase operations under

सरकारों द्वारा नामजद राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

29. यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है अर्थात:-

29.01 **आयल पाम इंडिया लि.**: केरल में रेड आयल पाम (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने की परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। आयल पाम इंडिया लि. केरल सरकार (51%) और भारत सरकार (49%) का संयुक्त उद्यम है, जिसकी स्थापना केरल में रेड पाम आयल बागानों (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने, पाम उत्पादन करने और उनका प्रसंस्करण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

29.02 **राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम**: इसका कार्य प्रमाणीकृत बीज उत्पादन और बीज के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री का सृजन करना और बीजों के संकटरोधक (बफर-स्टाक) भंडार आदि का अनुरक्षण करना है।

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाहुय संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिए गए हैं।

30. **विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.):**

विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1988-89 में 14 राज्यों के 169 जिलों में शुरू किया गया था। यह कार्यक्रम चावल, गेहूं, मक्का, दालों, ज्वार, बाजरा आदि कैसी मुख्य फसलों के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । चावल सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को चावल विकास एकीकृत कार्यक्रम में मिला दिया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम दालों के अन्तर्गत चुने गये राज्यों के सभी जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए चना, अरहर, ग्रीष्म दालों के लिए पौधा संरक्षण उपाय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । ये कार्यक्रम शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित होते हैं तथा इनका उद्देश्य उन्नत उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का इस्तेमाल करके तथा निवेशों का उन्नत तथा कार्यकुशल ढंग से प्रयोग करके मुख्य फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है ।

31. इस व्यवस्था में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, अंतरित विभाग को दूर संवेदन के लिए अदायगी, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तथा अच्छी किस्म के बीजों की उपलब्धता के लिए विशेष जूट विकास कार्यक्रम और हैवी विपत्तियों आदि के प्रबन्ध के लिए अंशदान शामिल है।

32. यह व्यवस्था किसानों को ऋण संबंधी राहत की योजना में बैंकों आदि को अदायगी करने के लिए है ।

33. उवर्रकों की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण समाप्त करने के बाद संयुक्त संसदीय समिति की उवर्रक कीमत संबंधी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 300 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है ।

34. यह व्यवस्था कीटनाशी अधिनियम के प्रशासन और क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

the market intervention scheme are carried through NAFED, and State desiginated agencies nominated by State Govts.

29. The provision represents budgetary support for the Plan schemes of the following companies, namely :-

29.01 **Oil Palm India Ltd**:– implements the project for raising red oil palm in Kerala. Oil Palm India Ltd. is a Joint Venture of the Government of Kerala (51%) and the Govt. of India (49%) established with the objective of raising red palm oil plantations in Kerala, produce palm oil and process it.

29.02 **National Seeds corporation**:– is concerned with certified seed production and creation of infrastructure for processing and storage of seeds, maintenance of buffer stock of seeds, etc.

The equity and loanwise break up of the budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

30. **Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) :**

The SFPP was launched in 1988-89 covering 169 identified districts of 14 states. The programme is being implemented for focus crops of rice, wheat, maize, pulses & millets, jowar, bajra and ragi. The programme on rice has since been merged with the Integreated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD). The programme is now being implemented in all the districts of the identified states. Provision is also made for plant protection Umbrella on gram, Arhar and Summer Pulses to help in increase the pulses production. The programmes are, 100% Central sponsored and seek to increase the production of focus crops by use of improved production technology and adoption of increased and efficient use of inputs.

31. The provision includes contribution to Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme, Payment to Department of Space for Remote sensing, Special Jute Development Programme for increasing production and availability of quality seeds and for Management of Natural Disasters etc.

32. The provision is for payment to banks, etc., under the scheme for debt relief to farmers.

33. For implementation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation on fertilizer pricing following thedecontrol of fertilizers prices, a budget provision of Rs.300.00 crores has been made under RE-1992-93.

34. The provision is for expenditure relating to administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.2

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		128.95	4.70	133.65	126.15	4.71	130.86	197.20	4.89	202.09
पूंजी	*Capital*		*236.35*	...	*236.35*	*234.06*	...	*234.06*	*258.65*	...	*258.65*
जोड़	**Total**		**365.30**	**4.70**	**370.00**	**360.21**	**4.71**	**364.92**	**455.85**	**4.89**	**460.74**
भू और जल संरक्षण	**Soil and Water Conservation**										
1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भू-संरक्षण	1. Soil conservation in catchment of river valley projects	3601	20.70	...	20.70	20.70	...	20.70	27.20	...	27.20
		7601	20.70	...	20.70	20.70	...	20.70	27.20	...	27.20
		2402	3.60	0.08	3.68	3.60	0.08	3.68	3.57	0.08	3.65
जोड़	*Total*		*45.00*	*0.08*	*45.08*	*45.00*	*0.08*	*45.08*	*57.97*	*0.08*	*58.05*
2. सिंधु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध	2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic basin	3601	11.45	...	11.45	11.45	...	11.45	11.95	...	11.95
		7601	11.45	...	11.45	11.45	...	11.45	11.95	...	11.95
		2402	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*23.00*	...	*23.00*	*23.00*	...	*23.00*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*
3. अन्य भू और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	3. Other soil and water conservation schemes	3601	13.42	...	13.42	7.02	...	7.02	29.33	...	29.33
		7601	2.42	...	2.42	0.92	...	0.92	2.33	...	2.33
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.07
		2402	4.80	0.42	5.22	4.08	0.43	4.51	7.23	0.46	7.69
		4402	1.30	...	1.30	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
		7602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.07
जोड़	*Total*		*22.00*	*0.42*	*22.42*	*12.58*	*0.43*	*13.01*	*41.03*	*0.46*	*41.49*
जोड़-भू और जल संरक्षण	**Total - Soil and Water Conservation**		**90.00**	**0.50**	**90.50**	**80.58**	**0.51**	**81.09**	**123.00**	**0.54**	**123.54**
मीन उद्योग	**Fisheries**										
4. मीन बन्दरगाह और अवतरण सुविधा	4. Fishing harbour and landing facility	3601	6.01	...	6.01	9.65	...	9.65	10.50	...	10.50
		3602	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	0.60	...	0.60
		2405	8.50	0.29	8.79	14.01	0.28	14.29	16.02	0.30	16.32
जोड़	*Total*		*14.51*	*0.29*	*14.80*	*23.76*	*0.28*	*24.04*	*27.12*	*0.30*	*27.42*
5. समुद्री मीन उद्योग	5. Marine fisheries	2405	0.26	1.85	2.11	0.37	1.82	2.19	23.08	1.88	24.96
		3601	...	...	...	15.38	...	15.38	25.50	...	25.50
		3602	...	...	...	0.63	...	0.63	1.15	...	1.15
		4405	2.34	...	2.34	2.34	...	2.34	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़	*Total*		*2.60*	*1.85*	*4.45*	*18.72*	*1.82*	*20.54*	*50.43*	*1.88*	*52.31*
6. अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग	6. Inland fisheries	3601	7.86	...	7.86	16.86	...	16.86	9.40	...	9.40
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.05	...	0.05
		7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2405	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*7.99*	...	*7.99*	*16.99*	...	*16.99*	*9.55*	...	*9.55*
7. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	7. Education and Training	2405	1.05	1.93	2.98	0.50	1.93	2.43	1.10	2.00	3.10
		4405	1.35	...	1.35	1.36	...	1.36	1.30	...	1.30
जोड़	*Total*		*2.40*	*1.93*	*4.33*	*1.86*	*1.93*	*3.79*	*2.40*	*2.00*	*4.40*
8. प्रसंस्करण, संरक्षण और विपणन	8. Processing, Preservation & Marketing	3601	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	7.50	...	7.50
9. अन्य मीन उद्योग कार्यक्रम	9. Other fisheries programmes	3601	28.23	...	28.23	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	0.42	...	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2405	0.85	0.13	0.98	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
जोड़	*Total*		*29.50*	*0.13*	*29.63*	...	*0.17*	*0.17*	...	*0.17*	*0.17*
जोड़ - मीन उद्योग	**Total-Fisheries**		**60.00**	**4.20**	**64.20**	**64.33**	**4.20**	**68.53**	**97.00**	**4.35**	**101.35**
सहकारिता	**Co-operation**										
10. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	10. Education & Training	2425	9.69	...	9.69	9.69	...	9.69	7.57	...	7.57
11. *राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम*	11. National Cooperative Development Corporation										
11.01 सहकारी भांडागारण और विपणन समितियां	11.01 Warehousing and marketing cooperatives	2425	3.90	...	3.90	3.90	...	3.90	6.88	...	6.88
		6425	11.96	...	11.96	11.96	...	11.96	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	*Total*		*15.86*	...	*15.86*	*15.86*	...	*15.86*	*10.88*	...	*10.88*
11.02 सहकारी प्रसंस्करण समितियां	11.02 Processing Cooperatives	6425	72.63	...	72.63	72.63	...	72.63	46.29	...	46.29
11.03 सहकारी चीनी मिलें	11.03 Co-operative Sugar Mills	6425	48.66	...	48.66	48.66	...	48.66	86.61	...	86.61
11.04 सहकारी कताई मिलें	11.04 Co-operative Spinning Mills	6425	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	10.00	...	10.00
11.05 अन्य सहकारी समितियां	11.05 Other co-operatives	2425	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	3.75	...	3.75
जोड़-राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	**Total-NCDC**		**143.35**	...	**143.35**	**143.35**	...	**143.35**	**157.53**	...	**157.53**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12. भूमि विकास बैंकों के डिबेंचर	12. Debentures of Land Development Banks	6425	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	55.00	...	55.00
13. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि	13. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	3601	2.79	...	2.79	2.25	...	2.25	3.00	...	3.00
		7601	0.93	...	0.93	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.72*	...	*3.72*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
14. अल्प विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं	14. Credit Cooperative institutions in underdeveloped states	7601	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.00	...	8.00
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम-सहकारिता और ऋण	15. Other programmes-Cooperation and credit	3601	0.43	...	0.43	0.97	...	0.97	0.67	...	0.67
		2425	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.88	...	0.88
		7601	0.58	...	0.58	0.76	...	0.76	2.10	...	2.10
		4425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.54*	...	*1.54*	*2.26*	...	*2.26*	*3.75*	...	*3.75*
जोड़-सहकारिता	**Total-Cooperation**		**215.30**	**...**	**215.30**	**215.30**	**...**	**215.30**	**235.85**	**...**	**235.85**
16 सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	*16. Aid Material & Equipment - Gross*	*3606*	...	*0.35*	*0.35*	...	*9.00*	*9.00*	...	*22.60*	*22.60*
घटाइए-कार्यरत मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-0.35*	*-0.35*	...	*-9.00*	*-9.00*	...	*-22.60*	*-22.60*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Aid Material & Equipment - Net	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***365.30***	***4.70***	***370.00***	***360.21***	***4.71***	***364.92***	***455.85***	***4.89***	***460.74***
ख.सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	1. National Cooperative Development Corporation	12425	138.25	...	138.25	138.25	...	138.25	146.90	...	146.90
2. भूमि विकास बैंक	2. Land Development Banks	12425	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	55.00	...	55.00
जोड़	**Total**		**188.25**	**...**	**188.25**	**188.25**	**...**	**188.25**	**201.90**	**...**	**201.90**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. भू-और जल संरक्षण	1. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	90.00	...	90.00	80.58	...	80.58	123.00	...	123.00
2. मीन उद्योग	2. Fisheries	12405	60.00	...	60.00	64.33	...	64.33	97.00	...	97.00
3. सहकारिता	3. Cooperation	12425	215.30	...	215.30	215.30	...	215.30	235.85	...	235.85
जोड़	**Total**		**365.30**	**...**	**365.30**	**360.21**	**...**	**360.21**	**455.85**	**...**	**455.85**

1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण का उद्देश्य पेड़-पौधे उगाने के उपायों, बांधों का निर्माण करके, वन-रोपण करके, चरागाह विकास, गाद-अवरोधन बांधों, नियंत्रण बांधों का निर्माण करके, जल कृषि स्कीम आदि के जरिए तलछट की दर कम करके जलाशयों की उपयोगिता को बनाए रखना है । ये योजनाएं 27 नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं की जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती है, जिसके लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

2. यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय से चल रही है और यह गंगा बेसिन की, जो 7 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है, 8 बाढ़-प्रवण नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य, बाढ़ संकटों को कम से कम करना है ।

3. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण स्कीम, भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम को अनुदान, समस्या प्रधान मिट्टी के उपचार, ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र, मिट्टी के सर्वेक्षण के लिए दूरस्थ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के लिए है । इसमें बालू मिट्टी तथा ई.ई.सी. भूमि सुधार तथा विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम के संबंध में परिशोधन हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. यह व्यय बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों को घाट पर लगाने तथा खड़ा करने, अन्य आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं तथा केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग पत्तन प्राधिकरण और मीन उद्योग आदि हेतु तटीय इंजीनियरिंग के केन्द्रीय संस्थान के लिए है, झींगा और मत्स्य पालन के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्रीय परियोजना इकाई के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः विभिन्न अन्वेषणात्मक मछली संबंधी कार्यकलापों आदि में लगी एकीकृत मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए और पारम्परिक पोतों के यंत्रीकरण द्वारा समुद्रतटीय मछली पालन, अन्य उपयुक्त पोतों के काम में लगाने, छोटी यंत्रीकृत मछली पकड़ने वाले पोतों द्वारा प्रयुक्त हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति और मीन उद्योग संबंधी विनियमों को लागू करने के लिए है । समूह सक्रिय मछुआरों के लिए दुर्घटना बीमा योजना, मछुआरों के मॉडल गांवों का

1. Soil Conservation in catchments of river valley projects aims at reducing the rate of sedimentation and thereby prolong the usefulness of the reservoirs through vegetative measures, bunding, afforestation, pastures development, construction of silt detention bunds, check dams, water harvesting structure etc. The scheme is executed in the catchments areas of 27 river valley projects through State Governments who are provided Central Assistance in the form of grants and loans.

2. This scheme, which is continuing from the Sixth Five Year Plan is limited to catchments of 8 flood prone rivers of the gangetic basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory. The main objective is to minimise flood hazards.

3. The provision is mainly for all India soil and land use survey schemes, grants to DVC for soil conservation schemes, treatment of problem soil/degraded areas, application of remote sensing technology for soil survey etc. This also includes provisions for reclamation of alkali soils and EEC land reclamation and development programme.

4. The expenditure relates to providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major and minor ports, other necessary infrastructural facilities, and Central Fisheries Harbour Authority and Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishries etc., provision has also been mode for World Bank assisted Central Project Unit for Shrimp and Fish culture.

5. The provision is mainly for Intergated Fisheries Project which is engaged in various experimental fishing activities etc. and development of coastal marine fisheries through motorisation of tradition craft, introduction of suitable other craft, reimbursement of Central Exise Duty on HSD oil used by small mechanised fishing vessels and enforcement of marine fishing regulations. The provision is also made for welfare programme for fishermern like Group

विकास और बचत राहत स्कीम जैसे मछुआरों के लिए कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. यह मुख्यतः मीन कृषक विकास अभिकरणों और तालाबों और जलाशयों आदि को सुधार कर अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग संसाधनों के विकास के लिए शुद्ध जल जलकृषि के विकास, मछुओं को मछली पालन की आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, मछली-पालन के लिए निविष्टियों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है ।

7. इसमें केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग, नाविक और इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो मछली पकड़ने वाले बड़े जहाजों की जनशक्ति (कार्मिकों) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है । इसमें प्रशिक्षण और मीन उद्योग विस्तार के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. यह योजना गैर पारम्परिक कच्ची सामग्री से हिमांकित, डिब्बाबन्द और सूखे उत्पादों के विकास और इन उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके विपणन के विशेष अभियानों से संबंधित है ।

9. इसमें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों और विभागीय कैंटीनों आदि को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

10. इस योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को शिक्षा देना और राज्यों के सहकारिता विभागों और सहकारी संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ, मध्यवर्ती और कनिष्ठ स्तर के कार्मिकों को सहकारी समितियों के लाभ के बारे में सदस्यों को और सहकारिता क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए भी जागरूक बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण देना है।

11. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम का काम कृषि वस्तुओं, खाद्य पदार्थों, मुर्गी दाना तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के विपणन, परिष्करण, भंडारण, निर्यात और आयात के सहकारी कार्यक्रम की आयोजना बनाना और उसका संवर्धन करना तथा छोटे वन उत्पादों का संग्रह, परिष्करण, विपणन, भंडारण और निर्यात करना है । यह निगम सहकारी चीनी और सहकारी कताई मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में रकमों का निवेश भी करता है। 1993-94 के बजट में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की सहायता के लिए 146.90 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के और 10.63 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन ऋणों में ये शामिल हैं :- (क) सहकारी समितियों को विपणन, संसाधन और कम विकसित राज्यों में भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के लिए (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिए (ग) सहकारी चीनी मिलों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए (घ) सहकारी कताई मिलों के लिए (ङ) भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए (च) कोल्ड स्टोरेज कार्यक्रम के लिए (छ) कपास प्रसंस्करण कार्यक्रम के लिए और (ज) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए ।

12. भूमि विकास बैंक (एल.डी.बी.) लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास खेती का यंत्रीकरण आदि जैसे विकासात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को दीर्घावधिक कृषि ऋण देने वाला प्रधान अभिकरण हैं । भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपक्षों में निवेश से इन बैंकों के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति की जाती है, जिनके वित्त का मुख्य साधन बाजार में जारी किए जाने वाले ऋण-पत्र होते हैं । बजट में ऐसे निवेशों के लिए ऋण के रूप में 55.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

13. राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान (75 प्रतिशत) और ऋणों (25 प्रतिशत) के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्य शीर्ष सहकारी बैंकों के स्तर पर रखी जाने वाली कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जब किसान ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी करने में असमर्थ हो तब इन निधियों का उपयोग अल्पावधिक उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिए किया जाए ।

14. योजना का उद्देश्य कमजोर राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंको को समतुल्य आधार पर सावधिक ऋण के रूप में सहायता देकर क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना है ताकि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नाबार्ड की अतिदेय-भिन्न कवच शर्तों का पालन करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकें ।

15. इसमें राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि. , जो आन्तरिक और निर्यात व्यापार के लिए कृषि वस्तुओं का विपणन करने वाला शीर्ष संगठन है, को सहायता शामिल है । शुष्क-कूप निधि योजना, जो सातवीं योजना के दौरान प्रचालित थी, अब उसे राज्य क्षेत्र को अन्तरित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

16. यह प्रावधान सहायता सामग्री की प्राप्ति तथा विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त उपकरणों के लिए है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमो में निवेश

आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधनों सहित इक्विटी और ऋणों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen, development of model Fishermen villages and savings - Relief scheme.

6. This mainly relates to fish farmers development agencies and development of fresh water acquaculture for development of inland fisheries resources by improvement of ponds, tanks etc. training of fish farmers including transfer of modern technology of fish farming to them and, supply of inputs for fish culture.

7. The provision is for Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which provides training facilities to meet manpower requirements of large fishing vessels. This also includes provision for training and fishery extension.

8. The scheme relates to development of frozen, canned and dried products from unconventional raw materials and special drives to popularise and marketing the products.

9. This includes provisions for contribution to international organisation and departmental canteen etc.

10. The basic objectives of the schemes is to organise education of members of cooperatives and training of personnel of the State cooperative departments and cooperative institutions at the senior, intermediate and junior levels with the objective to make the members aware about the benefit of co-operatives and also for human resources developments in the Co-operative Sector.

11. National Cooperative Development Corporation plans and promotes cooperative programmes of marketing, processing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food stuff, poultry feed and notified commodities and also for the collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce. It also strengthens the share capital base of cooperative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills. Budget 1993-94 provides Rs. 146.90 crores as loans and Rs. 10.63 crores as grants to NCDC, the former comprising loans (a) for being re-lent to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage programmes in underdeveloped States and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (b) for soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ; (c) share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills ; (d) cooperative spinning mills (e) storage programme ; (f) cold storage programme ; (g) cotton processing programme and (h) cooperative programmes for weaker sections .

12. Land Development Banks constitute the principal agencies for providing long-term agricultural credit to the farmers for developmental purposes, like minor irrigation, land development, horticulture farm mechanisation, etc. The investment in debentures of LDBs is made to supplement the resources of these banks whose main source of finance is through floatation of debentures in the market. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 55.00 crores for such investment as loans.

13. Assistance is provided to State Governments by way of grants (75 per cent) and loans (25 per cent) to enable them to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained at the level of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State. The objective is to use the funds to convert short-term production loans into medium term loans when the farmers cannot repay on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc.

14. The scheme is meant for removing regional disparities by assisting selected central cooperative banks in the weaker states with a term loan on a matching basis, in order to enable them to overcome difficulties in meeting the non-overdue cover conditions of the Reserve Bank of India/NABARD.

15. This includes assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which is an apex organisation handling marketing of agricultural commodities both for internal and export trade. Failed-well fund scheme which was in operation during the 7th plan now is proposed to be transferred to the State Sector.

16. The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from various foreign countries.

Investments in Public Enterprises

The break up of equity and loans including IEBR is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.3

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग Department of Agricultural Research and Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		200.00	175.65	375.65	184.00	191.65	375.65	250.00	180.00	430.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**200.00**	**175.65**	**375.65**	**184.00**	**191.65**	**375.65**	**250.00**	**180.00**	**430.00**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.05	0.45	0.50	0.05	0.50	0.55
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	**Agricultural Research and Education Payments to ICAR**										
2. *कृषि कार्य*	2. *Crop husbandry*										
2.01 कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगियां	2.01 Payments of net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act,1940	2415	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00
2.02 कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.02 Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry	2415	167.00	107.20	274.20	151.00	115.80	266.80	203.41	108.15	311.56
जोड़ - कृषि कार्य	**Total-Crop Husbandry**		**167.00**	**121.20**	**288.20**	**151.00**	**129.80**	**280.80**	**203.41**	**122.15**	**325.56**
3. भू और जल संरक्षण	3. Soil and Water Conservation	2415	1.40	3.35	4.75	1.40	4.00	5.40	1.95	3.50	5.45
4. पशु पालन	4. Animal Husbandry	2415	16.40	20.00	36.40	16.40	22.00	38.40	25.02	20.50	45.52
5. डेरी विकास	5. Dairy Development	2415	1.20	9.00	10.20	1.20	10.00	11.20	2.00	9.50	11.50
6. मीन उद्योग	6. Fisheries	2415	10.80	14.00	24.80	10.80	15.50	26.30	13.17	15.00	28.17
7. वानिकी	7. Forestry	2415	2.95	6.00	8.95	2.95	7.00	9.95	4.20	6.50	10.70
जोड़-भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	**Total - Payments to ICAR**		**199.75**	**173.55**	**373.30**	**183.75**	**188.30**	**372.05**	**249.75**	**177.15**	**426.90**
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other programmes	2415	0.20	1.70	1.90	0.20	2.90	3.10	0.20	2.35	2.55
जोड़-कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	**Total - Agricultural Research and Education**		**199.95**	**175.25**	**375.20**	**183.95**	**191.20**	**375.15**	**249.95**	**179.50**	**429.45**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***200.00***	***175.65***	***375.65***	***184.00***	***191.65***	***375.65***	***250.00***	***180.00***	***430.00***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	1. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	199.95	...	199.95	183.95	...	183.95	249.95	...	249.95
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		**Total**	**200.00**	**...**	**200.00**	**184.00**	**...**	**184.00**	**250.00**	**...**	**250.00**

इस मांग में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को इसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा इसकी अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, स्कीमों और क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के संबंध में सहायता अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस मांग में कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह परिषद, कृषि, भू और जल-संरक्षण, पशुपालन, मीन उद्योग, डेरी उद्योग, वानिकी और कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसंधान करती है ।

शीर्ष 'अन्य कार्यक्रम' में राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सलाहकार दल आदि को अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

The Demand includes besides Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 is also provided for in this Demand. The Council is engaged in conducting research in the field of agriculture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, forestry and also agricultural education.

The head 'Other Programmes' includes contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, etc.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.4

पशु-पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)

(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		91.74	52.50	144.24	87.98	41.16	129.14	161.38	33.81	195.19
पूंजी	*Capital*		*64.56*	...	*64.56*	*117.35*	...	*117.35*	*174.62*	...	*174.62*
जोड़	**Total**		**156.30**	**52.50**	**208.80**	**205.33**	**41.16**	**246.49**	**336.00**	**33.81**	**369.81**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat Economic Services	3451	0.30	1.06	1.36	0.35	1.11	1.46	0.50	1.15	1.65
पशु पालन	**Animal Husbandry**										
2. पशु-विकास	2. Cattle development	3601	5.70	...	5.70	4.97	...	4.97	7.25	...	7.25
		2403	3.75	1.49	5.24	3.69	1.92	5.61	3.90	1.99	5.89
जोड़		*Total*	*9.45*	*1.49*	*10.94*	*8.66*	*1.92*	*10.58*	*11.15*	*1.99*	*13.14*
3. विशेष पशुधन प्रजनन कार्यक्रम	3. Special Livestock Breeding Programme	3601	...	...	...	9.29	...	9.29	0.20	...	0.20
		3602	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...
		2403	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*9.67*	...	*9.67*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
4. पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य	4. Veterinary services and animal health	3601	24.70	...	24.70	21.45	...	21.45	13.16	...	13.16
		3602	0.36	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.36	0.30	...	0.30
		2403	2.04	...	2.04	2.37	...	2.37	21.27	...	21.27
		4403	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*27.75*	...	*27.75*	*24.83*	...	*24.83*	*35.38*	...	*35.38*
5. बूचड़ खाना निगम में निवेश	5. Investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation	4403	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. अन्य पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम	6. Other Animal Husbandry programmes	3601	12.75	0.25	13.00	6.91	0.25	7.16	18.72	0.25	18.97
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.06	...	0.06
		2403	6.05	2.88	8.93	5.93	3.11	9.04	12.25	3.19	15.44
जोड़		*Total*	*18.84*	*3.13*	*21.97*	*12.88*	*3.36*	*16.24*	*31.03*	*3.44*	*34.47*
जोड़-पशु-पालन	**Total-Animal Husbandry**		**56.24**	**4.62**	**60.86**	**56.04**	**5.28**	**61.32**	**77.76**	**5.43**	**83.19**
डेरी विकास	**Dairy Development**										
7 राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को अनुदान और ऋण	*7. Grants and Loans to National Dairy Dev. Board*										
7.01 आपरेशन फ्लड III	7.01 Operation Flood III	2404	23.75	...	23.75	21.23	...	21.23	47.96	...	47.96
		6404	62.00	...	62.00	115.00	...	115.00	172.03	...	172.03
जोड़		*Total*	*85.75*	...	*85.75*	*136.23*	...	*136.23*	*219.99*	...	*219.99*
7.02 अन्य योजनाएं	7.02 Other schemes	2404	9.60	...	9.60	10.01	...	10.01	25.81	...	25.81
जोड़		*Total*	*95.35*	...	*95.35*	*146.24*	...	*146.24*	*245.80*	...	*245.80*
8. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	*8. Delhi Milk Scheme*										
8.01 राजस्व व्यय	8.01 Revenue Expenditure	2404	...	140.00	140.00	...	150.94	150.94	...	172.47	172.47
8.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	8.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0404	...	-93.19	-93.19	...	-116.17	-116.17	...	-145.25	-145.25
निवल		*Net*	...	*46.81*	*46.81*	...	*34.77*	*34.77*	...	*27.22*	*27.22*
8.03 पूंजी व्यय	8.03 Capital Expenditure	4404	1.21	...	1.21	1.65	...	1.65	1.84	...	1.84
जोड़		*Total*	*1.21*	*46.81*	*48.02*	*1.65*	*34.77*	*36.42*	*1.84*	*27.22*	*29.06*
9. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Mother Dairy	2404	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
10. अन्य डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम	10. Other Dairy Development Programmes	3601	2.70	...	2.70	1.00	...	1.00	10.00	...	10.00
		4404	0.50	...	0.50	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*3.20*	...	*3.20*	*1.05*	...	*1.05*	*10.10*	...	*10.10*
जोड़-डेरी विकास	**Total-Dairy Development**		**99.76**	**46.82**	**146.58**	**148.94**	**34.77**	**183.71**	**257.74**	**27.23**	**284.97**
11. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	11. Aid Mateiral & Equipment - Gross	3606	...	13.58	13.58	...	13.58	13.58	...	28.58	28.58
घटाइए-कार्यरत मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-13.58*	*-13.58*	...	*-13.58*	*-13.58*	...	*-28.58*	*-28.58*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल जोड़	*Aid Material & Equipment - Net*	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***156.30***	***52.50***	***208.80***	***205.33***	***41.16***	***246.49***	***336.00***	***33.81***	***369.81***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

			बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. बूचड़खाना निगम	1. Slaughter Houses Corporation	12403	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	2. National Dairy Development Board	12404	62.00	...	62.00	115.00	...	115.00	172.03	...	172.03
जोड़	**Total**		**62.20**	**...**	**62.20**	**115.00**	**...**	**115.00**	**172.03**	**...**	**172.03**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* :-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. पशु पालन	1. Animal Husbandry	12403	57.70	...	57.70	57.24	...	57.24	79.50	...	79.50
2. डेरी विकास	2. Dairy Development	12404	100.00	...	100.00	148.97	...	148.97	258.00	...	258.00
3. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	0.30	...	0.30	0.35	...	0.35	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़	**Total**		**158.00**	**...**	**158.00**	**206.56**	**...**	**206.56**	**338.00**	**...**	**338.00**

** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए निम्नलिखित की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided by Ministry of Urban Development in*

मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.16	...	0.16	0.20	...	0.20	0.23	...	0.23
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.16	...	0.16	0.01	...	0.01	0.16	...	0.16
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No. 80										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.51	...	1.51
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.08	...	0.08	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**1.70**	**...**	**1.70**	**1.23**	**...**	**1.23**	**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**

1. इसमें पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. The provision is for Secretariat of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

2. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दूध देने वाले पशुओं में प्रजननात्मक सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़, चिपलिमा, हेसरघट्टा, कोरापुट, धमरोद, अलमधी और अंदेश नगर में स्थापित केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फारमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए हैं। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य पशु और भैंस प्रजनन कार्यकलापों के संवर्धन के लिए, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संवितरण करने के वास्ते सांड, भैसें और बछड़ों को पैदा करना है । राष्ट्रीय सांड उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, प्रशीतित वीर्य प्रौद्योगिकी का विस्तार और संतति परीक्षण, सेंट्रल हार्ड रजिस्ट्रेशन स्कीम आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. This relates mainly to expenditure on Central cattle breeding farms established at Suratgarh, Chiplima, Hesserghatta, Koraput, Dhamrod, Alamadhi and Andesh Nagar for bringing about genetic improvements of the herd for milk production. The objective of this scheme is to produce bull, calves for distribution to states and U.Ts. for promoting cattle and buffalo breeding activities. Provisions have also been made for National Bull Production Programme, Extension of Frozen Semen Technology, Central Hard Registration Scheme and Progency Testing etc.

3. विशेष पशुधन प्रजनन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पशुधन पालन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और लघु तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों की आय में वृद्धि करना है । यह योजना राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार वर्ष 1992-93 से बजट व्यवस्था के साथ राज्य क्षेत्र को अंतरित की जा रही है। इसलिए, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान के अधीन व्यवस्था रखी गई है, 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान के अधीन एक सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. The Special Livestock Breeding Programme aims at increasing live stock production and to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The scheme is being transferred to state sector from 1992-93 as per decision taken by NDC alongwith budget provision. Hence, provision has been kept under RE 1992-93 a token provision has been made under BE 1993-94.

4. मुख्य योजनाएं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पशुओं की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के बारे में हैं जिसमें रोगमुक्त क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, पैर तथा मुंह की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय पशुजन्य उत्पाद, किस्म नियंत्रण केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि शामिल हैं । पशु महामारी को दूर करने सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं हेतु भी व्यवस्था की गई है । जिसे यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की सहायता से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस परियोजना का लक्ष्य पशु चिकित्सा सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करके पशु महामारी को पूरी तरह दूर करना है । इस परियोजना के पशु स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ करने और सुधारने तथा पसु उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढाने की भी संभावना है ।

4. The main schemes are control of livestock diseases of national importance including creation of disease free zones, foot and mouth diseases control programme, setting up of national veterinary biological products quality control centres, regional disease diagonostic laboratories, etc. Provision has also been made for National Project on Rinderpest Eradication which is being implemented with EEC assistance. The project aims at complete eradication of rinderpest through strengthening of veterinary services. The project is also expected to strengthen and improve animal health facilities and increase animal production and productivity.

5. यह व्यवस्था बूचड़खाना निगम के अन्तर्गत बूचड़खानों के निर्माण के लिए है ।

5. Provision is for construction of slaughter houses under SHC.

6. यह व्यवस्था हिसार में केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म, क्षेत्रीय कुक्कुट प्रजनन फार्म, मवेशी चारे का उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन, पशु प्रणाली पर परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय मुर्गी पालन विकास एजेंसी, सुअर विकास, पशु पालन विस्तार कार्यक्रमों आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है।

6. Provision is for expenditure on Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar, Central Poultry Breeding Farms, Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration. Project on Animal system, National Poultry Development Agency, piggery development, animal husbandry extension programme etc.

7. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1987 में हुई थी, जिसे एक निकाय के रूप में एक संस्थान घोषित किया गया है । इसे संस्थान की हैसियत प्रदान की गई । राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, डेरी विकास और दुग्ध विपणन के लिए एक संबर्धन और

7. National Dairy Development Board had been constituted in October, 1987 by an Act of Parliament as a body corporate and declared an institution of national importance. The NDDB is a promotional and developmental agency for dairy development and

विकासात्मक बोर्ड है । यह बोर्ड सहकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों के दूध के कारोबार की क्षमता का विस्तार करने में सहायता करता है तथा दुग्ध बाहुल्य सुविद क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को दुग्ध-उत्पादन और उसकी प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देता है । यह आपरेशन फ्लड परियोजना को समर्थनीय सहयोग देने का कार्य करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य लगभग 81.00 लाख दुग्ध-उत्पादक परिवारों को लगभग 64,500 ग्रामीण स्तर की सहकारी समितियों में संगठित करके सहकारिता प्रणाली के अनुसार एक सक्षम और आत्मनिर्भर डेरी उद्योग का निर्माण करना है । यह परियोजना दुग्ध-उत्पादन की क्षमता के आधार पर 170 मिल्कशेड को शामिल करती है। इसके अलावा कई क्षेत्रीय स्तर के विकास कार्यक्रमों के साथ डेयरी विकास को समन्वित और प्रणालीबद्ध करने के लिए डेयरी विकास पर तकनीकी मिशन के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह मिशन कई विशेष अनुसंधान लक्ष्यों को भी पूरा करेगा और नीतिगत मुद्दों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगा जो डेयरी विकास बनाए रखने में अंशदान करेगा ।

8. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उद्देश्य दिल्ली में उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे और पौष्टिक दूध की पूर्ति करना तथा दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास के दूध उत्पादकों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थायी बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उन्हें दूध का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ।

9. मदर डेरी, दिल्ली को नकद हानियों आदि की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए यह एक सांकेतिक आर्थिक सहायता है।

10. इसमें पर्वतीय तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में आपरेशन-फ्लड से इतर एकीकृत डेयरी विकास परियोजनाओं को सहायता देना और दुग्ध और दुग्ध उत्पादन आदेश, 1992 को कार्यान्वित करना शामिल है।

11. इसमें विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपस्करों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

milk marketing. It assists in the expansion of milk handling capacity of the cooperative sector dairies and gives financial assistance to cooperatives in identified milk shed areas to step up milk production and procurement. It provides supportive assistance to Operation Flood Project which aims at building up of viable and self-sustaining dairy industry on cooperative lines covering about 81.00 lakh milk producer families organised into about 64,500 village level cooperative societies. The project covers 170 milk sheds on the basis of their potential for milk production. Beside this, provision has also been made for Technology mission on Dairy Development in order to systemise and coordinate dairy development with various field level development programmes. The Mission will also pursue specific research targets and focus on policy issues that will contract to sustained dairy development.

8. Delhi Milk Scheme aims to supply good and wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and to ensure a remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around Delhi.

9. This is a token provision for providing subsidy to Mother Dairy, Delhi for reimbursement of cash losses etc.

10. This includes assistance to Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-operation Flood, hilly and backward areas and implementation of milk and milk products order 1992.

11. The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from foreign countries.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 5

रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	10.60	12.63	23.23	10.60	40.06	50.66	26.22	38.72	64.94
पूंजी Capital	*6.40*	*2.72*	*9.12*	*6.40*	*26.09*	*32.49*	*6.40*	*18.50*	*24.90*
जोड़ Total	**17.00**	**15.35**	**32.35**	**17.00**	**66.15**	**83.15**	**32.62**	**57.22**	**89.84**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.38	1.38	...	1.44	1.44
उद्योग	**Industries**										
पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग	**Petrochemical Industries**										
2. सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलाजी	2. Central Institute of Plastics Engg. and Technology	2852	8.00	2.50	10.50	8.00	3.00	11.00	23.10	3.00	26.10
3. प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्र (एन.सी.पी.ए)	3. Plastic Development Centres (NCPA)	2852	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.20	...	0.20
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
4. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी	4.Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster	2852	...	8.08	8.08	...	35.03	35.03	...	34.03	34.03
5. विकास आयुक्त (फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग) का कार्यालय	5.Development Commissioner (Pharmaceuticals Industry) office	2852	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.25	0.25
6. कीटनाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान को अनुदान	6. Grant to Instt. of Pesticides Formulation Tech.	2852	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	0.37	...	0.37
7. राष्ट्रीय फार्मास्युटिकटल शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान	7. National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research	2852	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
8. एशिया और प्रशांत के लिए कीटनाशकों पर क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क	8. RENPAP	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*10.60*	*11.23*	*21.83*	*10.60*	*38.68*	*49.28*	*26.22*	*37.28*	*63.50*
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	*9. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*										
9.01 स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9.01 Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	6857	...	0.72	0.72	...	2.97	2.97	...	0.50	0.50
9.02 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	1.00	1.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	1.50	1.50
9.03 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	9.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.50	1.50
9.04 भारतीय ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	9.04 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	17.62	17.62	...	15.00	15.00
9.05 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टी–साइड्स लि.	9.05 Hindusthan Insecticides Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.72*	*2.72*	...	*26.09*	*26.09*	...	*18.50*	*18.50*
10. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों में स्वेच्छिक सेवानिवृति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	*10. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Enterprises*										
10.01 स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	10.01 Smith Stainistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6857	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
10.02 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	10.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	2.50	...	2.50
10.03 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	10.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
10.04 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	10.04 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	34.00	...	34.00
10.05 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टी–साइड्स लि.	10.05 Hindustan Insecticide Limited	2852	...	...	...	1.60	...	1.60	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	*21.60*	...	*21.60*	*41.50*	...	*41.50*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गयी राशि	*Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund*	*6857*	..	*-15.00*	*-15.00*	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	*-21.60*	...	*-21.60*	*-41.50*	...	*-41.50*
निवल	*NET*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4857	3.20	...	3.20	3.21	...	3.21	3.21	...	3.21
		6856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6857	3.20	...	3.20	3.19	...	3.19	3.19	...	3.19
जोड़		*Total*	*6.40*	...	*6.40*	*6.40*	...	*6.40*	*6.40*	...	*6.40*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***17.00***	***15.35***	***32.35***	***17.00***	***66.15***	***83.15***	***32.62***	***57.22***	***89.84***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग	*Petrochemical Industries*										
11.01 भारत पेट्रो रसायन निगम लि.	11.01 Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	12856	...	553.00	553.00	...	527.00	527.00	...	972.00	972.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.02 पेट्रोफिल कोपरेटिव लि.	11.02 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	12856	...	79.30	79.30	...	79.30	79.30	...	80.34	80.34
अन्य निकाय / संस्थाएं (सी.आई.पी.ई.टी, पी.डी.सी [एन.सी.पी.ए])	Other bodies/instns (CIPET,PDC [NCPA])	12856	8.10	2.10	10.20	8.10	...	8.10	23.30	...	23.30
जोड़—पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग	**Total - Petrochemical Industries**		**8.10**	**634.40**	**642.50**	**8.10**	**606.30**	**614.40**	**23.30**	**1052.34**	**1075.64**
रसायन तथा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
11.03 हिन्दुस्तान ओरगेनिक केमिकल्स लि.	11.03 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	12857	...	85.00	85.00	...	57.00	57.00	...	100.00	100.00
11.04 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लि.	11.04 Hindustan Insecticides Limited	12857	1.50	1.50	3.00	1.50	1.33	2.83	2.00	...	2.00
11.05 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.05 Indian Drugs and PharmaceuticalsLtd	12857	2.35	2.65	5.00	2.35	2.65	5.00	2.50	...	2.50
11.06 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टिबायोटिक्स लि.	11.06 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	12857	...	20.00	20.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	20.00	20.00
11.07 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.07 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12857	0.55	0.45	1.00	0.55	0.15	0.70	0.75	...	0.75
11.08 स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.08 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.15	...	0.15
11.09 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	11.09 Bengal Immunity Ltd	12857	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
11.10 कीटनाशक विकास केन्द	11.10 Pesticides Development Centre	12857	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37	...	0.37
अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए (एन.आई.पी.ई.आर.)	Other bodies/institutions (NIPER)	12857	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	1.00	3.50
आर.ई.एन.जी.ए.पी.	RENPAP	12857	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़—रसायन तथा फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उद्योग	**Total-Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**		**8.90**	**111.60**	**120.50**	**8.90**	**71.13**	**80.03**	**9.32**	**121.00**	**130.32**
जोड़	**Total**		**17.00**	**746.00**	**763.00**	**17.00**	**677.43**	**694.43**	**32.62**	**1173.34**	**1205.96**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग	1. Petrochemical Industries	12856	8.10	634.40	642.50	8.10	606.30	614.40	23.30	1052.34	1075.64
2. रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग	2. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	8.90	111.60	120.50	8.90	71.13	80.03	9.32	121.00	130.32
जोड़	**Total**		**17.00**	**746.00**	**763.00**	**17.00**	**677.43**	**694.43**	**32.62**	**1173.34**	**1205.96**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें रासायनिक तथा पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक्स, इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थानः** इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1968 में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण देने और प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विकास और वृद्धि में मदद देने के लिए की गई थी । यह संस्थान प्लास्टिक सामग्री का भौतिक परीक्षण भी करता है । संस्थान ने एक प्लास्टिक उत्पाद परीक्षण केन्द्र की भी स्थापना की है । संस्थान ने अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, लखनऊ, भुवनेश्वर, भोपाल में विस्तार केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। संस्थान द्वारा अमृतसर, इम्फाल और मैसूर में 3 और नए केन्द्र स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

3. **प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्र (एन.सी.पी.ए.)** : इसमें कृषि में प्लास्टिक के प्रयोग के संवर्धन के लिए प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्रों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **भोपाल गैस त्रासदीः** इसमें भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से संबंधित पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए अंतरिम राहत के भुगतान पर होने वाला व्यय और इससे सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक खर्च की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

5. **विकास आयुक्त (औषध उद्योग)** : इसमें रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **कीटनाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान को अनुदान** : इसमें की गई व्यवस्था संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से गुड़गांव मेंस्थापित पहले कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र के नाम से ज्ञात कीटनाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की सहभागी वित्तपोषण को प्रदर्शित करती है ।

8. **एशिया और प्रशांत के लिए कीटनाशकों पर क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क** : यह व्यवस्था संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना, एशिया और प्रशांत के लिए कीटनाशकों पर क्षेत्रीय नेटवर्क के सचिवालय, जो इस क्षेत्र के देशों में पर्यावरणीय अनुकूल कृषि-रसायनों और कीटनाशकों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए है, के रख-रखाव के लिए है ।

9. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणः** सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिए गए ऋण के द्योतक हैं ।

10. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन** : यह व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की जाने वाली सरकारी क्षेत्र

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

2. **Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology:** Was set up in 1968 for giving specialised training and for assisting in the development and growth of the plastic industry. It also undertakes physical testing of the plastic materials. The Institute has also set up a plastic product testing centre. The Institute has set up, extension centres at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal. It is in the process of setting up 3 more new centres at Amritsar, Imphal and Mysore.

3. **Plastics Development Centres (NCPA)** : Includes provision for Plastic Development Centres for promotion of use of Plastic in Agriculture.

4. **Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster:** Provides for expenditure relating to payment of interim Relief to the victims and the administrative expenses which it entails.

5. **Development Commissioner (Pharmaceutical Industry)** : It provides for Secretariat expenditure for an attached office of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

6. **Grant to IPFT** : The provision represents counter part funding of Central Government for the (Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology) IPFT formerly known as Pesticides Development Centre set up at Gurgaon with Assistance of UNDP.

8. **RENPAP** : The provision is to maintain the Secretariat of the Regional Network on Pesticides for Asia and the Pacific an UNDP Assisted Project, which is for promoting and developing environmental friendly agro-chemicals and Pesticides in countries of this region.

9. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** Represents loans granted to the Public Sector Enterprises.

10. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Enterprises** : The provisions for Implementation of

के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन के लिए है, जिसे मूल रूप से आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण के रूप में दिया जाना था, अब इसे आयोजना अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाएगा।

11. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेशः** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और पहले से चल रही योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों और आ.बा.ब.स. के बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

11.01 **इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेडः** 1969 में स्थापित यह देश का सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रथम पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स है । इसे पेट्रोलियम फीड स्टाक से सिंथेटिक, आरगेनिक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक, रेशे, मध्यवर्ती रेशे के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण की जिम्मेवारी सौंपी गई है । निगम ने हाल ही में, महाराष्ट्र गैस क्रेकर काम्पलैक्स (एम. जी. सी. सी.), एक बड़ी परियोजना चालू की है। इस काम्पलैक्स मे उत्पादों की श्रेणी में पेट्रो-रसायन जैसे एल.डी.पी.ई., एल.एल.डी.पी.ई., एच.डी.पी.ई., पोलीप्रोपेलीन, मोनोएथीलीन, ग्लाइकोल आदि शामिल हैं । आई.पी.सी.एल. एक नई परियोजना अर्थात् गंधार गैस क्रेकर काम्पलैक्स की भी स्थापना कर रहा है । इस परियोजना मे इथेना/प्रोपेन रिकवरी प्लांट, गैस क्रेकर संयंत्र सम्मिलित हैं और यह विनाइल क्लोराईड/पोली विनायल क्लोराईड, पोली-ओलीफिन्स जैसे अनुप्रवाह उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगा ।

11.02 **पेट्रोफिल्स सहकारी लि.:** यह भारत सरकार और बहु-राज्यीय सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत बुनकर सहकारियों का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य रेशा/धागा, एवं मानव निर्मित रेशा मध्यवर्तियों आदि के उत्पादन के जरिए इस के सदस्यों के आर्थिक हितों का संवर्धन करना है ।

11.03 **हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेडः** इस कम्पनी का नियमन औषधियों, रंजक पदार्थों, रबड़ रसायनिक पदार्थों और लेमीनेट आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक मध्यवर्ती रासायनिक उत्पादनों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1960 में किया गया था ।

11.04 **हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेडः** यह कम्पनी 1954 में निगमित की गई थी और डी. डी. टी., मेलाथोन बी. एच. सी. और एण्डोसल्फेन तकनीक का उत्पादन करने के लिए दिल्ली, उद्योग मंडल (केरल) और रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) में इसके तीन कारखाने चल रहे हैं।

11.05 **इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्माक्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेडः** इस कम्पनी का निगमन, 1961 में किया गया था । निगमन का प्रयोजन, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के सहयोग से एंटीबायोटिक्स औषधों, संश्लिष्ट औषधों तथा शल्यचिकित्सा के औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले तीन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा उनका प्रबंध करना है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा के सहयोग से स्थापित किया है ।

11.06 **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेडः** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1954 में किया गया था । निगमन का उद्देश्य देश में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का निर्माण करना तथा ऐसी ही औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करना था। इस कम्पनी की दो परियोजनाएं हैं जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र में हैं अर्थात महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में एक-एक हैं और मणिपुर में तीसरी परियोजना स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है ।

11.07 **बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेडः** यह कम्पनी आधारभूत रासायनिक पदार्थो, थोक औषधों, नुस्खों के अनुसार दवाइयों, जड़ी बूटियों वाली दवाइयों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों का विनिर्माण करती है।

11.08 **स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट लिमिटेडः** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1968 में हुआ था और यह औषधों के निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई है ।

11.09 **बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लिमिटेडः** इस कम्पनी के दो विनिर्माणकारी एकक हैं - कलकत्ता तथा देहरादून में एक-एक एकक स्थित हैं, जो फार्मुलेशनों थोक औषधियों, सीरमों और वेक्सीनों का निर्माण करते हैं।

अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं

राष्ट्रीय औषधीय शिक्षा तथा अन्वेक्षण संस्थान : यह एक परियोजना है जिसको चण्डीगढ़ के निकट एस.ए.एस. नगर (मोहाली) में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । यह संस्थान भारत में औषधीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में श्रेष्ठता बढ़ाने का पता लगाता है और भारत में औषधीय क्षेत्र की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

Voluntary Retirement Schemes in the Public Sector Enterprises, to be met from the National Renewal Fund, which were originally to be given as a Non-Plan loan, would now be passed on as plan grants.

11. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budgetary support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I

11.01 **Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.**: It is the country's first petrochemicals complex set up in 1969 in the Public Sector. It has been given the responsibility of manufacturing and distributing of synthetics, organics, chemicals, plastics, fibres and fibre - intermediates from petroleum feed stocks. The Corporation has recently commissioned a mega project, Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC), in Maharashtra. The product range at this complex includes petrochemicals like LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Monoethylene Glycol, etc. I.P.C.L is also setting up a new project, Gandhar Gas Cracker complex. This project consists of an Ethane/propane Recovery Plant, Gas Cracker Plant and will produce down stream products like Vinyl Chloride/Poly-Vinyl Chloride, Poly-Olefines etc.

11.02 **Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.:** It is a Joint Venture of the Govt. of India and weavers Cooperatives registered under the Multi-state Co-operative Societies Act. Its main object is to promote the economic interest of its members by undertaking production of man made fibre/yarn, fibre intermediates etc.

11.03 **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.** It was incorporated in 1960 with the objective of manufacturing chemical intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs, dyestuff, rubber chemicals, laminates etc.

11.04 **Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1954 and has three factories at Delhi, Udyoga mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) for production of D.D.T, Malathion, B.H.C. and Endosulfan Tech.

11.05 **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1961 for setting up and managing 3 plants to manufacture antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments in collaboration with the U.S.S.R. It has collaborations with UP, Rajasthan and Orissa for joint sector projects.

11.06 **Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd:** It was incorporated in1954 with the objective of producing life saving drugs in the country and to reduce dependence on imports of such drugs. It has got two joint sector projects - one each in Maharashtra and Karnataka and a third is in the process of being set up in Manipur.

11.07 **Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd**: Manufactures basic chemicals, bulk drugs, formulations, herbal medicines and cosmetic products.

11.08 **Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd:** The company was incorporated in 1968 and is mainly engaged in the production of drug formulations.

11.09 **Bengal Immunity Ltd:** It has two manufacturing units- one each at Calcutta and Dehradun which produce bulk drugs, formulations sera and vaccines.

Other Bodies/Institutions.

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research (NIPER). This is a Project which is being set up at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) near Chandigarh. The Institute seeks to promote excellence in the sphere of Pharmaceutical Education in India and to meet the current and future needs of the Pharmaceutical sector in India.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 6

उर्वरक विभाग Department of Fertilizers

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		19.85	5012.38	5032.23	16.75	5807.35	5824.10	20.90	3512.45	3533.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*80.15*	*15.00*	*95.15*	*72.49*	*77.74*	*150.23*	*139.10*	*66.50*	*205.60*
जोड़	**Total**		**100.00**	**5027.38**	**5127.38**	**89.24**	**5885.09**	**5974.33**	**160.00**	**3578.95**	**3738.95**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.94	1.94	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.00	2.00
2. देशी उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	2852	...	3500.00	3500.00	...	4800.00	4800.00	...	3000.00	3000.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	2401	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1000.00	1000.00	...	500.00	500.00
4. एच.एफ.सी.एल. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूनाइटेड किंगडम उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	*4. Indo-UK Fertilizers Development Programme*										
4.01 उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.01 Grant to HFC for Fertilizer Education Project	2852	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.50	...	9.50
4.02 वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.02 Grant to HFC for Rainfed Farming Project	2852	1.25	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.25	1.40	...	1.40
4.03 शुष्क भूमि कृषि परियोजनाके लिए 'कृभको' को अनुदान	4.03 Grant to KRIBHCO for Dryland Farming Project	2852	3.60	...	3.60	0.50	...	0.50	2.32	...	2.32
जोड़		*Total*	*13.85*	...	*13.85*	*10.75*	...	*10.75*	*13.22*	...	*13.22*
5. निम्नलिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम:	*5. Indo-EEC Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by:*										
5.01 एफ.ए.सी.टी.	5.01 FACT	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.02 एन. एफ. एल.	5.02 NFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.03 आर. सी. एफ. एल.	5.03 RCFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.04 पी.पी.सी.एल.	5.04 PPCL	2852	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
6. उर्वरक विकास के लिए अन्य अनुसंधान योजना	*6. Other Research Scheme for Fertilizers Development*										
6.01 अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए पी.डी.आई.एल को अनुदान	6.01 Grants to PDIL for Research and Development	2852	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
6.02 जर्मनी से सहायता-प्राप्त चारा विकास कार्यक्रम	6.02 German Assisted Fodder Development Programme	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.68	...	0.68
6.03 एस. एंड टी. कार्यक्रम	6.03 S & T Programme	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*5.68*	...	*5.68*
7. बिजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना को जल पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उधार	*7. Non-plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises:*										
7.01 हिन्दुस्तान फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि.	7.01 Hindustan Fert. Corporation Ltd.	6855	...	7.50	7.50	...	27.50	27.50	...	27.50	27.50
7.02 फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	7.02 Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd.	6855	...	7.50	7.50	...	48.74	48.74	...	37.50	37.50
7.03 प्रोजेक्टस एंड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	7.03 Projects & Development (India) Ltd.	6855	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	...	*77.74*	*77.74*	...	*66.50*	*66.50*
8. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन	*8. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Enterprises*										
8.01 हिन्दुस्तान फर्टीलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि.	8.01 Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	6855	...	22.00	22.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	22.00	...	22.00	15.00	...	15.00
8.02 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	8.02 Fertilizer Corporation of India	6855	...	8.00	8.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
8.03 पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एंड केमिकल्स लि.	8.03 Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	6855	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
8.04 प्रोजेक्टस एंड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लि.	8.04 Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	6855	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00	18.00	...	18.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*33.50*	*33.50*	*62.50*	...	*62.50*	*58.50*	...	*58.50*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	*Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund*	*6855*	...	*-33.50*	*-33.50*	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	*-62.50*	...	*-62.50*	*-58.50*	...	*-58.50*
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investment in Public Enterprises	4855	62.00	...	62.00	47.14	...	47.14	65.00	...	65.00
		6855	18.00	...	18.00	25.25	...	25.25	74.00	...	74.00
जोड़		*Total*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*	*72.39*	...	*72.39*	*139.00*	...	*139.00*
10. अन्य कार्यक्रम	10. Other programmes	2852	...	10.44	10.44	...	5.41	5.41	...	10.45	10.45
		4401	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.15*	*10.44*	*10.59*	*0.10*	*5.41*	*5.51*	*0.10*	*10.45*	*10.55*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***100.00***	***5027.38***	***5127.38***	***89.24***	***5885.09***	***5974.33***	***160.00***	***3578.95***	***3738.95***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1992-93 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	9.01 Fertilizer Corporation of India	12855	18.00	57.00	75.00	7.00	18.30	25.30	30.00	...	30.00
9.02 फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि.	9.02 Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	12855	...	71.00	71.00	...	39.91	39.91	40.00	64.00	104.00
9.03 पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि.	9.03 Pyrites,Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	12855	...	20.00	20.00	...	9.47	9.47	...	5.00	5.00
9.04 नैशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	9.04 National Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	...	200.00	200.00	...	66.95	66.95	...	162.00	162.00
9.05 हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम	9.05 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	12855	18.00	24.00	42.00	31.00	21.75	52.75	35.00	...	35.00
9.06 प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लि.	9.06 Projects and Development(India) Ltd.	12855	1.00	5.00	6.00	1.00	0.25	1.25	4.00	...	4.00
9.07 पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि.	9.07 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	12855	...	50.00	50.00	...	5.67	5.67	20.00	24.00	44.00
9.08 राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	9.08 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	...	200.00	200.00	...	119.25	119.25	...	135.00	135.00
9.09 मद्रास उर्वरक लि.	9.09 Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	43.00	57.00	100.00	23.14	29.23	52.37	10.00	80.00	90.00
9.10 इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि.	9.10 Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	220.00	220.00	10.25	46.00	56.25	...	141.00	141.00
9.11 कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि.	9.11 Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	230.00	230.00	...	63.10	63.10	...	164.00	164.00
जोड़	**Total**		**80.00**	**1134.00**	**1214.00**	**72.39**	**419.88**	**492.27**	**139.00**	**775.00**	**914.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय:-	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
1. उर्वरक उद्योग	1. Fertilizers Industries	12855	100.00	1134.00	1234.00	89.24	419.88	509.12	160.00	775.00	935.00

1. इसमें उर्वरक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Fertilizers.

2. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के लिए है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के भाड़े के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है । यह सब्सिडी स्कीम किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए है । उर्वरकों की बिक्री समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर की जाती है ।

2. This provision relates to subsidy under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme including freight subsidy for fertilizers. The subsidy scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices, fixed from time to time.

3. चूंकि उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। इसकी लागत में मोटे तौर पर आयातित उर्वरकों की कीमत और उर्वरक उठाने-धरने तथा उनके वितरण की लागत शामिल होती है । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री की कीमतें उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित की जाती हैं और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ता कीमतें सांविधिक रूप से विनियमित होती हैं । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि और आयात की लागत के बीच का अन्तर उर्वरकों के आयात पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का द्योतक है ।

3. As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. The cost involved is broadly the price (C&F) of imported fertilizers plus the cost of handling and distribution of the fertilizers. The selling price of fertilizers to farmers is controlled under the Fertilizer Control Order and the consumer prices are thus statutorily regulated. The difference between the amount realised by way of sale of fertilizers to farmers and the import costs to Government represents the subsidy on fertilizer imports.

4. यह व्यवस्था चुने हुए जिलों में हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए की गई है । इसका उद्देश्य उर्वरकों की खपत के स्तर में वृद्धि करना और किसानों को उर्वरकों की वैज्ञानिक जानकारी देकर शिक्षित करना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना भी हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। एक नई सूखी खेती योजना ओ.डी.ए. अनुदान के अंतर्गत शामिल की गई है। इसे "कृभको" द्वारा कार्यन्वित किया जाएगा ।

4. The provision is for Indo-British Fertilizers Education Project implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) in selected districts. It aims at increasing the level of fertilizer consumption and in educating the farmers on Scientific knowledge of fertilizers. Under this programme Rain-Fed farming Project is also being implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL). A new Dry Land farming project under ODA Grant is also included which will be implemented by KRIBHCO.

5. इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय चार उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजनाओं की, जो उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर (एफ.ए. सी.टी.) राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि. (आर. सी. एफ. एल), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन. एफ. एल) और पाइराइट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि. (पी.पी. सी.एल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, स्थानीय लागत के लिए अंशदान करता है। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य कृषि पद्धतियों के उन्नत पैकेजों को प्रोत्साहन देना है, जिनमें उर्वरकों का कुशल और सन्तुलित उपयोग भी शामिल है ।

5. Under this programme, EEC contributes the local cost of four fertilizer education projects which are being implemented by FACT, RCFL, NFL and PPCL. These projects aim at providing improved packages of agricultural practices including efficient and balanced use of fertilizers.

6. प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लिमिटेड को अनुदान देने का उद्देश्य, रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संबंधी जानकारी देना है । इसमें जर्मनी से सहायता-प्राप्त उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम और एस एंड टी कार्य के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

6. Grant to PDIL is intended to provide indigenous technology and development know how in the field of chemicals and fertilizers industries. It also includes provision for German Assisted Fertilizer Development Programme and S&T work.

7. एच. एफ. सी. एल और पी.डी.आई.एल. के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कम्पनियां अपनी भुगतान संबंधी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें ।

8. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए धन राशि की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि में से की जाएगी, जिसे पहले आयोजना भिन्न ऋण के रूप में दिया जाना था, अब उसे योजनागत अनुदान के रूप में दिया जाएगा ।

9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋण-वार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाहृय संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिए गए हैं।

9.01. **भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (एफ. सी. आई.) :** यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और कुछ औद्योगिक रसायनों का उत्पादन और विपणन करती है । इस पुनर्गठित निगम के चार मुख्य चालू एकक हैं अर्थात् सिंदरी, गोरखपुर, तलचर और रामागुण्डम, जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8.06 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक और 1.50 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी 2. ओ 5. का उत्पादन करने की है ।

9.02 **उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (एफ.ए.सी.टी.):** इस कंपनी में नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरकों, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, सल्फर डायआक्साइड आदि का उत्पादन होता है । कंपनी के तीन चालू एकक हैं : एक उद्योग मंडल में तथा अन्य दो कोचीन में हैं । इन तीनों एककों की स्थापित क्षमता 3.11 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.49 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है । कम्पनी ने 368 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से उद्योग मण्डल, केरल में एक अमोनियम सल्फेट - केप्रोलेक्टम परियोजना भी शुरू की है

9.03 **पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (पी.पी.सी.एल):** यह कम्पनी बिहार के अमझोर तथा राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट्स तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट निकालने के काम में लगी हुई है । देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट, अम्लीय भूमि में पी2ओ5 के स्रोत रूप में सीधे इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिये चूर्ण रूप में सप्लाई किया जाता है । इस कम्पनी ने देशी पाइराइट्स का प्रयोग करते हुए नवम्बर, 1989 में अमझोर में एक फास्फेट-युक्त उर्वरक परियोजना चालू की है।

9.04 **राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड (एन. एफ. एल.) :** कंपनी के 4 एकक अर्थात् नांगल, भटिंडा, पानीपत और विजयपुर हैं, जिनकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 10.36 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन की है।

कम्पनी ने भटिंडा, पानीपत और नांगल में नांगल आधुनिकीकरण संयंत्र चरण-I में अपने उर्वरक संयत्रों में केप्टिव विद्युत संयत्र भी चालू किए हैं।

9.05. **हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि. (एच. एफ. सी. एल.) :** इस कंपनी के 6.53 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की स्थापित क्षमता वाले चार एकक काम कर रहे हैं अर्थात् नामरूप, बरौनी, दुर्गापुर और नामरूप-III। कम्पनी हल्दिया में एक उर्वरक परियोजना को भी क्रियान्वित कर रही है ।

9.06 **प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड :** इसमें उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाला एकक, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रभाग, उपस्कर और पात्रों (वैसलों) के निर्माण करने वाला प्रभाग है । यह कम्पनी उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये उत्प्रेरकों के उत्पादन का काम भी करती है ।

रूपांकन इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी प्राप्ति, पर्यवेक्षण, निर्माण और कमीशनिंग के क्षेत्र में कम्पनी ने एच एफ सी एल की नामरूप III परियोजना को पूरी तरह अभिकल्पित और निष्पादित किया है । यह गुना, मध्यप्रदेश में विजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना से भी सहयोजित थी जिसे राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड तथा आंवला उर्वरक परियोजना जो 'इफको' द्वारा स्थापित की गई थी, के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया गया था । इस समय यह कम्पनी जगदीशपुर, बबराला, गुडीपन तथा शाहजहांपुर में स्थापित की जा रही उर्वरक परियोजना के कार्यान्वियन में लगी हुई है ।

9.07. **पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड :** यह कम्पनी उड़ीसा के पारादीप में पारादीप उर्वरक परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें 7.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की

7. The provision for non-plan loans to HFCL and PDIL, are intended to enable the companies to overcome their liquidity problems.

8. The provisions for Implement of the Voluntary Retirement Schemes in the Public Sector Enterprises to be met from the National Renewal Fund, which were originally to be given as a Non-Plan Loan, would now be passed on as Plan grants.

9. Investment in Public enterprises

The equity and loanwise break up of the Budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

9.01 **Fertilizer Corporation of India(FCI):** is engaged in the production and marketing of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial chemicals. The re-organised FCI has four major operating units namely, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher and Ramagundam with a total installed capacity of 8.06 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.50 lakh tonnes of P205.

9.02 **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.(FACT):** is engaged in production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, ammoniumsulphate, ammonium chloride, sulphur dioxide, etc. The Company has three operating units - one at Udyogamandal and the other two units at Cochin. All the three units have installed capacity of 3.11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.49 lakh tonnes of P2O5. The Company has also commissioned Ammonium Sulphate-Caprolactam Project at Udyogamandal in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 368 crores.

9.03 **Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.(PPCL):** is engaged in the exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. The rock phosphate mined in Dehra Dun district is supplied in powdered form for direct application as a source of P205 in acidic soils. The company has Commissioned a phosphatic fertilizer project at Amjhore in Nov., 1989 using indigenous pyrites

9.04 **National Fertilizers Limited (NFL):** has four units namely, Nangal, Bhatinda, Panipat and Vijaypur with a total installed capacity of 10.36 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

The company has also commissioned captive power plants at its fertilizer plants at Bhatinda, Panipat and Nangal Modernisition Plant Phase-I at Nangal.

9.05 **Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFCL):** has four operating units namely, Namrup, Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup III with an installed capacity of 6.53 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The Company is also implementing a fertilizer project at Haldia.

9.06 **Projects and Development India Ltd.(PDIL):** has design engineering and consultancy service unit, a research and development division and fabrication workshop of equipment and vessels in the field of fertilizers. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of catalysts for the fertilizer industry.

In the field of design engineering, technical procurement, supervision, construction and commissioning, the company has fully designed and executed the Namrup III project of HFCL. It was also associated with Vijaypur fertilizer project at Guna in Madhya Pradesh, implemented by National Fertilizers Limited and Aonla fertilizer project put up by IFFCO. Currently the company is associated with the implementation of fertilizers project being put up at Jagdishpur, Babrala, Gudepan and Shahjahanpur.

9.07 **Paradeep Phosphates Limited(PPL):** is implementing the Paradeep fertilizer project at Paradeep in Orissa envisaging a production of 7.21 lakh tonnes of Di-Ammonia Phosphate (DAP)

गई है, जिससे दो चरणों में 6.6 लाख मीट्रिक टन सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल और 2.25 लाख मीट्रिक टन फास्फोरिक अम्ल प्राप्त होगा ।

यह परियोजना नौरू सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश करके क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

9.08. **राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लिमिटेड (आर. सी.एफ. एल)** : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरक तथा कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसे मेथोनोल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम करती है । इस समय कम्पनी के चार चालू यूनिटें अर्थात् ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे-4, ट्राम्बे-5 और थाल हैं, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.20 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है।

9.09 **मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी थी, जिसमें भारत सरकार, नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में निगमित एमोको इंडिया की भागीदारी थी । एमोको इंडिया के शेयर आंशिक रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा खरीद लिए गए हैं । यह कम्पनी 1.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 1.12 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 की स्थापित क्षमता से यूरिया और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करती है। यह कंपनी 434 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक पुनर्निर्माण योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

9.10 **भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (इफको)** कम्पनी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में आवला में 696 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत से गैस पर आधारित एक नया उर्वरक (अमोनिया/यूरिया) संयंत्र चालू किया है । परियोजना में 1350 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाला एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और प्रत्येक 1100 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले दो यूरिया संयंत्र हैं । इस परियोजना ने अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1988 से वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है ।

इस कम्पनी के 4.88 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 2.60 लाख टन पी2ओ 5 की कुल स्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन चालू एकक गुजरात में कांडला और कलोल तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में फूलपुर हैं ।

9.11 **कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड:** कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात में हजीरा नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार के अमोनिया/यूरिया कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण सहकारी क्षेत्र में किया गया है । प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 6.68 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक की है ।

10. इसमें उर्वरकों के उठाने-धरने और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने की परियोजना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था शामिल है । ई. डी. के कार्यालय, उर्वरक विभाग का एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय उर्वरक उद्योग समन्वय समिति, एम. आई. एस. के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों के लिए अनुदान, उर्वरक उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादक पुरस्कार के लिए अनुदान और विचारित निर्यात लाभों, जो नई उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए खरीदे गए देशी उपस्करों के खरीददारों को उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं, के प्रति होने वाले भुगतान, जिसके संबंध में कोई बहुपक्षीय वित्तपोषण की व्यवस्था न होकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगी अनिवार्य पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है, के संबंध में आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.6 lakh tonnes of sulphuric acid and 2.25 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid in two phases.

This project is being implemented with equity participation by Governments of India and Nauru.

9.08 **Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd (RCFL):** is engaged in the production of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial products like methanol and ammonium nitrate, etc. At present, the Company has four operating units namely, Trombay, Trombay IV. Trombay V and Thal with a total installed capacity of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P205.

9.09 **Madras Fertilizers Limited(MFL):** was a joint sector company with participation of Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India incorporated at USA. The shares of AMOCO India have been purchased partly by Government of India and partly by the National Iranian Oil Company. The company is engaged in the manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers with an installed capacity of 1.76 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.12 lakh tonnes of P205. The company is implementing a revamping project at an estimated cost of Rs. 434 crores.

9.10 **Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.(IFFCO):** has commissioned a new gas based fertilizer (ammonia/urea) plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh with a capital cost of Rs. 696 crores. The project consists of an ammonia plant of 1350 tonnes per day capacity and two urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each. This Project has since gone into commercial production in August/September, 1988.

The Company has also three operating units at Kandla and Kalol in Gujarat and Phulpur in U.P. with a total installed capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.60 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

9.11 **Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO):** A large size ammonia/urea complex has been set up in the cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat by the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Based on natural gas, the project has an installed capacity of 6.68 lakh tonnes of nitrogan.

10. This includes plan provision for expenditure on the project for strengthening of fertilizers unloading, handling and transportation facilities. Non-plan provision for the Office of ED, Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee, an attached Office of the Department of Fertilizers, grant for studies in the field of MIS, grant for Productivity Award in the field of fertilizer industry and payments towards deemed export benefits which are extended to vendors of indigenous equipments purchased for new fertiliser projects, for which there is no multilateral financing but international competitive bidding procedure has been prescribed.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.7

नागर विमानन विभाग Department of Civil Aviation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.75	55.34	56.09	0.40	64.77	65.17	0.24	59.82	60.06
पूंजी	*Capital*		*28.25*	...	*28.25*	*9.37*	...	*9.37*	*11.73*	...	*11.73*
जोड़	**Total**		**29.00**	**55.34**	**84.34**	**9.77**	**64.77**	**74.54**	**11.97**	**59.82**	**71.79**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.26	2.26
नागर विमानन	**Civil Aviation**										
2. नागर विमानन का महानिदेशक	2. Director General of Civil Aviation	3053	0.25	8.13	8.38	0.23	8.54	8.77	0.23	8.40	8.63
		5053	6.75	...	6.75	6.75	...	6.75	7.02	...	7.02
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*8.13*	*15.13*	*6.98*	*8.54*	*15.52*	*7.25*	*8.40*	*15.65*
3. नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो	3. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	3053	0.42	5.11	5.53	0.09	4.48	4.57	...	4.73	4.73
		5053	1.00	...	1.00	0.62	...	0.62	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.42*	*5.11*	*6.53*	*0.71*	*4.48*	*5.19*	*1.00*	*4.73*	*5.73*
4. यात्री सेवा फीस और सुरक्षा उपायों के बदले भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	4. Payments to IAAI against Passenger Service Fee and security measures										
4.1 यात्री सेवा फीस के अधीन	4.1 Against Passenger service fee	3053	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00
4.2 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर सुरक्षा उपायों के लिए	4.2 For security measures at International Airports	3053	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*
5. एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा हज चार्टरों के प्रचालनों में हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	5. Reimbursement of losses incurred by A.I. & I.A. on operations of Haj Charters	3053	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.50	9.50
6 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने वाले विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	6. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel sold to International Airlines	3601	...	15.00	15.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investments in Public Enterprises	5053	10.90	...	10.90	1.75	...	1.75	3.71	...	3.71
		7053	9.60	...	9.60	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*20.50*	...	*20.50*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*3.71*	...	*3.71*
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	3053	0.08	0.60	0.68	0.08	0.30	0.38	0.01	0.55	0.56
		3601	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.55	0.55
जोड़		*Total*	*0.08*	*1.10*	*1.18*	*0.08*	*0.80*	*0.88*	*0.01*	*1.10*	*1.11*
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
9. रेलवे सुरक्षा आयुक्त	9. Commissioner of Railway Safety	3075	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.83	0.83
10. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर—सकल	10. Aid Materials & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	1.31	1.31	...	1.50	1.50	...	3.71	3.71
घटाइए—कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-1.31	-1.31	...	-1.50	-1.50	...	-3.71	-3.71
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Materials & Equipments - *Net*	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***29.00***	***55.34***	***84.34***	***9.77***	***64.77***	***74.54***	***11.97***	***59.82***	***71.79***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
7.01 एयर इंडिया	7.01 Air India	13053	...	399.50	399.50	...	660.49	660.49	...	740.50	740.50
702 इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	7.02 Indian Airlines	13053	...	193.57	193.57	...	196.84	196.84	...	418.97	418.97
7.03 वायुदूत	7.03 Vayudoot	13053	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	5.66	5.66
704 भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	7.04 International Airport Authority of India	13053	...	117.97	117.97	...	77.72	77.72	...	135.80	135.80
7.05 राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	7.05 National Airport Authority	13053	20.00	255.47	275.47	1.50	84.82	86.32	3.71	246.29	250.00
7.06 पवन हंस लि०	7.06 Pawan Hans Ltd	13053	...	25.57	25.57	...	8.34	8.34	...	28.28	28.28
7.07 इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	7.07 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	13053	...	15.00	15.00	...	1.64	1.64	...	4.98	4.98
जोड़	**Total**		**20.50**	**1007.08**	**1027.58**	**2.00**	**1029.85**	**1031.85**	**3.71**	**1580.48**	**1584.19**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय :-	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. नागर विमानन	1. Civil Aviation	13053	29.00	1007.08	1036.08	9.77	1029.85	1039.62	11.97	1580.48	1592.45

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1. इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2 और 3. **नागर विमानन महानिदेशक और नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो:**— इसमें नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो और उनके क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों तथा फील्ड कार्यालयों सहित नागर विमानन महानिदेशक की स्थापनाओं के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **यात्रा सेवा शुल्क और सुरक्षा उपायों की एवज में भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन, प्राधिकरण के लिए व्यवस्था:**—यह व्यवस्था भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर की गई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए और संग्रहित किए गए यात्री सेवा शुल्क की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी की गई है।

5. **एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हज चार्टरों के प्रचालनों में हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति:**—एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हज चार्टरों के प्रचालनों पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों को बेचे गये विमानन-टरवाइन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर की एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां:**—यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों और एयर इंडिया द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों में स्थित हवाईअड्डों पर विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन ढोने के लिए उन्हें बिक्री कर के भुगतान से छूट देने पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परित्यक्त राजस्व की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए है ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :—यह व्यवस्था बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए है ।

8. **अन्य व्यय** :—यह व्यवस्था कृषि विमानन निदेशालय के व्यय, यात्री सेवा फीस के बदले राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को अदायगी करने और सरकार के स्वामित्वाधीन उड्डयन क्लबों के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है।

9. **रेलवे सुरक्षा का आयोग** :—यह व्यवस्था रेलवे सुरक्षा से संबंधित आयोग और इसके अधीन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है, जो रेल यात्रा और परिचालन में सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों की देखभाल करता है । यह भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम और इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में विहित कतिपय सांविधिक क्रियाकलापों को भी निष्पादित करता है।

10. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर** :— ये अनुमान राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद स्थित नागरिक विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए उपस्करों के हिसाब को समायोजन के लिए पूरा करने के वास्ते हैं जिसके यू.एन.डी.पी. से प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry.

2 & 3. **Director General of Civil Aviatgion and Bureau of Civil Aviation Security:**—The provision is for expenditure on establishments of Director General of Civil Aviation including Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and their regional directorates and field offices.

4. **Provision to IAAI against Passenger and service fee and Security measures:**—The provision is for payments to International Airports Authority of India towards reimbursement of expenditure on security arrangements made by it at the international airports in India and also for compensating it for passenger service fees levied and collected by the Government.

5. **Reimbursement of Losses Incurred by AI & IA on operations of Haj Charters :**—The provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by Air India and Indian Airlines on operations of Haj Charters.

6. **Payments to State Governments in lieu of Sales Tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel sold to International Airlines :**—The provision is intended for compensating State Governments for the revenue foregone by them by exempting International Airlines including Air India from payments of sales tax on aviation turbine fuel lifted by them at the airports located in the State concerned.

7. **Investments in Public Enterprises :**—The provision is for budgetary support.

8. **Other expenditure :**—The provision is for expenditure of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation, payments to National Airports Authority in lieu of passenger service fees and grants to States for Government owned flying clubs.

9. **Commissioner of Railway Safety :**— The provision is for expenditure of the Commissioner of Railway Safety and offices under it, which deals with matters pertaining to safety in rail travel and operation. It also performs certain statutory functions specified in the Indian Railways Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

10. **Aid Material & Equipment :**—The estimates are for adjustments to be put through for accountal of equipment which is expected to be received from the UNDP for modernisation of the civil aviation training centre at Allahabad, under the National Airports Authority.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.8

पर्यटन विभाग Department of Tourism

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		63.44	14.47	77.91	57.04	15.40	72.44	62.54	15.35	77.89
पूंजी *Capital*		*16.56*	...	*16.56*	*22.03*	...	*22.03*	*22.66*	...	*22.66*
जोड़ Total		**80.00**	**14.47**	**94.47**	**79.07**	**15.40**	**94.47**	**85.20**	**15.35**	**100.55**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं **पर्यटन** 1. Secretariat-Economic Services **Tourism**	3451	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.18	0.18
2. महानिदेशक, पर्यटन -निदेशन तथा प्रशासन 2. Director General Tourism - Direction & Administration	3452	1.00	5.13	6.13	1.22	5.86	7.08	1.00	5.73	6.73
3. पर्यटक सूचना और प्रचार *3. Tourist Information & Publicity*										
3.01 प्रत्यक्ष व्यय 3.01. Direct Expenditure	3452	5.10	0.15	5.25	5.68	0.10	5.78	5.90	0.15	6.05
3.02 एअर इंडिया को अदायगी 3.02. Payment to Air India	3452	35.00	5.37	40.37	40.00	5.98	45.98	42.50	6.00	48.50
जोड़	*Total*	*40.10*	*5.52*	*45.62*	*45.68*	*6.08*	*51.76*	*48.40*	*6.15*	*54.55*
4. पर्यटक -आधारभूत सामग्री 4. Tourist Infrastructure	3452	6.70	...	6.70	1.75	...	1.75	1.40	...	1.40
	5452	9.05	...	9.05	13.07	...	13.07	12.20	...	12.20
जोड़	*Total*	*15.75*	...	*15.75*	*14.82*	...	*14.82*	*13.60*	...	*13.60*
5. प्रशिक्षण 5. Training	3452	3.49	3.40	6.89	4.67	3.00	7.67	6.99	3.00	9.99
	7452	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़	*Total*	*3.55*	*3.40*	*6.95*	*4.73*	*3.00*	*7.73*	*7.05*	*3.00*	*10.05*
6. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन 6. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by India Tourism Development Corporation	3452	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.73	...	8.73
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund	3452	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.73	...	-8.73
निवल *Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. अन्य व्यय 7. Other expenditure	3452	12.15	0.25	12.40	3.72	0.29	4.01	4.75	0.29	5.04
	5452	3.45	...	3.45	3.90	...	3.90	5.40	...	5.40
जोड़	*Total*	*15.60*	*0.25*	*15.85*	*7.62*	*0.29*	*7.91*	*10.15*	*0.29*	*10.44*
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश- 8. Investment in Public Enterprises	5452	2.50	...	2.50	3.50	...	3.50	2.50	...	2.50
	7452	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़	*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*
जोड़- पर्यटन Total-Tourism		**80.00**	**14.30**	**94.30**	**79.07**	**15.23**	**94.30**	**85.20**	**15.17**	**100.37**
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		80.00	14.47	94.47	79.07	15.40	94.47	85.20	15.35	100.55

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम 8.01 India Tourism Development Corporation	13452	4.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	7.00
जोड़	*Total*	*4.00*	*1.00*	*5.00*	*5.00*	*1.00*	*6.00*	*5.00*	*2.00*	*7.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:- C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं - पर्यटन 1. General Economic Services - Tourism	13452	80.00	1.00	81.00	79.07	1.00	80.07	85.20	2.00	87.20

1. इसमें पर्यटन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटन महानिदेशालय के मुख्यालय की स्थापना के व्यय के लिए और इसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्य कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है । इनकी मुख्य गतिविधियों में पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ सैलानियों के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करना, यात्रा व्यवसाय से संबद्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं, जैसे कि होटलों, यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, वन्यजीवन विषयक उपस्कर प्रदाताओं, मार्गदर्शकों आदि जैसे माध्यमों का विनियमन करना है।

3. भारत की छवि, इलेक्ट्रानिकी माध्यम तथा छपाई माध्यम दोनों ही प्रकार के विज्ञापन अभियानों, पर्यटक साहित्य, चलचित्रों तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । चयनात्मक आधार पर आधारभूत पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने, घरेलू पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने तथा प्रदर्शनियों तथा महोत्सवों में बाकायदा भाग लेने के नियमित कार्यक्रमों, भारत संध्याओं/गोष्ठियों, विशेष रुचि की यात्राओं, चार्टर्ड उड़ानों, अवकाश तथा फुरसत के समय की यात्राओं आदि में शामिल होने की कार्रवाइयों और पुस्तिकाओं, चलचित्रों तथा फोटोग्राफ आदि जैसी प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्यों जैसे समुद्रपारीय प्रचार कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाएगा । इस योजना के अधीन विदेशों में जो प्रचार कार्यक्रम

1. Provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Tourism.

2. The provision is for expenditure of headquarters establishment of the Directorate General of Tourism and the regional and other offices under it. Their main activities relate to dissemination of tourist information, development of tourist infrastructural facilities, regulation of various segments of travel trade such as hotels, travel agents, wildlife outfitters, guides etc.

3. India's image is projected through advertisement campaigns,both in the electronic media and print media tourist literature, films, cultural presentations, etc. The emphasis will be on the development of infrastructural facilities on a selective basis, promotion of domestic tourism and on overseas publicity programmes like participation in fairs and festivals, India evenings/ seminars, special interest tours, charter flights, holiday and leisure tours, etc. and production of publicity materials like brochures, films, photographs, etc. The publicity programme abroad is done in close

सम्पन्न किया जाता है, वह एयर इंडिया के साथ निकट सहयोग करके किया जाता है। एयर इंडिया को किए जाने वाले भुगतान की व्यवस्था में व्यय में सरकार का भाग शामिल है जो एयर इंडिया के साथ संयुक्त रूप से 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपए तक वहन किया जाता है।

4. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटक केन्द्रों का एकीकृत विकास, पर्यटक बंगलों का निर्माण, गुल्मर्ग शरतकालीन खेल परियोजना जैसी सैरगाह विकास, बौद्ध केन्द्रों, यात्री निवासों, वन लॉजो, चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर मार्ग सुविधाओं तथा पर्यटक परिवहन पर व्यय से संबंधित है।

5. इसमें होटल प्रबंध, आहार प्रदान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार संस्थानों और आहार व्यवस्थापक संस्थानों के लिए होटल और आहार-प्रदाता संस्थानो में प्रबंधकीय, आहार-प्रदाता तथा पाक-विज्ञान स्तरों पर जन शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें पर्यटन विकास पर पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंध संस्थान को दिया जाने वाला सहायता-अनुदान भी शामिल है।

6.. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वियन के लिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया है तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि में से पूरा किया जाएगा।

7. इस व्यवस्था में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को इसके द्वारा होटल निर्माण, विपणन अनुसंधान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा देशीय पर्यटन के विकास के लिए सहायताओ जैसे अन्य कार्यक्रम, होटल निर्माण पर व्यय, तंबू आवास, पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्रों, तटीय पर्यटन तथा ताजमहल, लाल किला, सारनाथ, बोध गया के चारों ओर पर्यावरणीय सुधार आदि के लिए दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता का भुगतान शामिल है।

8. यह व्यवस्था भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के आयोजना परिव्यय को बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है।

cooperation with the Air India. The provision for payment to Air-India includes share of Government of the expenditure which is jointly borne with Air-India to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs only.

4.The provision relates to expenditure on integrated development of tourist centres, construction of tourist bungalows, resort development like Gulmarg Winter Sports Project, Buddhist centres, yatri niwas, forest lodges, wayside amenities and tourist transport at selected centres.

5. Provision has been made for grants-in-aid to the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and the Foodcrafts Institutes for meeting the manpower requirements at management, catering and crafts levels in hotel and catering establishments. This also includes grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management for conducting courses on tourism development.

6. The provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement scheme by India Tourism Development Corporation and would be met from the National Renewal Fund.

7. The provision covers payment of interest subsidy to Industrial Financial Corporation of India on loans advanced by it for construction of hotels, market research and other programmes like assistance for development of international and domestic tourism, expenditure on construction of hotels, tented accommodation, tourist reception centres, beach tourism and environmental improvement in and around Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Sarnath, Bodhgaya, etc.

8. The provision represents budgetary support to the Plan outlay of India Tourism Development Corporation.

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.9
नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		6.55	3.95	10.50	10.55	3.95	14.50	9.43	4.07	13.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.45*	...	*3.45*	*8.45*	...	*8.45*	*6.57*	...	*6.57*
जोड़	**Total**		**10.00**	**3.95**	**13.95**	**19.00**	**3.95**	**22.95**	**16.00**	**4.07**	**20.07**
1. सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.89	1.89	...	1.89	1.89	...	1.96	1.96
नागरिक पूर्ति	**Civil Supplies**										
2. अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	2. Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes										
2.01 शहरी	2.01 Urban	3456	0.33	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.33	0.14	...	0.14
		5475	0.91	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.91	0.48	...	0.48
		7475	0.16	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.16	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*	*0.70*	...	*0.70*
3. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं	3. Other Schemes of Civil Supplies	3456	1.25	0.33	1.58	1.25	0.33	1.58	1.20	0.36	1.56
		3475	0.13	1.11	1.24	0.13	1.11	1.24	0.20	1.15	1.35
		3601	1.89	...	1.89	5.89	...	5.89	5.31	...	5.31
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.18	...	0.18
		5475	0.37	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.37	0.70	...	0.70
		7601	1.88	...	1.88	6.88	...	6.88	5.31	...	5.31
		7602	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.77*	*1.44*	*7.21*	*14.77*	*1.44*	*16.21*	*12.90*	*1.51*	*14.41*
जोड़-नागरिक पूर्ति	**Total-Civil Supplies**		**7.17**	**1.44**	**8.61**	**16.17**	**1.44**	**17.61**	**13.60**	**1.51**	**15.11**
4. उपभोक्ता कल्याण निधि के अधीन परियोजनाएं	4. Projects under the Consumer Welfare Fund	3456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
घटाइए-उपभोक्ता कल्याण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct amount met from Consumer Welfare Fund	3456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-2.00	-2.00
निवल		Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	5. Food,Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.63	0.58	1.21	0.63	0.58	1.21	0.20	0.58	0.78
उद्योग	**Industries**										
6. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	6. Consumer Industries	2852	2.20	0.04	2.24	2.20	0.04	2.24	2.20	0.02	2.22
7. हिन्दुस्तान वनास्पति तेल निगम द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन	7. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by Hindustan Vegetable Oil Coporation	3456	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	...	14.00
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct Amount met from National Renewal Fund	3456	...	...	...	...	...	...	-14.00	...	-14.00
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***10.00***	***3.95***	***13.95***	***19.00***	***3.95***	***22.95***	***16.00***	***4.07***	***20.07***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay *	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. खाद्य,भण्डार और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	0.63	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.63	0.20	...	0.20
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20
3. नागरिक पूर्ति	3. Civil Supplies	13456	7.17	...	7.17	16.17	...	16.17	13.60	...	13.60
जोड़	**Total**		**10.00**	**...**	**10.00**	**19.00**	**...**	**19.00**	**16.00**	**...**	**16.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं** :- इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ, सुपर बाजारों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

3. **नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसमें उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के उपाय, सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आसूचना, प्रवर्तन और जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित योजना, माप-तोल का विनियमन, वायदा बाजारों का विनियमन और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services**:- Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Civil Supplies.

2. **Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes** - This provides for investment in and loans to National Cooperative Consumers Federation, Super Bazars.

3. **Other Schemes of Civil Supplies** - This includes provision for Measures for Consumer Protection, scheme relating to Intelligence, Enforcement and Man Power training for Public Distribution System, Regulation of Weights and Measures, Regulation of Forward Markets

सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली और राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के लिए मोबाइल वैन खरीदने हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ।

4. **उपभोक्ता कल्याण निधि के अंतर्गत परियोजना** : इसके अंतर्गत उपभोक्ता अनुमान और उपभोक्ता संरक्षण पर व्यय शामिल है और यह उत्पाद शुल्क वापसी राशि से उपभोक्ता कल्याण निधि में जमा से पूरा किया जाता है ।

5. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार** :- इसमें वनास्पति, वनास्पति तेलों और वसा निदेशालय तथा 'तेलहन और तेलों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम' के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **उपभोक्ता उद्योग** :- इसमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. **स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यान्ववन** :हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पति तेल निगम द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया है तथा इसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि में से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

and assistance to States/U.Ts and State Civil Supplies Corporation. Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for the P.D.S. and for the State Civil Supplies Corporation in the form of 50% grant.

4. **Projects under Consumer Welfare Fund :** This includes expenditure on Consumer Protection & Consumer Conciousness and is met from Consumer Welfare Fund credited from Excise refunds.

5. **Food, Storage and Warehousing** - This includes provision for Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and fats and 'Research and Development Programme in Oil Seeds and Oils'.

6. **Consumer Industries** - This includes provision for the Bureau of Indian Standards.

7. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme :** The provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement scheme by Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation and would be met from the National Renewal Fund.

कोयला मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COAL

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.10

कोयला मंत्रालय Ministry of Coal

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		23.00	146.97	169.97	23.00	146.97	169.97	17.00	156.00	173.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		*705.00*	...	*705.00*	*705.00*	...	*705.00*	*751.20*	...	*751.20*
जोड़	**Total**		**728.00**	**146.97**	**874.97**	**728.00**	**146.97**	**874.97**	**768.20**	**156.00**	**924.20**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.98	1.98	...	1.98	1.98	...	2.05	2.05
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour and Employment***										
कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण	**Coal Mines Labour Welfare**										
2. कोयला खान श्रमिकों की परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान	2. Contribution to the Family pension cum Life Assurance Fund for Coal Mines workers	2230	...	24.00	24.00	...	24.00	24.00	...	25.00	25.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Coal and Lignite**										
3. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा	3. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	2803	...	33.57	33.57	...	40.00	40.00	...	38.20	38.20
4. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास	4. Development of Roads in Coal field areas	2803	...	23.80	23.80	...	17.37	17.37	...	27.00	27.00
5. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	5. Science and Technology Programme	2803	9.92	...	9.92	9.92	...	9.92	7.91	...	7.91
6. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता:	*6. Interest Subsidy :*										
6.01. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	6.01 Coal India Ltd.	2803	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08
7. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	7. Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail cum Sea Route	2803	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.22	0.22
8. क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण	8. Regional Exploration	2803	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	4.00	...	4.00
9. पर्यावरणीय उपाय और उप-नियंत्रण	9. Environmental Measures & Sub-control	2803	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
10. यू. के. अनुदान के अंतर्गत फालतू पुर्जों के बीमा के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सहायता	10. Assistance to CIL for import of insurance spares under UK grant	2803	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenditure	2803	0.08	1.32	1.40	0.08	1.38	1.46	0.09	1.45	1.54
जोड़ - कोयला और लिग्नाइट	**Total - Coal and Lignite**		**23.00**	**120.99**	**143.99**	**23.00**	**120.99**	**143.99**	**17.00**	**128.95**	**145.95**
12. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	12. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	105.00	...	105.00	95.00	...	95.00	58.00	...	58.00
		4803	193.00	...	193.00	203.00	...	203.00	142.20	...	142.20
		6803	407.00	...	407.00	407.00	...	407.00	551.00	...	551.00
जोड़		*Total*	*705.00*	...	*705.00*	*705.00*	...	*705.00*	*751.20*	...	*751.20*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***728.00***	***146.97***	***874.97***	***728.00***	***146.97***	***874.97***	***768.20***	***156.00***	***924.20***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01. नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड	12.01 Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	12801	105.00	173.00	278.00	95.00	167.00	262.00	58.00	175.00	233.00
		12803	30.00	93.00	123.00	40.00	77.00	117.00	46.20	115.80	162.00
जोड़		*Total*	*135.00*	*266.00*	*401.00*	*135.00*	*244.00*	*379.00*	*104.20*	*290.80*	*395.00*
12.02. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड	12.02 Coal India Ltd.	12803	370.00	1480.00	1850.00	370.00	1390.00	1760.00	337.00	1564.00	1901.00
11.03. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि.	12.03 Singarani Collieries Co. Ltd.	12803	200.00	209.00	409.00	200.00	209.00	409.00	310.00	332.00	642.00
जोड़	**Total**		**705.00**	**1955.00**	**2660.00**	**705.00**	**1843.00**	**2548.00**	**751.20**	**2186.80**	**2938.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	105.00	173.00	278.00	95.00	167.00	262.00	58.00	175.00	233.00
2. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2. Coal and Lignite	12803	623.00	1782.00	2405.00	633.00	1676.00	2309.00	710.20	2011.80	2722.00
जोड़	**Total**		**728.00**	**1955.00**	**2683.00**	**728.00**	**1843.00**	**2571.00**	**768.20**	**2186.80**	**2955.00**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें कोयला मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान और कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना :** कोयला खनिक परिवार पेंशन योजना पहली मार्च, 1971 से लागू की गई । इस प्रयोजन के लिए धनराशियां, कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि और कोयला खनिकों की भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता के अंशदानों, जिनमें योजना के सदस्यों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1-2/3 प्रतिशत की दर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान जोड़े जाते हैं, से प्राप्त होती हैं । योजना के प्रशासन की लागत भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है । कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Coal.

2. **Contribution to the Family Pension- cum- Life Assurance Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Coal Miners :** The Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme came into force on 1st March, 1971. The funds for the purpose are found by diverting a portion equal to 1-1/6% of total emoluments from the employees and employers' contributions to the Coal Mines Provident Fund to which is added the Central Government's Contribution at the rate of 1.2/3% of the total emoluments of the members of the Scheme. The cost of administration of the scheme is also borne by the Central Government. Provision is also made for the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme for coal miners.

3. **कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा :** इसमें रेत भराई और संरक्षण के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था कोयला खान (संरक्षण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन गैर-कोकिंग कोयले पर 3.50 रुपए प्रतिटन और कोकिंग कोयले पर 4.25 रुपए प्रतिटन की दर से एकत्र कोयला-उपकर (उत्पाद-शुल्क) लगाकर की जाती है।

4. **कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास :** इसमें कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अनुसंधान योजनाओं और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से प्रचालित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.01 **कोल इण्डिया लि० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसमें 31.3.1981 तक स्वीकृत आयोजना-भिन्न उधारों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि० को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **रेल-व-समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता :** यह योजना इस समय लागू नहीं है । यह व्यवस्था, सम्भावित दावों के लिए की गई है, जो इस योजना के अधीन उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं ।

8. **क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण :** इसमें आंठवी योजना और नौवी योजना के दौरान कोयले की मांग में होने वाली पर्याप्त वृद्धि को देखते हुए कोयले के क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण की गति को तेज करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **पर्यावरणीय उपाय और अवतलन नियंत्रण:** कोयला खानों के क्षेत्रों में भूमि सुधार और जीविका नियंत्रण सहित पर्यावरण संरक्षण पूरा करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

10. **कोल इंडिया लि. को यूनाइटेड किंगडम अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिए सहायता :** यह व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है ताकि कोल इंडिया लि., यूनाइटेड किंगडम मूल के कोयला खान उपस्करों के पूर्ण समुपयोजन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम सरकार से मिले अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पूर्जों का आयात कर सके।

11. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें कोयला नियंत्रक के कार्यालय, भुगतान आयुक्त के लिए और एन.सी.डी.सी. की स्थापना से पूर्व खानों के लेनदेनों के संबंध में कोल इंडिया लि. को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :***

12.01 **नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि. :** नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत लिग्नाइट का खनन, विद्युत उत्पादन और लिग्नाइट को धूम्ररहित ईंधन में परिवर्तित करने और यूरिया का उत्पादन करने का कार्य शामिल है । एनएल.सी.लि. का परिव्यय 104.20 करोड़ रुपए है (46.20 करोड़ रुपए कोयला क्षेत्र के लिए और 58.00 करोड़ रुपए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए) जिस में से 58.00 करोड़ रुपए इक्विटी के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा।

क्रियान्वयन के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत और उनके पूरे होने की निर्धारित तिथियां इस प्रकार हैं :

3. **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines :** Includes provision for the various stowing and conservation measures. Funds for the purpose are found from the cess (excise duty) on coal at Rs.3.50 per tonne on non-coking coal and Rs.4.25 per tonne on coking coal under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act 1974.

4. **Development of roads in Coal field areas :** Provision is for development of roads in Coal fields areas.

5. **Science and Technology Programme :** Includes provision for research schemes of Science and Technology and for schemes operated with U.N.D.P. assistance.

6. 01 **Interest subsidy to Coal India Ltd. :** Provision is for subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 31.3.1981.

7. **Subsidy for transport of coal by rail- cum- sea route:** This scheme is not in operation now. Provision is for likely arrear claims that may arise under this Scheme.

8. **Regional Explorations :** Provision is for stepping up the pace of regional exploration of Coal with a view to meeting the sizeable increase in the demand for coal during 8th Plan & 9th Plan.

9. **Environmental measures and subsidence Control:** Provision is for carrying out environment protection measures including land reclamation and subsistence control in the coalfield areas.

10. **Assistance to Coal India Ltd. for import of spares under UK Grant :** The provision is to enable Coal India Limited to import spares under a grant from the UK Government to facilitate fuller utilisation of coal mining equipment of UK origin.

11. **Other Expenditure :** These include provisions for Coal Controller's Office, Commissioner of payments and payment to Coal India Ltd. on account of transactions of collieries prior to formation of National Coal Development Corporation.

12. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:***

12.01 **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) :** The activities of NLC cover the mining of lignite, generation of electricity, conversion of lignite into smokeless fuel and manufacture of urea. The outlay for NLC Ltd. is Rs. 104.20 crores (Rs.46.20 crores for coal secor and Rs.58.00 crores for power sector) of which Rs.58.00 crores will be met by Budgetary Support in the form of equity.

Important projects under implementation, their sanctioned cost and the target dates of completion are given below :

क्रम.संख्या Sl.No.	परियोजनाओं का नाम Name of Projects	क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत Sanctioned cost (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion: As per last year demand for grant पिछले वर्ष की अनुदान मांगों के अनुसार	As now modified अब यथा संशोधित
1. द्वितीय खान चरण- II	Second Mine - Stage II	लिग्नाइट का 10.5 मी.टन (4.7 मि.टन से 10.5 मि.टन) 10.5M.T of Lig. (from 4.7MT to 10.5MT)	1065.40	December, दिसम्बर, 1991	December, दिसम्बर, 1991- वास्तविक Actual
2. द्वितीय तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र चरण - II	Second TPS - Stage II	4x210 मेगावाट 4x210 M.W	1016.80	यूनिट Unit-IV-3/91 यूनिट Unit-V - 12/91 यूनिट Unit-VI- 11/92 यूनिट Unit-VII - 3/93	3/91- वास्तविक Actual 12/91-वास्तविक Actual 10/92- वास्तविक Actual 6/93- प्रत्याशित Anticipated
3. 400 किलोवाट प्रणाली चरण - II	400KV line Stage II	टी पी एस - II द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन का निष्पादन Evacuation of power Generation from TPS-II	367.74	मार्च,92/जून,92/दिसम्बर,92 March 92/June 92/Dec., 92	दिसम्बर,92/ दिसम्बर,92/मार्च,93 Dec.,92/Dec.,92/March 93
4. फ्लोट मशीन	Float Machine	दोनों खानों में लिग्नाइट का 1 मी.टन 1 MT of Lignite in both Mines	77.37	एल ओ आई के निर्गम की तारीख से 24 महीने 24 months from date of LOI	एल ओ आई के निर्गम की तारीख से 36 महीने 36 months from date of LOI
5. राजस्थान में खान	Mine at Rajathan	लिग्नाइट का 1.7 मी.टन 1.7 MT of lignite	242.31	5/95	बारसिंजर में खान और तापीय विद्युत स्टेशन को निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपे जाने का प्रस्ताव है। The Mine and TPS at Barsingsar are proposed to be offloaded to Private Sector.
6. राजस्थान में विद्युत केन्द्र	Power Station at Rajathan	2 x 120 मेगावाट 2 x 120 MW	585.73	12/95 & 6/96	- वही- - do-
7. खान I विस्तार	Mine I Expansion	खनन क्षमता को लिग्नाइट के 10.5मी.टन प्रतिवर्ष बढाने के लिए To increase the mining capacity 10.5MT of lignite per annum.	1336.93	—	10/97

क्रम.संख्या Sl.No.	परियोजनाओं का नाम Name of Projects	क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत Sanctioned cost (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion: As per last year demand for grant पिछले वर्ष की अनुदान मांगों के अनुसार	As now modified अब यथा संशोधित
8. तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र I का समय विस्तार	Life Extension of TPS I	तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र के सेवा काल को 15 वर्ष तक बढ़ाने के लिए To extend the service life of the TPS by 15 years.	315.23		96-97
9. शून्य यूनिट	Zero Unit	1 x 210 मेगावाट 1 x 210 MW	397.26	एल ओ आई के निर्गम की तारीख से 48 महीने 48 months from the date of LOI.	परियोजना निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपी जा रही है। Project being offloaded to Private Sector.

12.02 **कोल इण्डिया लि.** - कोल इण्डिया लि. कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण., कोयला संसाधनों के संरक्षण, नई कोयला खानों के आयोजन और विकास तथा कोयले संबंधी अनुसंधान का समन्वय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

12.02 **Coal India Ltd. :** Coal India Ltd. is responsible for the production and distribution of coal, conservation of coal resources, planning and development of new coal mines and the coordination of research on coal. Details of major projects under implementation are given below:-

क्रम. संख्या Sl.No.	कं. के नाम Names of Cos.	परियोजना का नाम	Name of Project	निर्धारित क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन में) Target capacity (in M.T.)	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए) Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	अब प्रत्याशित लागत (करोड़ रुपए में) Now anticipated cost (Rs. in crores)	पूरा करने का लक्ष्य वर्ष Year of completion now Anticipated
1.	ई.सी.एल ECL	झांजरा यू.जी	Jhanjra U.G	3.50	184.55	641.49	6/97
2.	ई.सी.एल ECL	राजमहल ओ.सी.पी	Rajmahal OCP	10.50	562.70	981.80	3/95
3.	ई.सी.एल ECL	सोनपुर-बजारी ओ.सी.पी	Sonepur-Bazari OCP	3.00	192.96	454.00	3/96
4.	ई.सी.एल ECL	कोटाडिह ओ.सी, यू.जी	Kottadih OC & U.G.	2.48	267.52	...	3/98
5.	ई.सी.एल ECL	जामवाद ओ.सी.पी	Jambad OCP	1.70	210.55	...	3/98
6.	ई.सी.एल ECL	सतग्राम, यू.जी	Satgram UG	1.20	148.26	...	3/95
7.	ई.सी.एल ECL	बकुलिया यू.जी	Bakulia U.G.	0.96	104.66	...	3/2000
8.	बी.सी.सी.एल BCCL	पुटकी बलिहारी यू.जी.	Pootkee Balihari (UG)	3.00	199.87	237.64	3/95
9.	बी.सी.सी.एल BCCL	खण्ड- II ओ.सी.पी	Block II OCP	2.50	174.25	...	3/93
10.	सी.सी.एल CCL	पिपारवार ओ.सी.	Piparwar O.C.	6.50	542.43	...	6/95
11.	एन.सी.एल NCL	दुधीचुआ विस्तार ओ..सी.	Dudhichua EXPN. OC	10.00	863.93	...	3/98
12.	एन.सी.एल NCL	अमलोरी ओ.सी.	Amlori O.C	4.00	527.11	...	3/93
13.	एन.सी.एल NCL	खडिया ओ.सी.	Khadia O.C(RCE)	4.00	588.75	...	3/96
14.	एन.सी.एल NCL	निगाही ओं.सी	Nigahi O.C	4.20	462.39	597.93	11/94
15.	एन.सी.एल NCL	ककरी ओ.सी.	Kakri O.C. (RCE)	2.50	137.80	...	3/93
16.	एन.सी.एल NCL	उकनी ओ.सी.	Ukni O.C.	1.10	100.37	...	3/99
17.	एम.सी.एल MCL	लिगंराज ओ.सी.पी.	Lingaraj OCP	5.00	229.84	...	3/98
18.	एम.सी.एल MCL	अनन्त ओ.सी.पी.	Ananta OCP	4.00	156.49	...	3/95
19.	एम.सी.एल MCL	कलिंग ओ.सी.पी.	Kalinga OCP	8.00	485.77	...	3/2000
20.	एम.सी.एल MCL	समलेश्वरी ओ.सी	Samleswari OC	3.00	126.85	...	3/96
21.	एम.सी.एल MCL	लखनपुर ओ.सी	Lakhanpur OC	5.00	221.51	...	3/97

कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 1901.00 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से बजट समर्थन 337.00 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

The plan outlay for CIL is Rs.1901.00 crores out of which Budgetary support is Rs. 337.00 crores.

337.00 करोड़ रुपये के कुल बजट समर्थन ऋण के रूप में होगें।

Total budgetary support of Rs. 337.00 crores, will be as loan.

12.03 **सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज क. लि.(एस.सी.सी.एल)**: इसमें सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. की इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश हेतु और उसे उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का संयुक्त उपक्रम है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिक हिस्सा है । यह कंपनी आंध्रप्रदेश में सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध करती है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही पांच प्रमुख परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं-

12.03. **Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)** : Provision for equity investment and loan to Singareni Collieries has been made here. S.C.C.L. is a joint venture of the Government of A.P. and the Central Government with majority share holding with the State Government. The Company manages all coal mines in A.P. The five major projects under implemeatation are :-

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम	Name of Project	स्वीकृत परिव्यय Sanctioned Outlay (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in Crores)	उत्पादन का लक्ष्य Targetted Production (मी. टन M. Tonnes)	निष्पत्ति का प्रत्याशित वर्ष Anticipated year of completion
1.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सीपी-II (आर.सी.ई)	Ramagundem OCP-II (RCE)	554.22	2.00	1994-95
2.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सीपी - III	Ramagundam OCP - III	256.94	2.75	1994-95
3.	गोलेटी (लोंगवाल)	Goleti (Longwal)	102.07	0.76	1998-99
4.	गोदावरी खानी 10 क	Godavari Khani - 10 A	122.71	0.77	1994-95
5.	गोदावरी खानी 11 क	Godavari Khani - 11 A	156.00	1.75	1992-93

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.11

वाणिज्य विभाग Department of Commerce

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		55.02	589.57	644.59	55.02	990.95	1045.97	90.09	603.46	693.55
पूंजी	*Capital*		*21.98*	*250.00*	*271.98*	*21.98*	*518.00*	*539.98*	*41.91*	...	*41.91*
जोड़	**Total**		**77.00**	**839.57**	**916.57**	**77.00**	**1508.95**	**1585.95**	**132.00**	**603.46**	**735.46**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	6.20	6.20	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.40	6.40
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**										
2. व्यापार आयुक्त	2. Trade Commissioners	3453	...	15.49	15.49	...	16.49	16.49	...	16.00	16.00
3. विदेशी व्यापार महानिदेशालय	3. Director General Foreign Trade	3453	...	13.94	13.94	...	14.08	14.08	...	12.00	12.00
4. शत्रु की सम्पत्ति के अभिरक्षक	4. Custodian of Enemy Property	3453	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	0.51	0.51
5. भारत व्यापार संवर्धन संगठन	5. India Trade Promotion Organisation	3453	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	16.00	16.00
6. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	*6. Assistance for Export Promotion and market Development*										
6.01 उत्पाद संवर्धन और वस्तु विकास	6.01 Product Promotion and Commodity Development	3453	...	300.00	300.00	...	839.50	839.50	...	400.00	400.00
6.02 निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास संगठन को सहायता अनुदान	6.02 Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation	3453	...	27.00	27.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	16.00	16.00
6.03 निर्यात ऋण विकास	6.03 Export Credit Development	3453	...	153.00	153.00	...	25.50	25.50	...	84.00	84.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*480.00*	*480.00*	...	*880.00*	*880.00*	...	*500.00*	*500.00*
7. मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रक्रमण क्षेत्रों का विकास	*7. Development of Free Trade/ Export Processing Zones:*										
7.01 काण्डला	7.01 Kandla	3453	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.16	1.16
		5453	1.00	...	1.00	0.70	...	0.70	2.00	...	2.00
7.02 इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	7.02 Electronics	3453	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	1.80
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	4.50	...	4.50
7.03 फाल्टा	7.03 Falta	3453	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.39	0.39	...	0.42	0.42
		5453	0.37	...	0.37	0.17	...	0.17	2.00	...	2.00
7.04 मद्रास	7.04 Madras	3453	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.77	0.77
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.25	...	2.25	7.00	...	7.00
7.05 कोचीन	7.05 Cochin	3453	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.44	0.44
		5453	2.32	...	2.32	2.07	...	2.07	7.00	...	7.00
7.06 नोएडा	7.06 NOIDA	3453	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.65	0.65
		5453	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	4.50	...	4.50
7.07 विशाखापत्तनम	7.07 Visakhapatnam	3453	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.24	...	0.24
		5453	1.29	...	1.29	2.29	...	2.29	4.75	...	4.75
7.08 मुक्त पत्तन की स्थापना	7.08 Establishment of Free Port	5453	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
7.09 निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्रों में रत्न और जेवरात	7.09 Gem. & Jewellery E.P.Z.	3453	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*12.10*	*5.11*	*17.21*	*12.10*	*5.11*	*17.21*	*32.00*	*5.26*	*37.26*
8. ए.पी.ई.डी.ए.	8. A.P.E.D.A.	3453	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	6.23	...	6.23
9. एम.पी.ई.डी.ए.	9. M.P.E.D.A.	3453	14.25	2.20	16.45	14.25	2.20	16.45	10.00	2.50	12.50
10. व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी	10. Payment to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payment agreements :										
10.01 तकनीकी ऋण अदायगियां	10.01 Technical Credits Payments	7605							...	222.70	222.70
घटाइए-उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	Less Recoveries in the same year	7605							...	-222.70	-222.70
निवल	*Net*	7605	...	*250.00*	*250.00*	...	*518.00*	*518.00*	...	...	...
10.02 अन्य अदायगियां	10.02 Other payments	3453	...	1.00	1.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*251.00*	*251.00*	...	*523.00*	*523.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*
11. वस्तुओं के निर्यात/आयात के लिए हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	11. Reimbursements of losses for Export/Import of Commodities	3453	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.00	4.00
12. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं	*12. Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*										
12.01 डी.जी.सी.आई.एस.	12.01 D.G.C.I.S.	3453	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.14	3.14
12.02 निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद/अभिकरण	12.02 Export Inspection Council/Agency	3453	0.50	0.59	1.09	0.50	0.56	1.06	...	0.58	0.58
12.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को अंशदान	12.03 Contributions to International Organisations	3453	...	3.67	3.67	...	4.11	4.11	...	4.00	4.00
12.04 विदेश जाने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.04 Delegations going abroad	3453	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.10	0.10
12.05 विदेशों से आने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.05 Delegations from abroad	3453	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.06 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन	12.06 International Conferences	3453	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
12.07 धातु और खनिज व्यापार निगम को पारादीप पत्तन के जनसम्पर्क निदेशक के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति	12.07 Reimbursement to MMTC for preparation of DPR for Development of Paradeep Port	3453	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.01	0.01
12.08 आई.आई.पी. को भुगतान	12.08 Payment to I.I.P.	3453	1.30	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.30	3.77	...	3.77
12.09 विभागीय कैन्टीन	12.09 Departmental Canteens	3453	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
12.10 निर्यातोन्मुख विकास केन्द्र	12.10 Export Oriented Growth Centres	3453	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.80*	*7.56*	*9.36*	*1.80*	*8.00*	*9.80*	*13.77*	*8.00*	*21.77*
जोड़- विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Total-Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**		**30.05**	**801.50**	**831.55**	**30.05**	**1470.08**	**1500.13**	**62.00**	**565.27**	**627.27**
बागान	***Plantations***										
13. **वस्तु बोर्ड**	13. Commodity Boards										
13.01 चाय बोर्ड	13.01 Tea Board	2407	3.80	15.00	18.80	3.80	15.00	18.80	3.95	14.00	17.95
		6407	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	6.05	...	6.05
जोड़		*Total*	*9.30*	*15.00*	*24.30*	*9.30*	*15.00*	*24.30*	*10.00*	*14.00*	*24.00*
13.02 रबड़ बोर्ड	13.02 Rubber Board	2407	23.35	7.30	30.65	23.35	7.30	30.65	42.38	7.60	49.98
13.03 काफी बोर्ड	13.03 Coffee Board	2407	3.80	5.20	9.00	3.80	5.20	9.00	5.90	5.40	11.30
		6407	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	4.10	...	4.10
जोड़		*Total*	*8.30*	*5.20*	*13.50*	*8.30*	*5.20*	*13.50*	*10.00*	*5.40*	*15.40*
13.04 मसाला बोर्ड	13.04 Spices Board	2407	5.50	2.30	7.80	5.50	2.30	7.80	7.45	2.00	9.45
जोड़ - वस्तु बोर्ड	**Total-Commodity Boards**		**46.45**	**29.80**	**76.25**	**46.45**	**29.80**	**76.25**	**69.83**	**29.00**	**98.83**
14. बागवानी की अन्य योजनाएं	14. Other Scheme of Plantations										
14.01 भण्डागारण के लिए टी.टी.सी.आई की अदायगियां	14.01 Payments to TTCI for warehousing	2407	...	0.53	0.53	...	1.53	1.53	...	1.25	1.25
14.02 रूग्ण चाय एककों के लिए अदायगियां	14.02 Payments for sick tea units	2407	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.62*	*0.62*	...	*1.62*	*1.62*	...	*1.34*	*1.34*
जोड़ - बागान	**Total-Plantations**		**46.45**	**30.42**	**76.87**	**46.45**	**31.42**	**77.87**	**69.83**	**30.34**	**100.17**
फसल पालन	***Crop Husbandry***										
15. तम्बाकू बोर्ड	15. Tobacco Board	2401	0.50	1.45	1.95	0.50	1.45	1.95	0.17	1.45	1.62
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***77.00***	***839.57***	***916.57***	***77.00***	***1508.95***	***1585.95***	***132.00***	***603.46***	***735.46***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. चाय व्यापार निगम	1. Tea Trading Corporation	13465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. भारतीय माइका कारपोरेशन निगम लि0	2. Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	13465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य संस्थाओं/निकायों	Other institutions/bodies										
वस्तु बोर्ड इत्यादि जोड़	Commodity Boards etc.	*Total*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.22*	*10.22*	...	*8.68*	*8.68*
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**10.00**	**10.00**	**...**	**10.22**	**10.22**	**...**	**8.68**	**8.68**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	1. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	30.05	1.16	31.21	30.05	...	30.05	62.00	...	62.00
2. बागान	2. Plantations	12407	46.45	1.76	48.21	46.45	1.71	48.16	69.83	1.95	71.78
3. फसल पालन	3. Crop Husbandry	12401	0.50	7.08	7.58	0.50	8.51	9.01	0.17	6.73	6.90
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	4. General Financial and Trading Institutions.	13465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**77.00**	**10.00**	**87.00**	**77.00**	**10.22**	**87.22**	**132.00**	**8.68**	**140.68**

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **व्यापार आयुक्त** - 65 विदेश व्यापार मिशनों में नियुक्त ये व्यापार संबंधी पूछ-ताछ, व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाने और प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले आदि आयोजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ।

3. **महा निदेशक विदेश व्यापार** - इसमें महा निदेशक विदेश व्यापार के संगठन और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 31 क्षेत्रीय आयात और निर्यात नियन्त्रण कार्यालयों पर होने वाले प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक** - भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में शत्रु की सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध और उनके अनुरक्षण का दायित्व इस पर है और उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश में अपनी सम्पत्तियां खो दी थी, अनुगृही भुगतान करता है ।

5. **भारतीय व्यापार संवर्द्धन संगठन** - विदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए इसे एक केन्द्रीय अभिकरण के रुप में मनोनीत किया गया है । यह, भारत में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले भी आयोजित

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provision for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Commerce.

2. **Trade Commissioners** – Posted at 65 Trade Missions abroad, attend to trade enquiries and also assist in settling trade disputes and in organising exhibitions/fairs etc.

3. **Director General Foreign Trade** – This includes provision for administrative expenditure of organisation of the Director General Foreign Trade and 31 Regional Import and Export Control Offices under him.

4. **Custodian of Enemy Property** - is entrusted with the management and preservation of enemy properties in different states in India and makes ex-gratia payments to Indian nationals who had lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangla Desh.

5. **India Trade Promotion Organisation** - has been made the nodal agency for participation in international fairs abroad and for organising national and international fairs in India. The provision is

करता है । प्राधिकरण को इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता** - यह सहायता भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उसमें विविधता लाने तथा भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशों में मंडियों का विकास करने के लिए दी गई थी । गैर-परम्परागत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों और वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता संबंधी स्कीमों पर व्यय किया गया था । इसके अतिरिक्त, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्यातकों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों और निर्यातों के प्रयोजन के लिए अन्य ऋण सुविधाओं पर लिए जाने वाले रियायती दर पर ब्याज की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई थी । ये दोनों स्कीमें, अर्थात् (i) नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता भुगतान, और (ii) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ऋण आर्थिक सहायता को क्रमशः 3.7.1991 और 6.8.1991 से समाप्त कर दिया गया । इस समय शामिल की गई व्यवस्था इन स्कीमों से संबंधित बकाया का भुगतान करने और लगातार संभावित निर्यात लाभ (शुल्क वापसी और समाप्त किए जाने वाले उत्पाद शुल्क की वापसी) से संबंधित चालू देयताओं के संबंध में है । इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और अन्य संस्थाओं को विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन स्कीमों के लिए अनुदानों के भुगतान की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग क्षेत्रों का विकास** -इसमें गाँधीधाम (कांडला) में मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र स्थापित करने और बम्बई, मद्रास, फाल्टा, कोचीन, नौएडा और विशाखापत्तनम में स्थापित किए गए निर्यात संवर्द्धन क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है । बजट में आयोजना पक्ष में निर्माण और विकास के लिए तथा गैर आयोजना पक्ष में प्रशासनिक व्यय तथा नई दिल्ली में शतप्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुख जवाहरात व आभूषण परिसर की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है ।

8. **कृषि और संसाधित खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - बजट में आयोजना पक्ष की ओर कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण को उपकरण संग्रहणों से संबंधित भुगतानों के रूप में कुछ कृषि और संसाधित खाद्य उत्पादों के विकास और निर्यात संवर्धन तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध विषयों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

9. **समुद्री उत्पाद निर्वाह विकास प्राधिकरण** - इसकी स्थापना निर्यात के विशेष संदर्भ में समुद्री उत्पाद उद्योग का विकास और विनियमन करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । सामुद्रिक उत्पादनों पर उपकर लगाया जाता है और उसे भारत की समेकित निधि के नामे डाल दिया जाता है । उपकर के संग्रहण पर एम.पी.ई.डी.ए. को धनराशियां जारी कर दी जाती हैं।

10. **व्यापार और अदायगी करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगियाँ**-इसमें विदेशी सरकारों को तकनीकी ऋणों तथा अन्य अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बहुत से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों और भारत के बीच जो व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार किए गए हैं जिनके अनुसार अपरिवर्तनीय लेखों के माध्यम से लेन-देन का निपटारा किया जाता है और इन देशों को अल्पकालिक अग्रिम जिनको "तकनीकी ऋण" कहा गया है, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि रुपया निधियों की अस्थायी कमी को पूरा किया जा सके । वे देश इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी उन निधियों में से करते हैं जो भारत में उनके माल के निर्यात से बनाई जाती हैं तथा इस प्रकार की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में दिखायी जाती हैं, पर इसमें वे अदायगियां शामिल नहीं होती जो पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित होती हैं और अब इनका समायोजन खर्च में से घटाई गई राशियों और आगे ले जाए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में किया जाता है।

11. **हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें वस्तुओं के निर्यात/आयात पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. **विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी के महानिदेशक और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्य मदों के होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

बागान

13. **वस्तु बोर्ड** - ये बोर्ड महत्वपूर्ण फसलों अर्थात् रबड़, चाय, कहवा, मसालों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और उसका विकास करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए हैं । इन वस्तुओं पर उपकर लगाए जाते हैं और उपकरों से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम से बोर्डों के प्रशासनिक खर्च और उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के खर्च के लिए भारत की समेकित निधि से रकमें दी जाती हैं ।

14. **बागान की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें सरकारी चाय भाण्डागारों के संचालन तथा चाय कम्पनी (रूग्ण एककों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम 1985 की धारा 7(2) के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए चाय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने के वास्ते व्यवस्था शामिल है।

फसल पालन

15. **तम्बाकू बोर्ड** - तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास करने के लिए 1976 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी ।

for payment of grants- in- aid to the authority for its various activities.

6. **Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development** - was given to stimulate and diversify India's export trade and to develop markets for Indian products/commodities in foreign countries. Expenditure was incurred on schemes of cash compensatory support for export of non-traditional and industrial products and textiles. In addition, Commercial banks were also given subsidy to compensate them for the concessional rate of interest charged from exporters on advances and other credit facilities for export purposes. Both of these Schemes viz. (i) payment of Cash Compensatory Support and (ii) Credit subsidy to Commercial Banks stand suspended w.e. from 3.7.1991 and 6.8.1991 respectively. The provision now included represents only to clear the residual payments for these two schemes and also current liabilities in respect of the continuing deemed exports banefits (duty draw backs and refund of terminable excise duty). In addition, provision has also been made for payment of grants to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions for expenditure on specific export promotion schemes.

7. **Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones** – This includes provision for Free Trade Zone at Gandhidham (Kandla) and Export Processing Zones set up at Bombay, Madras, Falta, Cochin, Noida and Vishakapatnam. Budget includes provision on plan side for construction and development and on non-plan side for administrative expenditure and for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Gem and Jewellery Complex at New Delhi.

8. **Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)** - Budget includes provision on plan side as payments against collection of cess to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agriculture and processed food products and for matter connected therewith.

9. **Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)**– was set up with the object of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports. Cess is levied on Marine Products and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess.

10. **Payments to foreign governments in terms of Trade and Payment Agreements** - This includes provision for technical credits and other payments to foreign Governments. Trade and Payment Agreements between India and most of the East European countries stipulate settlement of transactions through non-convertible accounts and provide for grant of short term advances described as "Technical Credits" to these countries to enable them to tide over any temporary shortage of rupee funds to pay for their imports from India. These credits are repaid by those countries out of the funds generated by their exports to India and such repayments except those relating to the previous years, are now adjusted as reduction of expenditure, repayments of carried over credits being accounted for as receipts.

11. **Reimbursement of losses** – This includes provision for reimbursement of losses on export/import of commodities.

12. **Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion** – This provides for expenditure for Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and Export Inspection Council, International Cooperation and other items.

Plantations

13. **Commodity Boards** – have been set up for developing and increasing export of certain important crops namely, rubber, tea, coffee, spices. Cess is levied on these commodities and from out of the cess proceeds, funds are released for the administrative and developmental expenditure of the Board from the Consolidated Fund of India.

14. **Other Schemes of plantations** – This includes provision for payments to Tea Trading Corporation for running of Public Tea Warehouses, Payment of interest under Section 7(2) of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act,1985 etc.

Crop Husbandry

15. **Tobacco Board** – was set up in 1976 to protect the interests of the tobacco growers and to undertake promotional efforts for export of tobacco.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.12

पूर्ति विभाग Department of Supply

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.65	26.41	28.06	1.65	26.41	28.06	1.90	26.41	28.31
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
जोड़	**Total**		**1.65**	**26.41**	**28.06**	**1.65**	**26.41**	**28.06**	**1.90**	**26.41**	**28.31**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	5.68	5.68	...	5.88	5.88	...	5.88	5.88
पूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
2. पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	2. D.G.S. & D	2057	...	17.81	17.81	...	17.28	17.28	...	17.28	17.28
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह	3. National Test House	3425	1.65	2.92	4.57	1.65	3.25	4.90	1.90	3.25	5.15
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1.65***	***26.41***	***28.06***	***1.65***	***26.41***	***28.06***	***1.90***	***26.41***	***28.31***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay ***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. पूर्ति और निपटान	1.Supplies And Disposals	32057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	2.Other Scientific Services	13425	4.00	...	4.00	2.85	...	2.85	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**	**2.85**	**...**	**2.85**	**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

*includes Works Outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development.

अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
मांग संख्या - 78	Demand No.79	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या - 79	Demand No.80	13425	2.35	...	2.35	1.20	...	1.20	2.10	...	2.10
जोड़	*Total*		*2.35*	...	*2.35*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*	*2.10*	...	*2.10*

1. **सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं**— इसमें पूर्ति विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

2. **पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय** - यह भारत सरकार का एक केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन है और इसके (i) खरीद (ii) निपटान और (iii) निरीक्षण तीनों कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग निदेशालय हैं। इसमें उपर्युक्त संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानो में 0057-पूर्ति और निपटान के अन्तर्गत राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 28.75 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के लिए बजट अनुमान 20.01 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह** - यह सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/ परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है और परीक्षण-प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है।

"1425"-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 के लिए 0.40 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.40 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

1. **Secretariat–General Serivces**— This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Supply and the Pay and Accounts Office.

2. **D.G.S.&D.**– It is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India and has a separate Directorate for each of the three functions of (i) Purchase (ii) Inspection and (iii) Disposals. This provides for the expenditure on the above organisation.

Revenue receipts under 0057-Supplies and Disposals are estimated at Rs.28.75 crores under R.E. 1992-93 and Rs.20.01 crores under BE 1993-94.

3. **National Test House** – Arranges for evaluation and testing of materials for Government as well as private parties as per national/ international standards and issues test certificates.

Receipts under "1425"-Other Scientific Research are estimated at Rs.0.40 crore for R.E. 1992-93 and Rs.0.40 crore for B.E. 1993-94.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.13

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry Of Communications

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		2.00	7.34	9.34	2.00	8.79	10.79	1.90	8.83	10.73
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**2.00**	**7.34**	**9.34**	**2.00**	**8.79**	**10.79**	**1.90**	**8.83**	**10.73**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communication Services**										
2. अनुश्रवण सेवाएं	2. Monitoring services	3275	2.00	2.74	4.74	2.00	3.26	5.26	1.90	3.26	5.16
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other Programmes	3275	...	3.65	3.65	...	4.43	4.43	...	4.47	4.47
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.00***	***7.34***	***9.34***	***2.00***	***8.79***	***10.79***	***1.90***	***8.83***	***10.73***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	1. Other Communications Services	13275	3.00	...	3.00	3.15	...	3.15	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**	**3.15**	**...**	**3.15**	**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

मांग संख्या - 79	Demand No.79	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.17	...	0.17
मांग संख्या - 80	Demand No.80	0.75	...	0.75	0.90	...	0.90	0.93	...	0.93
जोड़	*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.15*	...	*1.15*	*1.10*	...	*1.10*

1. सचिवालय - इसमें मंत्रालय के सचिवालय का व्यय शामिल है।

2. **अनुश्रवण सेवाएं** :- अनुश्रवण संगठन रेडियो आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध के लिए अनुश्रवण प्रेक्षण के आधार पर तकनीकी और सहायक आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कतिपय कानूनी कामों को पूरा करता है । इसके अलावा यह प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रीय रेडियो तरंग आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रेडियो पारेषण पर हर समय नजर रखता है ।

3. **अन्य कार्यक्रमों** में बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कन्ध से सम्बन्धित अनुमान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ, जेनेवा और एशिया प्रशान्त दूरसंचार समुदाय, बैंकाक को अदायगियां शामिल हैं । बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कंध पारेषण और ग्रहण केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय बेतार टेलीग्राफी अधिनियम, 1885 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस भी जारी करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बेतार कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाएं लेता है ।

1. **Secretariat** - Covers expenditure on the secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Monitoring Services** :- Monitoring Organisation provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and rules made thereunder. Besides it keeps a round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management.

3. **Other programmes** cover the estimates relating to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and payments to International Telecommunication Union, Geneva and Asian Pacific Telecommunity, Bangkok. The Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing also issues licences under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations, and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.14
डाक सेवाएं Postal Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and revenue receipts, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		11.13	137.60	148.73	11.13	148.23	159.36	11.77	126.50	138.27
पूंजी	*Capital*		*65.87*	*-4.60*	*61.27*	*54.87*	*-4.60*	*50.27*	*65.23*	*-6.00*	*59.23*
जोड़	**Total**		**77.00**	**133.00**	**210.00**	**66.00**	**143.63**	**209.63**	**77.00**	**120.50**	**197.50**
डाक सेवाएं	**Postal Services**										
राजस्व भाग	***Revenue Section***										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3201	1.00	104.00	105.00	0.95	105.54	106.49	0.47	108.16	108.63
2. डाक सेवा नेटवर्क	2. Postal Network	3201	5.10	280.10	285.20	3.60	299.23	302.83	6.25	243.49	249.74
3. डाक की छंटाई	3. Mail sorting	3201	...	165.00	165.00	...	175.00	175.00	...	182.00	182.00
4. डाक परिवहन	4. Conveyance of mails	3201	...	168.00	168.00	...	168.80	168.80	...	172.00	172.00
5. एजेंसी सेवाएं	5. Agency services	3201	0.55	45.80	46.35	1.07	41.85	42.92	0.75	41.80	42.55
6. लेखे	6. Accounts	3201	...	36.55	36.55	...	36.70	36.70	...	38.06	38.06
7. इंजीनियरी	7. Engineering	3201	2.33	18.00	20.33	2.33	19.64	21.97	1.50	23.00	24.50
8. कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएं	8. Staff amenities	3201	...	14.80	14.80	...	14.57	14.57	...	16.07	16.07
9. पेंशनें	9. Pensions	3201	...	176.50	176.50	...	186.50	186.50	...	204.00	204.00
10. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	10. Stationery & Printing	3201	...	74.70	74.70	...	76.00	76.00	...	81.28	81.28
11. अन्य	11. Others	3201	2.15	14.15	16.30	3.18	14.40	17.58	2.80	16.64	19.44
12. जोड़ राजस्व व्यय-डाक सेवाएं	**12. Total Revenue Expenditure-Postal Services**		**11.13**	**1097.60**	**1108.73**	**11.13**	**1138.23**	**1149.36**	**11.77**	**1126.50**	**1138.27**
13. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	13. *Less* Receipts	1201	...	-960.00	-960.00	...	-990.00	-990.00	...	-1000.00	-1000.00
14. निवल	*14. Net*		*11.13*	*137.60*	*148.73*	*11.13*	*148.23*	*159.36*	*11.77*	*126.50*	*138.27*
पूंजी भाग	***Capital Section***										
1. डाक संबंधी नेटवर्क	1. Postal Network	5201	23.00	...	23.00	22.75	...	22.75	22.00	...	22.00
2. प्रशासनिक कार्यालय	2. Administrative Offices	5201	1.50	...	1.50	1.45	...	1.45	1.25	...	1.25
3. कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर	3. Staff quarters	5201	5.50	...	5.50	5.55	...	5.55	5.25	...	5.25
4. अन्य	4. Others	5201	35.87	2.90	38.77	25.12	2.30	27.42	36.73	2.00	38.73
5. सरकारी समितियों को ऋण	5. Loans to Co-operative Societies@	7475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	6. *Less*-receipts and recoveries	5201	...	-7.50	-7.50	...	-6.90	-6.90	...	-8.00	-8.00
	Capital Section(Net)		*65.87*	*-4.60*	*61.27*	*54.87*	*-4.60*	*50.27*	*65.23*	*-6.00*	*59.23*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***77.00***	***133.00***	***210.00***	***66.00***	***143.63***	***209.63***	***77.00***	***120.50***	***197.50***

@ 50 हजार रुपए से कम है । Provision is less than rupees 50 thousands

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
डाक सेवाएं*	Postal Services	13201	77.00	...	77.00	66.00	...	66.00	77.00	...	77.00

डाक विभाग, जो संचार मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है, देश में डाक सेवाओं के आयोजन, विकास, विस्तार, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह विभाग सरकार को अल्प बचत योजनाओं, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना आदि के संबंध में कुछ अभिकरण कार्य भी करता है । विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और क्रियाकलापों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5 डाक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और गाजियाबाद स्थित एक पोस्टल स्टाफ कालेज के अलावा 19 डाक सर्कल हैं ।

2. इस मांग में सेवाओं के राजस्व खाते के व्यय और पूंजी खाते के व्यय दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था है । राजस्व भाग में कार्यचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है, जिसमें एजेंसी सेवाओं के संबंध में व्यय और लेखा परीक्षा तथा पेंशन प्रभारों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है । सेवाओं के राजस्व भाग में होने वाला निवल घाटा (सकल व्यय में से डाक आय को घटाने के बाद बची राशि) सरकार के सामान्य राजस्व से पूरा किया जाता है । पूंजी भाग में डाकघरों की इमारतों, रेल डाक सेवा की इमारतों और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय और इसके अतिरिक्त एम. एम. एस./रेल डाक सेवा की मोटर गाड़ियों, मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्री की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में 960.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों और संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में 990.00 करोड़ रुपए के मुकाबले

The Department of Posts, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications, is responsible for the planning, development, expansion operations and maintenance of Postal Services in the country. It also discharges certain agency functions in respect of Small Savings Schemes of the Government, Postal Life Insurance Scheme etc. For the implementation of the various programmes and activities, the Department has a net work of 19 Postal circles, besides 5 Postal Training Centres and a Postal Staff College at Ghaziabad.

2. This Demand provides for the revenue as well as the capital expenditure of Postal Services. In the revenue section, the provision is for working expenses, which includes those on account of agency services, as well as expenditure relating to audit and pensionary charges. The net deficit in the Revenue Section of the Services (i.e. Gross expenditure less Postal earnings) is met by the General revenues of the Government. In the Capital Section, provision is made for expenditure on construction of Post Office buildings, R.M.S. Buildings, and other administrative offices and staff quarters, besides purchase of MMS/RMS vans, printing presses and other mechanical aids.

3. The receipts in BE 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 1000.00 crores against Rs. 960.00 crores in BE 1992-93 and Rs.990.00 crores in

बजट अनुमान, 1993-94 में 1000.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

4. अगले वर्ष के बजट में डाक सेवाओं की सामान्य वृद्धि और विस्तार की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5, प्रस्तावित परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1993-94 की आयोजना के वास्तविक लक्ष्य मोटे रूप में इस प्रकार हैं:—

(i) डाकघरों की संख्या में वृद्धि (700)
(ii) डाकघरों की इमारतों का निर्माण-(120)
(iii) कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-(225)
(iv) एम एम एस के वाहनों की खरीद-(112)
(v) अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्रियों की खरीद ।

RE 1992-1993.

4. Next year's Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of postal services.

5. The physical targets in 1993-94 Plan against the proposed outlays are broadly:—

(i) Addition to Post Offices (700)
(ii) Construction of Postal Buildings-(120)
(iii) Construction of Staff Quarters-(225)
(iv) Purchase of M.M.S.Vehicles-(112)
(v) Purchase of other mechanical aids.

संचार मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15

दूर संचार सेवाएं Telecommunication Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, and revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	*Revenue*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
क. राजस्व भाग	**A.-Revenue Section**										
दूर संचार	**Telecommunications**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3225	...	240.00	240.00	...	242.27	242.27	...	273.23	273.23
2. प्रचालन व्यय	2. Operational expenses	3225	...	508.70	508.70	...	524.13	524.13	...	578.23	578.23
3. भंडार और कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	3225	...	-97.20	-97.20	...	-110.67	-110.67	...	-105.53	-105.53
4. इंजीनियरी	4. Engineering	3225	70.00	706.02	776.02	70.00	736.32	806.32	75.00	811.93	886.93
5. लेखे और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	3225	...	18.11	18.11	...	18.13	18.13	...	19.62	19.62
6. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	6. Amenities to staff	3225	...	15.66	15.66	...	18.00	18.00	...	21.00	21.00
7. पैशनें	7. Pensions	3225	...	130.00	130.00	...	125.00	125.00	...	145.00	145.00
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	3225	...	15.00	15.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	18.00	18.00
9. मूल्य ह्रास	9. Depreciation	3225	...	621.04	621.04	...	638.89	638.89	...	787.05	787.05
10. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	10. Dividend to General Revenues	3230	...	250.79	250.79	...	255.75	255.75	...	261.00	261.00
11. अधिशेष से निधियों को विनियोग	11. Appropriations from surplus to Funds	3231	...	2140.00	2140.00	...	1572.25	1572.25	...	2552.00	2552.00
12. अन्य	12. Others	3225	...	298.88	298.88	...	451.93	451.93	...	1090.47	1090.47
13. जोड़ - राजस्व व्यय-दूर संचार सेवाएं	13. Total Revenue Expenditure-Telecom.Services		70.00	4847.00	4917.00	70.00	4484.00	4554.00	75.00	6452.00	6527.00
14. घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	14. *Less* - Receipts	1225	-70.00	-4847.00	-4917.00	-70.00	-4484.00	-4554.00	-75.00	-6452.00	-6527.00
15 निवल	*15. Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communications Services**										
16. टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को अनुदान	16. Grants to Centre for Development of Telematics	3275	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	70.00	...	70.00
17. घटाइए - राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से आहरण	17. Less - Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund	3275	-30.00	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-30.00	-70.00	...	-70.00
राजस्व भाग-निवल	Revenue Section-Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ख. पूंजी भाग	**B.Capital Section**										
1. तार प्रणालियां	1.Telegraph Systems	5225	81.00	...	81.00	63.00	...	63.00	135.00	...	135.00
2. स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियां	2. Local Telephone Systems	5225	2129.00	...	2129.00	2358.01	...	2358.01	2512.00	...	2512.00
3. लम्बी दूरी वाली स्विचिंग प्रणालियां	3. Long Distance switching Systems	5225	164.00	...	164.00	138.00	...	138.00	109.00	...	109.00
4. पारेषण प्रणालियां	4. Transmission Systems	5225	1243.00	...	1243.00	1077.00	...	1077.00	1779.00	...	1779.00
5. सहायक प्रणालियां	5. Ancillary Systems	5225	59.00	...	59.00	59.00	...	59.00	103.00	...	103.00
6. अन्य भूमि और इमारतें	6. Other Land & Buildings										
(i) आवासीय	(i) Residential	5225	52.00	...	52.00	43.00	...	43.00	90.00	...	90.00
(ii) गैर-आवासीय	(ii) Non-residential	5225	25.00	...	25.00	15.00	...	15.00	35.00	...	35.00
जोड़		*Total*	*77.00*	...	*77.00*	*58.00*	...	*58.00*	*125.00*	...	*125.00*
7. भंडार उचन्त	7. Stores Suspense	5225	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	30.00	30.00
8. घटाइए-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	8. Deduct-Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	5225	-3753.00	-25.00	-3778.00	-3753.01	-25.00	-3778.01	-4763.00	-30.00	-4793.00
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises										
9.01 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स	9.01 Hindustan Teleprinters	4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. को उधार	10. Loans to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	7225	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	4.00	...	4.00
घटाइये - पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Less Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund		-6.00	...	-6.00	-6.00	...	-6.00	-4.00	...	-4.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी भाग - निवल	Capital Section-Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
9.01 दूर संचार	9.01 Telecommunications	13225	...	3859.00	3859.00	...	3859.01	3859.01	...	4912.00	4912.00
9.02 महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि.	9.02.Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	13225	...	641.00	641.00	...	641.00	641.00	...	967.00	967.00
9.03 भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग	9.03 Indian Telephone Industries	12859	...	111.00	111.00	...	166.00	166.00	...	151.00	151.00
9.04 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि.	9.04 Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	12859	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.55	7.55	...	5.00	5.00
9.05 विदेश संचार निगम लि.	9.05 Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	13275	...	310.00	310.00	...	396.46	396.46	...	286.00	286.00

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
जोड़	**TOTAL**		...	**4928.00**	**4928.00**	...	**5070.02**	**5070.02**	...	**6321.00**	**6321.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. दूर संचार सेवाएं	1. Telecommunication services	13225	...	4500.00	4500.00	...	4500.01	4500.01	...	5879.00	5879.00
2. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communication Services	13275	...	310.00	310.00	...	396.46	396.46	...	286.00	286.00
3. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	3. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	...	118.00	118.00	...	173.55	173.55	...	156.00	156.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**		...	**4928.00**	**4928.00**	...	**5070.02**	**5070.02**	...	**6321.00**	**6321.00**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

दूरसंचार विभाग देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेवार है । ये सेवाएं देश में 18 दूरसंचार मंडलों और 2 दूरसंचार जिलों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर प्रचालित की जाती है ।

दिल्ली और बम्बई महानगरों में पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से दूरसंचार सेवाओं (टेलीग्राफ सेवाओं को छोड़कर) का प्रबंध महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एम. टी. एन. एल.) द्वारा किया जाता है ।

राजस्व भाग: मांग के राजस्व भाग में की गई व्यवस्था कार्यचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास, लेखा परीक्षा, पेंशन संबंधी प्रभार और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहित), सामान्य राजस्व से उधार ली गई पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी, विभाग के कार्यचालन से अधिशेष के उसकी आरक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है।

वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में आंके गए 4917 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 4554 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

सामान्य वृद्धि और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. द्वारा संदेय निवल कार्य प्रभारों एवं अन्य समुचित उपायों के माध्यम से राजस्व उगाहियों में वृद्धि किए जाने को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 6527 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

बजट अनुमान 1992-93 की तुलना में वर्ष 1992-93 में कार्यचालन व्यय में संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः बांडों पर ब्याज में वृद्धि तथा मंहगाई भत्ते की दर में वृद्धि के कारण है ।

वर्ष 1993-94 के कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि की द्योतक है ।

पूंजी भाग: इस भाग में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क के विस्तार; टेलेक्स और टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली स्कीमों, स्थानीय टेलीफोन पद्धतियों, लम्बी दूरी की स्विचिंग और परेषण प्रणालियों, जिनमें उपग्रह के जरिए दूरस्थ क्षेत्र दूरसंचार सेवाएं शामिल हैं, प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण और कारखानों और भंडार संगठनों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बजट अनुमानों में दूरसंचार विभाग तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए 4928.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय तथा शून्य बजट समर्थन की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में दूरसंचार विभाग और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए 5070.02 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय तथा शून्य बजटीय समर्थन की व्यवस्था है.

बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में दूरसंचार विभाग तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रमों के लिए 6321 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय और शून्य बजट समर्थन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The Department of Telecommunications is responsible for the control and administration of the Telecommunication Services in the country. The services are operated on a commercial basis, through 18 telecommunication circles and 2 telecommunication districts in the country.

At the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay, the telecommunication services (except telegraph services), are managed by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) with effect from Ist April, 1986.

Revenue Section : The provision in the revenue section of the Demand is for working expenses (including depreciation, audit, pensionary charges and research and development), dividend payable to General Revenues on the borrowed capital, appropriation of the surplus in the working of the Department to its reserve funds, and grant-in-aid to the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

Receipts in RE 1992-93 were estimated at Rs. 4554 crores as against Rs. 4917 crores assumed in the B.E. 1992-93.

Receipts in BE 1993-94 are expected to be Rs. 6527 crores, after taking into account the normal growth and net work charges payable by M.T.N.L. and stepping up of revenue realisation through other appropriate measures.

The revised estimates of working expenses in the year 1992-93 are more as compared to B.E. 1992-93 mainly on account of increase in interest on Bonds and in the rate of Dearness Allowance.

The increase in the working expenses in the year 1993-94 represents the normal incremental growth of expenditure.

Capital Section: This section provides for expenditure on expansion of telecommunication network; the schemes being telegraph systems, local telephone systems, long-distance switching and transmission systems, including remote area telecommunication services through satellite, construction of administrative offices and staff quarters and support systems of factories and stores organisations etc.

The Plan Outlay for RE 1992-93 of DOT and PSU s put together is Rs. 5070.02 crores with nil Budgetary Support as against the Plan Outlay of Rs. 4928.00 crores for DOT and PSUs with nil Budgetary Support in the Budget Estimates.

The Plan Outlay for BE 1993-94 has been kept at Rs. 6321 crores for DOT and other PSUs with nil budgetary support.

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.16

रक्षा मंत्रालय Ministry of Defence

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन तथा प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं -
A.The Budget allocations ,net of recoveries and receipts are given below:–

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	132.77	132.77	...	153.28	153.28	...	166.39	166.39
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*120.26*	*120.26*	...	*89.38*	*89.38*	...	*89.10*	*89.10*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**253.03**	**253.03**	...	**242.66**	**242.66**	...	**255.49**	**255.49**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	162.78	162.78	...	161.57	161.57	...	167.66	167.66
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
2. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	2. Canteen Stores Department :										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2075	...	1337.65	1337.65	...	1243.39	1243.39	...	1400.25	1400.25
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0075	...	-1370.00	-1370.00	...	-1270.00	-1270.00	...	-1420.00	-1420.00
2.03 निवल व्यय	2.03 Net Expenditure		...	-32.35	-32.35	...	-26.61	-26.61	...	-19.75	-19.75
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4075	...	3.63	3.63	...	4.13	4.13	...	2.00	2.00
जोड़	**Total**		...	**-28.72**	**-28.72**	...	**-22.48**	**-22.48**	...	**-17.75**	**-17.75**
आवास	**Housing**										
3. सी.एस. डी. कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	3.Residential Housing Facilities to the C.S.D. Staff	4216	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
4. रक्षा लेखाविभाग के कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	4. Residential Housing Facilities to Defence Accounts Department Staff	4216	...	3.35	3.35	...	2.44	2.44	...	3.92	3.92
जोड़ - आवास	**Total-Housing**		...	**3.65**	**3.65**	...	**2.74**	**2.74**	...	**4.22**	**4.22**
जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	**Water Supply And Sanitation**										
5. जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं को लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	5.Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes	7601	...	6.50	6.50	...	7.78	7.78	...	7.25	7.25
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
6. रक्षा लेखा भवनों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	6.Maintenance and repairs to Defence accounts buildings	2059	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.38	0.38
		4059	...	3.22	3.22	...	2.49	2.49	...	3.38	3.38
जोड़	**Total**		...	**3.58**	**3.58**	...	**2.92**	**2.92**	...	**3.76**	**3.76**
7. ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता	*7. Interest Subsidy :*										
7.1 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स	7.1 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.2 मझगांव डाक लि.	7.2 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	15.35	15.35	...	15.35	15.35
जोड़	*Total*		...	...	...	...	*15.35*	*15.35*	...	*15.35*	*15.35*
8. भारत अर्थ मूवर्ज लि. द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	8. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by Bharat Earth Movers Ltd	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.00	-10.00
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	*9. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises*										
9.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	9.01 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	4858	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.02 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	9.02 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.03 मझगांव डाक लि०	9.03 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4858	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00
9.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	9.04 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4858	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
9.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि.	9.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd	4858	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
9.06 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	9.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		...	*22.00*	*22.00*	...	*17.00*	*17.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार	*10. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*										
10.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	10.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
10.02 भारत डाएनेमिक्स लि०	10.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	6858	...	20.00	20.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00
10.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	10.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6858	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00
10.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	10.04 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	5.00	5.00
10.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	10.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd	6858	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.06 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	10.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6859	...	15.00	15.00	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
10.07 मझगांव डाक लि०	10.07 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00
जोड़	*Total*		...	*79.00*	*79.00*	...	*53.00*	*53.00*	...	*65.00*	*65.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenditure	2216	...	1.45	1.45	...	2.01	2.01	...	2.14	2.14
		2408	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.61	0.61
		6216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7615	...	2.26	2.26	...	2.24	2.24	...	2.25	2.25
	जोड़	*Total*	...	*4.24*	*4.24*	...	*4.78*	*4.78*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***253.03***	***253.03***	...	***242.66***	***242.66***	...	***255.49***	***255.49***

1. **सचिवालय** - सामान्य सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभागः** कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है । यह रक्षा सेवाओं के सदस्यों को समूचे भारत में उचित और किफायती दरों पर घरेलू वस्तुएं तथा दैनिक आवश्यकता की अन्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य कर रहा है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था निवल कार्यचालन व्यय (प्राप्तियां सकल व्यय से अधिक है) के लिए है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए बजट में व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था, लेनदेन में सामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण है।

3 और 4. **आवासः** यह व्यवस्था कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग के स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की गई है । वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट में व्यय व्यवस्था कार्य की गति पर आधारित वास्तविक जरूरतों के कारण है । अधिक व्यवस्था जल तथा बिजली की विपुल मांग में पूर्ति पाने तथा गैर औद्योगिक स्टाफ के वेतन तथा भत्तों के कारण की गई है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऋण तथा अग्रिमः** यह व्यवस्था कतिपय छावनी क्षेत्रों (कालिमपोंग, जोधपुर और बंगलौर) में जल पूर्ति स्कीमों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए है । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में योजना की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

6. **रक्षा लेखा विभाग की इमारतों का रखरखाव /मरम्मतः** यह व्यवस्था रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कार्यालयों की इमारतों की मरम्मत और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । वर्ष 1993-94 बजट में वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

7. **ब्याज सब्सिडी** : मझगांव डॉक लि. को बकाया ऋणों दर ब्याज भुगतान करने के लिए सब्सिडी देने के लिए 15.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

8. **स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना** : यह व्यवस्था भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि. द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए है जिसकी पूर्ति राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से की जाएगी ।

9 और 10. **आयोजना भिन्न निवेश/सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋणः गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड,** मझगांव डांक लिमिटेड बम्बई की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसके पास इसकी लगभग 53 प्रतिशत शेयर पूंजी है । इसकी शेष शेयर पूंजी भारत सरकार, सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा निजी शेयर धारियों के पास है ।

31.3.1992 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 11.31 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 मे कोई व्याख्या नही की गयी हैं ।

गार्डन रीच शिपबिलडर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ताः यह कम्पनी बहुएककों वाला मध्यम आकार का औद्योगिक उपक्रम है जिसके 9 एकक है जिनमें से 7 कलकत्ता में, एक रांची में तथा एक नागपुर में है । यह कम्पनी समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत और विभिन्न प्रकार की इंजीनियरी की वस्तुऔ के निर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल इंजन, इस्पात संयत्रों के लिए आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर, रोड रोलर्स, टर्बाइन, क्रेन, कन्वेयर उपस्कर और प्रैशर वेसल आदि शामिल है।

31.3.1992 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 117.84 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबादः यह कम्पनी स्थल सेना और वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए टैंक विध्वसक निर्देशित मिसाइलों के निर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । यह सोनार माडिफिकेशन किटों और टारपीडो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स जैसे विशेष उत्पादो का विनिर्माण

1. **Secretariat - General Services:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

2. **Canteen Stores Department:** Canteen Stores Department is a departmental commercial undertaking of the Ministry. It is functioning with the object of providing household articles and other items of daily necessity to members of the Defence Services at reasonable and economical rates throughout India. The provision under this head is for net working expenses (the receipts exceeding the gross expenditure). The provision for the increase in the expenditure in the Budget for the year 1993-94, is due to normal growth in the transactions.

3 and 4. **Housing:** The provision is for residential housing facilities to the staff of the C.S.D. and Defence Accounts Department. The provision in the Budget for 1993-94 takes into account, the actual requirements, based on the tempo of work. The increase is due to payment on account of procurement of bulk supply, water, electricity and the pay and allowances of non-industrial staff.

5. **Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes:** The provision is for grant of loans to Water Supply Schemes in certain Cantonment areas (Kalimpong, Jodhpur & Bangalore). The Budget provisions for 1993-94 takes into account the actual requirement of the scheme

6. **Maintenance/repairs to Defence Accounts Department Buildings:** The provision is for repairs and maintenance expenditure on office and residential buildings of the Defence Accounts Department Offices functioning under the Controller General of Defence Accounts. Budget for 1993-94 takes into account the actual requirements.

7. **Interest subsidy** : A provision of Rs.15.35 crores is made for subsidy to Mazagoan Dock Limited for payment of interest for the outstanding loans.

8. **Voluntary Retirement Scheme :** The provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by Bharat Earth Movers Limited and would be met from the National Renewal Fund.

9 & 10. **Non Plan Investment/Loans to Public Enterprises : Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)** is a subsidiary of the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., which holds about 53% share capital of the Company. The remaining shares are held by Government of India, Government agencies and by private share holders.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31. 3. 1992 is Rs. 11.31 crores.

Against a provision of Rs.2.00 crores in RE 1992-93, no provision has been made in BE 1993-94.

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta:- This Company is a multi-unit, medium sized industrial undertaking having 9 Units, 7 at Calcutta and one each at Ranchi and Nagpur. It is engaged in ship-building, ship repairs and manufacture of a wide variety of engineering products including marine diesel engines, sophisticated technological equipments for steel plants, road rollers, turbines, cranes, conveyor equipment, pressure vessels etc.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 117.84 crores as on 31.3.92.

As against a provision of Rs. 8.00 crores in RE 1992-93, Rs.5.00 crores have been provided in BE 1993-94.

Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad:- This Company is engaged in the manufacture of anti-tank guided missiles to cater to the needs of the Army and the Air Force. It manufactures special products like sonar modification kits and torpedo electronics and its future

करती है । इसके भावी उत्पादन में, दूसरी पीढ़ी के टैंकभेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र, मध्यमदूरी तक मार करने वाले भू-तल से वायुमंडल भेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र तथा भूतल से भूतल पर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का विनिर्माण भी सम्मिलित है ।

31.3.1992 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 115.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौरः हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा उद्यम है । इस समय इस कम्पनी के बारह कारखाने है जो छः विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित है । इनमें से छः कारखाने बंगलौर कम्पलेक्स में है, कोरापूट और नासिक में दो कारखाने तथा लखनऊ और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने तथा एक-एक कोरवा और कानपुर में है । 31.3.1992 को इस कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 120.50 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौरः भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि. एक बहु एकक उपक्रम है, जिसके बंगलौर, गाजियाबाद, पुणे मच्छीपट्नम, तलोजा, पंचकुला, कोटद्वार, मद्रास और हैदराबाद स्थित एकक कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने आरम्भ से ही डिजायान, विकास और रेडियो-संचार रडार, प्रसारण उपस्करों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों में इलेक्ट्रोनिक अवयवों के उत्पादन में प्रगामी आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1992 को 80.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में शून्य रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौरः इस कम्पनी के दो कारखाने है, (i) बंगलौर में बड़ी लाइनों के लिए एकीकृत रेल डिब्बे तथा हैवी ड्यूटी ट्रैलर्स और बसों के ढांचे बनाने के लिए बंगलौर यूनिट और (ii) मिट्टी हटाने वाले भारी उपस्करों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोलार स्वर्ण क्षेत्र यूनिट । कम्पनी की विध्नायन इन्ड्रस्ट्रीज लि. नाम की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जो तरीकेरी में स्थित है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1992 को 30.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई : यह शिपयार्ड आधुनिकतम युद्ध पोतों, अर्थात् ध्वंसक जहाजों, लडाकू जहाजों, माइन स्वीपरों, ड्रेजरों, वाटर टेकरों आदि का निमार्ण करने के अलावा 26000 मी. टन लदान क्षमता (डी.डब्लू.टी) तक के जहाज निर्माण करने की क्षमता रखता है । यह भारी और मालवाही जलयानों को सभी प्रकार की भारी मरम्मत करने की क्षमता भी रखता है । कम्पनी अन्य रक्षा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों अर्थात् गोवा स्थित गोवा शिपयार्ड लि. की धारक कम्पनी है।

31.3.1992 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 178.20 करोड़ रुपए थी। संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 30.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 30.35 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **अन्य व्ययः** इसमें मुख्यतः मंत्रालय से संबंधित कुछ मदों को शामिल किया गया है जैसे कि थल सेना खरीद संगठन। बजट में वर्ष की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

products include second generation anti-tank missiles, medium range surface to air missiles and surface to surface missiles.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 115.00 crores as on 31.3.1992.

As against a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores in RE 1992-93, Rs.5.00 crores have been provided in BE 1993-94.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore:- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is the largest Defence Public Sector Enterprise. The Company has 12 factories located in 6 different States. 6 of these constitute the Bangalore Complex, 2 factories are at Koraput and Nasik, 2 factories are at Lucknow and Hyderabad and one each at Korwa and Kanpur. The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1992 stood at Rs.120.50 crores.

A provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been made in RE 1992-93 as well as BE 1993-94.

Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore :- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is a multi-unit undertaking with 9 operating units located at Bangalore, Ghaziabad, Pune, Machilipatnam, Taloja, Panchkula, Kotdwar, Madras and Hyderabad. Since its inception the company has achieved progressive self reliance in the design, development and production of radio-communication, radar, broadcasting equipments and electronic components of international standards.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1992 stood at Rs. 80.00 crores.

As against a nil provision in RE 1992-93, Rs.10.00 crores have been provided in BE 1993-94.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore:- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has two factories, viz. (i) the Bangalore unit for the manufacture of broad gauge integral rail coaches, heavy duty trailers and bus bodies and (ii) the Kolar Gold Field Unit for manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment. The Company has one subsidiary company viz Vignyan Industries Ltd. located at Tarikeri.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1992 is Rs.30.00 crores.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made in RE 1992-93 and in BE 1993-94.

Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay:- This Shipyard is capable of building vessels upto 26000 DWT besides sophisticated warships such as frigates, destroyers, mine sweepers, dredgers, water tankers etc. It is also equipped to carry out all type of major repairs to passenger -cum-cargo and cargo ships. The Company is the holding company of another Defence Public Sector undertaking viz Goa Shipyard Ltd. located at Goa.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1992 is Rs. 178.20 crores. A provision of Rs.15.00 crores has been made in RE 1992-93, and in BE 1993-94.

11. **Other Expenditure:** Covers mainly certain items relating to the Ministry such as the Army Purchase Organisation. The Budget takes into account the normal requirements in the year.

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.17

रक्षा पेंशनें Defence Pensions

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(in crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	2120.00	2120.00	...	2343.00	2343.00	...	2379.00	2379.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**			**2120.00**	**2120.00**	**...**	**2343.00**	**2343.00**	**...**	**2379.00**	**2379.00**
1. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	1. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits										
थल सेना	Army	2071	...	1993.81	1993.81	...	2203.58	2203.58	...	2237.45	2237.45
नौ सेना	Navy	2071	...	31.24	31.24	...	34.53	34.53	...	35.06	35.06
वायु सेना	Air Force	2071	...	93.94	93.94	...	103.88	103.88	...	105.48	105.48
2. पुरस्कार - थल सेना, नौ सेना और वायु सेना	2. Rewards- Army,Navy & Airforce	2071	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***2120.00***	***2120.00***	***...***	***2343.00***	***2343.00***	***...***	***2379.00***	***2379.00***

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत तीनो सेवाओं अर्थात् थल सेना, नौ सेना और वायु सेना (जिसमें असैनिक कर्मचारी भी शामिल है) के सेवानिवृत रक्षा कार्मिकों और साथ ही आयुध कारखानों के कर्मचारियों के लिए रक्षा पेंशनों में पेंशन प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसमें पेंशन और उपदानों, पारिवारिक पैंशनों, विकलांगता पेंशनों और हताहत होने पर दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कारों जैसे युद्ध में क्षति होने पर दिए जाने वाले वेतनो और साथ ही वीरता पुरस्कारों जैसे परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र आदि के अतिरिक्त पेंशनों के संराशीकृत मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है।

Defence Pensions, under the Ministry of Defence, provides for pensionary charges in respect of retired Defence personnel (including civilian employees) of the three Services viz. Army, Navy and Air Force and also employees of Ordnance Factories. It covers payments of pension & gratuities, family pensions, disability pensions & Casualty Awards such as War Injury Pay and also Gallantry Awards like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra etc. besides payment of commuted value of pensions.

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में मांग में जो वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की गयी हैं, वह (i) केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशनरों के लिए स्वीकृत मंहगाई राहत, (ii) सेवा-निवृत्ति के बाद के पति-पत्नी और गैर- भारतीय राज्य बलों के कार्मिकों के लिए दिनांक 22-9-1977 से स्वीकृत परिवार-पेंशन का भुगतान (iii) दिनांक 1-1-1986 से पूर्व रक्षा पेंशनरों के पेंशनरों के पेंशन में एक बारगी वृद्धि और (iv) उन लोगों की संख्या में वृद्धि जिन्हें ग्रेच्युटी और पेंशन का परिवर्तित मूल्य स्वीकृत किया गया है।

The increased provision in the R.E. 1992-93 in the Demand is on account of (i) Dearness Relief sanctioned to Central Government pensioners, (ii) Payment of Family pension sanctioned to post-retiral spouses and Non Indian State Forces personnel w.e.f. 22-09-1977 (iii) One time increase to pre- 01-01-1986 Defence pensioners and (iv) Increase in number of persons granted gratuity and commuted value of pension, etc.

रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना DEFENCE SERVICES-ARMY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.18

रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना Defence Services-Army

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन और राजस्व प्राप्तिया इस प्रकार हैं :
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	8638.97	8638.97	...	8772.97	8772.97	...	9425.46	9425.46
पूंजी Capital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		...	**8638.97**	**8638.97**	...	**8772.97**	**8772.97**	...	**9425.46**	**9425.46**
1. थल सेना का वेतन और भत्ते 1. Pay and allowances of the Army	2076	...	3486.23	3486.23	...	3748.23	3748.23	...	4026.59	4026.59
2. सहायक बलो का वेतन और भत्ते तथा विविध व्यय 2. Pay and allowances and Miscellaneous expenses of the Auxiliary Forces	2076	...	32.00	32.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	34.00	34.00
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते 3. Pay and allowances of Civilians	2076	...	489.02	489.02	...	499.02	499.02	...	537.00	537.00
4. परिवहन 4. Transportation	2076	...	224.17	224.17	...	224.17	224.17	...	239.86	239.86
5. मिलिटरी फार्म 5. Military Farms	2076	...	61.18	61.18	...	61.18	61.18	...	65.47	65.47
6. अनुसधान और विकास 6. Research and Development	2076	...	518.93	518.93	...	518.93	518.93	...	558.91	558.91
7. निरीक्षण 7. Inspection	2076	...	109.25	109.25	...	109.25	109.25	...	120.51	120.51
8. भण्डार 8. Stores	2076	...	3188.89	3188.89	...	3059.89	3059.89	...	3266.55	3266.55
9. निर्माण कार्य 9. Works	2076	...	502.94	502.94	...	533.94	533.94	...	554.76	554.76
10. राष्ट्रीय रायफल्स 10. Rashtriya Rifles	2076	...	11.55	11.55	...	11.55	11.55	...	12.36	12.36
11. राष्ट्रीय केडेट कोर 11. National Cadet Corps	2076	...	75.75	75.75	...	75.75	75.75	...	81.05	81.05
12. अन्य व्यय 12. Other Expenditure	2076	...	175.61	175.61	...	175.61	175.61	...	187.90	187.90
13. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तिया 13. Less Revenue Receipts	0076	...	-236.55	-236.55	...	-276.55	-276.55	...	259.50	259.50
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		...	***8638.97***	***8638.97***	...	***8772.97***	***8772.97***	...	***9425.46***	***9425.46***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज मे दिया गया है ।*

Note : *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.19

रक्षा सेवाएं- नौ सेना Defence Services-Navy

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं :
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	990.21	990.21	...	994.34	994.34	...	1125.42	1125.42
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**990.21**	**990.21**	...	**994.34**	**994.34**	...	**1125.42**	**1125.42**
1. नौसेना के वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Navy	2077	...	219.35	219.35	...	219.35	219.35	...	241.05	241.05
2. रिजर्व सैनिकों के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reservists	2077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay & Allowances of Civilians	2077	...	161.57	161.57	...	161.57	161.57	...	179.59	179.59
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2077	...	47.16	47.16	...	34.51	34.51	...	36.93	36.93
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2077	...	419.21	419.21	...	425.41	425.41	...	505.51	505.51
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2077	...	110.04	110.04	...	120.76	120.76	...	129.21	129.21
7. अन्य व्यय	7. Other Expenditure	2077	...	62.88	62.88	...	62.74	62.74	...	67.13	67.13
8. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	8. Less Revenue Receipts	0077	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-30.00	-30.00	...	-34.00	-34.00
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	*990.21*	*990.21*	...	*994.34*	*994.34*	...	*1125.42*	*1125.42*

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।* **Note:** *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.20

रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना Defence Services-Air Force

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं :
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		..	2463.27	2463.27	...	2532.99	2532.99	...	3064.49	3064.49
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**2463.27**	**2463.27**	...	**2532.99**	**2532.99**	...	**3064.49**	**3064.49**
1. वायु सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay & Allowances of Air Force	2078	...	584.72	584.72	...	621.80	621.80	...	691.41	691.41
2. रिजर्व और सहायक सेवाओं के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay & Allowances of Reserve & Auxiliary Services	2078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2078	...	88.06	88.06	...	91.11	91.11	...	101.48	101.48
4. परिवहन	4. Transporatation	2078	...	57.11	57.11	...	57.11	57.11	...	61.11	61.11
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2078	...	1572.16	1572.16	...	1622.16	1622.16	...	2026.38	2026.38
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2078	...	178.16	178.16	...	183.16	183.16	...	195.98	195.98
7. विशेष परियोजनायें	7. Special Projects	2078	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.49	7.49
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2078	...	39.58	39.58	...	39.58	39.58	...	42.35	42.35
9. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	9. Less-Revenue Receipts	0078	...	-63.52	-63.52	...	-88.93	-88.93	...	-61.71	-61.71
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***2463.27***	***2463.27***	...	***2532.99***	***2532.99***	...	***3064.49***	***3064.49***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*
मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 21
रक्षा आयुध कारखाने Defence Ordnance Factories

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं : (करोड़ रुपए)
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	60.86	60.86	...	61.36	61.36	...	65.10	65.10
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**60.86**	**60.86**	**...**	**61.36**	**61.36**	**...**	**65.10**	**65.10**
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction and Administration	2079	...	12.40	12.40	...	12.50	12.50	...	13.63	13.63
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research & Development	2079	...	2.65	2.65	...	2.65	2.65	...	2.84	2.84
3. विनिर्माण	3. Manufacture	2079	...	631.30	631.30	...	645.00	645.00	...	700.00	700.00
4. भंडार	4. Stores	2079	...	1036.70	1036.70	...	974.40	974.40	...	1019.04	1019.04
5. अनुरक्षण-मशीनरी और उपस्कर	5.Maintenance- Machinery and Equipment	2079	...	5.84	5.84	...	5.84	5.84	...	6.25	6.25
6. परिवहन	6.Transportation	2079	...	23.50	23.50	...	23.50	23.50	...	25.14	25.14
7. निर्माण कार्य	7 .Works	2079	...	35.00	35.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	30.00	30.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2079	...	123.00	123.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	160.00	160.00
9. नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	9. Renewals & Replacements	2079	...	100.00	100.00	...	90.00	90.00	...	60.00	60.00
10. नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि को/से अन्तरण-नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि आयुध कारखाने	10. Transfer to/from Renewal Reserve Fund - Renewal Reserve Fund Ord. Factories	2079	...	...	...	...	-80.00	-80.00	...	...	...
11 घटाइए - थल सेना नौ सेना, वायु सेना आदि को की गई आपूर्तियों के लिए वसूलियां	11.Deduct-Recoveries for supplies made to Army, Navy Air Force, etc.	2079	...	-1720.72	-1720.72	...	-1531.72	-1531.72	...	-1656.68	-1656.68
12. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.Less-Revenue Receipts	0079	...	-188.81	-188.81	...	-258.81	-258.81	...	-295.12	-295.12
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**...**	***60.86***	***60.86***	**...**	***61.36***	***61.36***	**...**	***65.10***	***65.10***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.22

रक्षा सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय Capital Outlay on Defence Services.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं :
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*5346.69*	*5346.69*	...	*5138.34*	*5138.34*	...	*5499.53*	*5499.53*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**5346.69**	**5346.69**	...	**5138.34**	**5138.34**	...	**5499.53**	**5499.53**
1. भूमि	**1. Land**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	33.00	33.00	...	33.00	33.00	...	35.31	35.31
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	2.16	2.16	...	1.98	1.98	...	2.12	2.12
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	7.29	7.29	...	7.29	7.29	...	7.80	7.80
2. निर्माण	**2. Construction**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	206.48	206.48	...	181.48	181.48	...	210.23	210.23
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	66.03	66.03	...	61.58	61.58	...	65.89	65.89
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	97.93	97.93	...	92.93	92.93	...	99.44	99.44
3. विमान और एयरो इंजिन	**3. Air Craft & Aero-engine**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	54.91	54.91	...	54.91	54.91	...	61.47	61.47
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	312.31	312.31	...	149.00	149.00	...	208.51	208.51
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	1675.20	1675.20	...	1811.28	1811.28	...	1615.77	1615.77
4. भारी और मध्यम गाड़ियां	**4. Heavy and Medium Vehicles**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	41.40	41.40	...	41.40	41.40	...	44.30	44.30
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.02	3.02	...	3.23	3.23
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	2.67	2.67	...	2.67	2.67	...	2.86	2.86
5. अन्य उपस्कर	**5. Other Equipment.**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	1219.61	1219.61	...	1242.61	1242.61	...	1261.35	1261.35
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	16.77	16.77	...	24.74	24.74	...	26.47	26.47
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	230.21	230.21	...	307.45	307.45	...	406.67	406.67
6. नौसैनिक बेड़ा	6. Naval Fleet	4076	...	786.12	786.12	...	659.98	659.98	...	722.67	722.67
7. नौसैनिक डाक यार्ड	7. Naval Dock-Yards	4076	...	55.44	55.44	...	37.00	37.00	...	39.59	39.59
8. विशेष परियोजनाएं	8. Special projects	4076	...	39.56	39.56	...	39.56	39.56	...	42.33	42.33
9. आयुध कारखाने	9. Ordnance Factories	4076	...	280.00	280.00	...	170.00	170.00	...	231.90	231.90
10. अनुसंधान और विकास	10. Research & Development	4076	...	206.71	206.71	...	206.71	206.71	...	401.18	401.18
11. निरीक्षण	11 Inspection	4076	...	4.97	4.97	...	4.97	4.97	...	5.32	5.32
12. चल स्टाक की खरीद	12. Procurement of Rolling Stock	4076	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.89	2.89
13. राष्ट्रीय राइफल	13. Rashtriya Rifles	4076	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.54	0.54
14. राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर	14. National Cadet Corps	4076	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.59	0.59
15. अन्य	15 Others	4076	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.10	1.10
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***5346.69***	***5346.69***	...	***5138.34***	***5138.34***	...	***5499.53***	***5499.53***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्यौरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.23

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय Ministry of Environment and Forests

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		274.01	39.57	313.58	272.97	50.61	323.58	310.43	52.01	362.44
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.79*	...	*5.79*	*5.79*	...	*5.79*	*7.37*	...	*7.37*
जोड़	**Total**		**279.80**	**39.57**	**319.37**	**278.76**	**50.61**	**329.37**	**317.80**	**52.01**	**369.81**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.49	2.49	...	2.65	2.65	...	3.12	3.12
वानिकी और वन्यजीवन	**Forestry and Wildlife**										
2. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	2. Education and Training	2406	3.80	2.57	6.37	3.80	2.72	6.52	5.25	2.78	8.03
3. अनुसंधान	3 Research	2406	20.25	7.24	27.49	20.25	7.23	27.48	27.80	7.27	35.07
4. वन्य संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग	4. Survey and utilisation of Forest Resources	2406	1.90	1.71	3.61	1.90	1.80	3.70	8.05	1.90	9.95
5. वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुर्नजनन	5. Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration	2406	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.90	...	1.90
		3601	6.29	...	6.29	6.06	...	6.06	4.94	...	4.94
		3602	0.46	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.46	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*8.25*	...	*8.25*	*8.02*	...	*8.02*	*6.90*	...	*6.90*
6. वन जीवन संरक्षण	6. Wild Life Preservation	2406	5.40	1.09	6.49	4.90	1.22	6.12	7.30	1.36	8.66
		3601	11.50	...	11.50	12.00	...	12.00	16.88	...	16.88
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*17.15*	*1.09*	*18.24*	*17.15*	*1.22*	*18.37*	*24.20*	*1.36*	*25.56*
7. प्राणी विज्ञान उद्यान	7. Zoological Park	2406	0.05	1.32	1.37	0.05	1.47	1.52	0.05	1.55	1.60
		3601	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	10.98	...	10.98
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*9.30*	*1.32*	*10.62*	*9.30*	*1.47*	*10.77*	*11.05*	*1.55*	*12.60*
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	8. International Cooperation	2406	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48
9. राष्ट्रीय वानिकीकरण और पारिस्थितिकी-विकास बोर्ड	9. National Afforestation and Eco-development Board	2406	10.69	...	10.69	9.25	...	9.25	5.90	...	5.90
10. अन्य	10. Others	2406	7.40	0.43	7.83	5.80	0.42	6.22	7.15	0.45	7.60
		3601	96.30	...	96.30	99.74	...	99.74	84.45	...	84.45
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.35	...	0.35
		7601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*104.30*	*0.43*	*104.73*	*105.74*	*0.42*	*106.16*	*92.10*	*0.45*	*92.55*
11. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	11. Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife	4406	1.26	...	1.26	1.26	...	1.26	1.65	...	1.65
जोड़-वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Total- Forestry and Wildlife**		**176.90**	**14.72**	**191.62**	**176.67**	**15.34**	**192.01**	**182.90**	**15.79**	**198.69**
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Ecology and Environment**										
12. सर्वेक्षण	12. Survey										
12.01 वानस्पतिक	12.01 Botanical	3435	1.80	4.81	6.61	1.80	4.91	6.71	2.00	5.10	7.10
12.02 प्राणी विज्ञान	12.02 Zoological	3435	1.30	4.63	5.93	2.61	4.70	7.31	2.44	4.97	7.41
जोड़		*Total*	*3.10*	*9.44*	*12.54*	*4.41*	*9.61*	*14.02*	*4.44*	*10.07*	*14.51*
13. पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार	13. Environmental Education/Training/Extension	3435	4.40	0.68	5.08	4.45	0.70	5.15	5.80	0.60	6.40
14. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	14. Conservation Programme	3435	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	2.20	...	2.20
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.80	...	4.80
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*
15. पर्यावरणीय योजना और समन्वय	15. Environmental Planning and Coordination	3435	3.65	1.00	4.65	3.75	1.00	4.75	6.10	1.08	7.18
16. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकीय पुर्नजनन	16. Research and Ecological Regeneration	3435	10.20	...	10.20	10.74	...	10.74	12.70	...	12.70
17. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	17. International Cooperation	3435	0.40	0.42	0.82	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.85	0.50	1.35
प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण	**Prevention and Control of Pollution**										
18. गंगा के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	18. Prevention of Pollution of Ganga	3435	49.65	...	49.65	48.94	...	48.94	59.65	...	59.65
		3601	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*49.29*	...	*49.29*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*
19. वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	19. Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	3435	15.05	10.69	25.74	12.25	20.69	32.94	15.70	20.80	36.50
20. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	20. Impact Assessment	3435	2.00	0.11	2.11	3.88	0.10	3.98	4.90	0.05	4.95
जोड़ - प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण	**Total- Prevention and Control of Pollution**		**67.05**	**10.80**	**77.85**	**65.42**	**20.79**	**86.21**	**80.60**	**20.85**	**101.45**
21. अन्य कार्यक्रम	21. Other Programmes	3435	6.17	0.02	6.19	4.89	0.02	4.91	11.84	...	11.84
22. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	22. Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment	5425	4.43	...	4.43	4.43	...	4.43	5.57	...	5.57
जोड़ - पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Total- Ecology and Environment**		**102.90**	**22.36**	**125.26**	**102.09**	**32.62**	**134.71**	**134.90**	**33.10**	**168.00**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*279.80*	*39.57*	*319.37*	*278.76*	*50.61*	*329.37*	*317.80*	*52.01*	*369.81*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. योजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	177.00	...	177.00	176.97	...	176.97	183.00	...	183.00
3. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	3. Ecology and Environment	13435	103.00	...	103.00	103.09	...	103.09	135.00	...	135.00
जोड़	**Total**		**280.00**	**...**	**280.00**	**280.06**	**...**	**280.06**	**318.00**	**...**	**318.00**
	*नीचे दिया गया निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है	*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-									
1. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	1. Forestry and Wildlife										
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	12406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No.80	12406	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		**Total**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**	**0.30**	**...**	**0.30**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**
2. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	2. Ecology and Environment										
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No.80	13435	0.10	...	0.10	1.00	...	1.00	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		**Total**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**	**0.10**	**...**	**0.10**
जोड़ निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय	**Total Works Outlay**		**0.20**	**...**	**0.20**	**1.30**	**...**	**1.30**	**0.20**	**...**	**0.20**

1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय तथा वेतन एवं लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

वानिकी और वन्य जीवन :

2. **शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण** -

(क) **इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी, देहरादून :** यह अकादमी भारतीय वन महाविद्यालय का उन्नयन करके तथा इसको वन अनुसंधान संस्थान से असम्बद्ध करके 25.5.87 को स्थापित की गई थी । अकादमी में भारतीय वन सेवा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

(ख) **राज्य वन सेवा महाविद्यालय :** देहरादून बर्नीहाट और कोयम्बटूर में वन सेवा महाविद्यालय स्थित हैं । ये महाविद्यालय, एस. एफ. एस. अधिकारियों के लिए दो वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम चलाते हैं ।

(ग) **रेंजर कालेज :** रेंजर कालेज कुर्सियांग (पश्चिम बंगाल) में स्थित है। यह कालेज राज्य वन विभागों के रेंज अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देता है।

(घ) **भारतीय वन प्रबंध संस्थान (आई.आई.एफ.एम.) :** इस संस्थान की छठी योजना के दौरान एक स्वायत्त इकाई के रूप में स्थापना की गई थी ताकि वन्य आधारित उत्पादों तथा इसके वानिकीकरण के संरक्षण स्थान और समय के अनुसार इसके इष्टतम उपयोग और उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता में वृद्धि और विशेष वन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित प्रबन्धकीय कुशलता तथा विशेष योग्यता का विकास किया जा सके।

3. (क) **अनुसन्धान :-** भारत में वर्तमान वनक्षेत्र को संरक्षित करने तथा वनों की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 31.12.1986 में आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. की स्थापना करके वानिकी अनुसंधान को पुनर्गठित किया गया था । आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. को स्वायत्त दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है । वन-अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून एक श्रेष्ठ अनुसंधान केन्द्र है । इसके अतिरिक्त आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की अनुसंधान आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखने के लिए देश के विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित पांच संस्थान है :

i) काष्ठ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर
ii) वन-आनुवंशिकी और वृक्ष उत्पादन संस्थान, कोयम्बटूर
iii) अस्थायी वन संस्थान, जबलपुर
iv) शुष्क क्षेत्र वानिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, जबलपुर
v) वर्षा तथा आर्द्रता अस्थायी वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोरहाट

(ख) भारतीय प्लाईवुड उद्योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर की प्लाईवुड उद्योग और भारत सरकार द्वारा 1963 में संयुक्त रूप से स्थापना की गई थी ।

संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) प्लाईवुड और सम्बद्ध उद्योगों के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य के सतत समयबद्ध, परिणामोन्मुख कार्यक्रम तैयार करना और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना ।

(ii) संस्थान की सदस्य विनिर्माण इकाइयों का विस्तार तथा प्रदर्शन सहित तकनीकी सेवाएं देना

(iii) काष्ठ आधारित उद्योगों के लिए एक सूचना प्रशिक्षण तथा परीक्षण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करना ।

संस्थान का कलकत्ता में एक फील्ड स्टेशन है तथा तिनसुकिया में एक न्यूकलीय फील्ड स्टेशन है ।

4. **वन संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग :** भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून नियिमित अंतराल पर व्यापक वन संसाधन सर्वेक्षण करता है तथा राष्ट्रीय, राज्य तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर आयोजना के लिए सूचनाएं प्रस्तुत करता है जिसमें सरल वैज्ञानिक वानिकी आयोजना की सूची के द्वारा किया गया मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है ।

1. Secretariat-Economic Services: This provides for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Pay & Accounts Offices.

Forestry and Wild Life

2. **Education & Training :**

(a) **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun :** The Academy was created on 25.5.87 by upgrading the Indian Forest College at Dehradun and delinking it from the Forest Research Institute. The Academy is responsible for training the Indian Forest Service Officers.

(b) **State Forest Service Colleges :** There are 3 State Forest Service Colleges located at Dehradun, Burnihat and Coimbatore. These colleges run two year courses for SFS Officers.

(c) **Rangers College :** Rangers College is situated at Kurseong (West Bengal). College provides training to Range Officers of the State Forest Departments.

(d) **Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM) :** This Institute was established during the Sixth Plan as an autonomous body to develop managerial skills and specialisation relating to conservation, optimum utilisation and increasing production and productivity over space and time in forest based products as well as large afforestation and special forest programme.

3. (a) **Research :** Forestry research was re-organised in India by setting up ICFRE on 31.12.1986 with a view to achieve the national goals of conserving existing forest area and to increase productivity of forests. The ICFRE has been given autonomous status. The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun is a Centre of Excellence in Research. In addition, ICFRE has following five institutes in different Eco-Geographic Regions of the country to take care of the research needs of the regions.

i) Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore.
ii) Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore.
iii) Institute of Deciduous Forests, Jabalpur.
iv) Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research, Jodhpur.
v) Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests Research, Jorhat.

(b) The Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore was established in 1963 jointly by the Plywood Industries and the Government of India.

The main objectives of the Institute are :

(i) to formulate and carry out a continuing time bound, result oriented programme of research and development work for plywood and allied industries.

(ii) to render technical services including extension and demonstration to manufacturing units which are members of the Institute

(iii) to serve as an information, training and testing Centre for wood based industries.

The institute has a field station in Calcutta and a nucleus field station in Tinsukia.

4. **Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources :** Forest Survey of India, Dehradun carries out comprehensive forest resources survey at regular intervals and presents information for planning at National, State and local levels including evaluation through re-inventory to facilitate scientific forestry planning.

5. **वन संरक्षण, विकास और सम्पोषण :** यह अन्धाधुन्ध वन कटाई को रोकने और वन भूमि को वन-भिन्न उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने को रोकने के लिए पहले से चल रहा कार्यक्रम है। वनों के प्रभावी संरक्षण के लिए वन संरक्षण बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने, चराई पर नियंत्रण, सिर पर लकड़ी की गठरियों के रूप में ईंधन लकड़ी ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध और वैकल्पिक ईंधन की पूर्ति का पता लगाया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं।

(क) आधुनिक वन अग्नि नियंत्रण का आरंभ: योजना का उद्देश्य, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में वन अग्नि के निवारण उन्मूलन और संसूचन का सिद्धान्ततः तथा तकनीकी नियंत्रण, परीक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन है।

(ख) जनजातीय विकास के लिए लाभकारी प्रचालन स्कीमः इस का उद्देश्य वृक्ष तथा बांस की खेती और संबंधित गतिविधियों के द्वारा वनों तथा वनों की सीमाप्रांत में रहने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों की आर्थिक पुर्नस्थापना है।

(ग) विकृत वनों की पुर्नउत्पत्ति में अनुसूचित जनजाति और ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों का सहयोग : योजना का उद्देश्य आधार में सुधार करने के लिए विकृत वनों की पुनर्उत्पत्ति में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और ग्रामीण गरीबों को शामिल करना है।

6. **वन्य जीवन संरक्षण :** भारतीय वन्य जीवन संस्थान, देहरादून अधिकारियों को वन्यजीव संरक्षण के लिए सेवाकालीन शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है । तथा अनुसंधान कार्य का आयोजन करता है । यह संस्थान वन्य जीवन पर दो वर्ष का एम.एस.सी. पाठयक्रम का आयोजन भी करता है ।

वन्य जीवन के संरक्षण के लिए संचालित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं में 'प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर' 'राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा अभ्यारण्यों का विकास' 'प्रमुख संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के आसपास के क्षेत्रों का पारिस्थितिकीय विकास' और 'प्रोजेक्ट एलीफेंट' है । इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य न केवल वन्य जीवन की लुप्त प्रायः जातियों बल्कि सम्पूर्ण पारिस्थितिकी व्यवस्था को भी संरक्षित करना है । अंतिम दो योजनाओं का उद्देश्य स्थानीय लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना तथा वन्य उद्पादों पर उन की निर्भरता को कम करना भी है। योजनाओं का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों अभ्यारण्यों से लगे हुए क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण के जरिए विभिन्न फलदायी पेड़ों की पूर्ति को बढ़ाना भी है । वन्य जीवन प्रभाग को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए योजना 1985-86 से संचालित की जा रही है । योजना का उद्देश्य वन्यजीवन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम को प्रवर्तन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत आधारभूत संरचना को सुदृढ़ करना और जंगली जंतु समूह और वनस्पतियों की संकटग्रस्त जातियों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर औपचारिकताओं का प्रावधान करना भी है।

संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रबंध क्षमता उत्पन्न करने के लिए एक नई योजना आरंभ की गई है । पशु कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता का निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 के खंड 4 के तहत 1962 में की गई थी ।

7. **प्राणी विज्ञान उद्यान :** राष्ट्रीय प्राणी विज्ञान उद्यान पार्क देश में एकमात्र प्राणी उद्यान है, जिस में लुप्त होते जा रहे पशुओं का संरक्षण और प्रजनन कार्य करता है और उन के व्यवहार, पुर्नउत्पादन और पोषाहार के संबंध में अनुसंधान करता है ।

8. **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :** इस के अंतर्गत वन उद्योग और वन्य प्राणी क्षेत्र से संबंधित संगठनों / निकायों को वार्षिक अंशदान के लिए प्रावधान किए जाते है ।

9. **राष्ट्रीय वन रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी विकास बोर्ड :**

10. **अन्य स्कीमें :** ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में बंजरभूमि विकास विभाग के गठन और राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड का इस मंत्रालय को हस्तांतरित किए जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप राष्ट्रीय वन रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी विकास बोर्ड को अगस्त में स्थापित किया गया है जिस का ध्यान उद्देश्य वन रोपण, पौध रोपण और पर्यावरण की बहाली और पारिस्थितिकी का देश में विकास करना है । अवनत वन क्षेत्रों की पुनर्उत्पत्ति और वन क्षेत्रों से जुड़ी हुई भूमि राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों अभ्यारणों तथा अन्य संरक्षित क्षेत्रों और पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से अच्छे क्षेत्रों जैसे पश्चिमी हिमालय, अरावली, पश्चिमी घाट आदि की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। वन रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी विकास बोर्ड निम्नलिखित बातों को सुनिश्चित करेगा :-

(क) अवनत वन क्षेत्रों की पारिस्थितिकीय बहाली और उससे जुड़ी हुई भूमि की व्यवस्थित आयोजना और कार्यान्वियन के जरिए लागत प्रभावी तरीके से तंत्र का विकास करना;

(ख) पारिस्थितिकीय सुरक्षा और ईंधन की लकड़ी, चारे और ग्रामीण समुदायों की अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए देश में वन क्षेत्र का प्राकृतिक पुनर्उत्पादन या उपयुक्त सुधार की बहाली करना;

5. **Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration :** This is an on-going programme to check indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land to non-forest use. Strengthening of Forests protection force, Control on grazing; restriction on removal of fuelwood as head loads and supply of alternative fuels have been identified for effective protection of forests. Following are some of the important schemes under this programme.

(a) **Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control:** The objective of the Scheme is to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in certain areas of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) **Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Tribal Development:** Its objectives are economic rehabilitation of the tribal families living in forest and forest fringes through tree and bamboo farming and allied activities.

(c) **Association of Scheduled Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests :** The objective of the scheme is to involve Scheduled Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of degraded Forests to improve resource base.

6. **Wildlife Preservation :** The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun imparts training and provides continuing education to in-service officers in Wildlife Conservation and to conduct research work. The Institute also organises a two-year M.Sc. Course in Wildlife.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for preservation of wildlife under operation are 'Project Tiger', 'Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries', 'Eco-development of areas around important protected areas' and 'Project Elephant'. The schemes aim not only at protecting the endangered species of wildlife, but the entire ecosystem. The last two schemes also aim at improving the quality of the life of the local people and reducing their dependence on forest products. The schemes also aim at augmenting the supply of various usefructs through plantation in areas adjoining National Parks and Sanctuaries. The scheme for strengethening Wildlife Division has been under operation since 1985-86. The scheme aims at strengethening the infrastruture under the Central Government for enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act and provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.'

A new scheme has been initiated for creating the management capability for protected areas. The Animal Welfare Board was established in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

7. **Zoological Park :** The National Zoological Park is the only zoological garden in the country that conserves and breeds endangered animals, conducts research regarding their behaviour, reproduction and nutrition.

8. **International Cooperation :** Under this, the provisions are made for annual contributions to international organisations/ bodies relating to Foretry & Wild Life Sector.

9. **National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board :**

10. **Other Schemes :** Consequent upon the formation of Department of Wastelands Development in the Ministry of Rural Development and transfer of NWDB to that Ministry, the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board has been set up in August, 1992, with the principal aim of promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development in the country. Special attention will be given to the regeneration of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining forest areas, national parks, sancturies and other protected areas, as well as the ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallis, Western Ghats, etc. In drawing up the plans for afforestation and eco-development, the Board will ensure the following :-

(a) Evolve mechanisms for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands through systematic planning and implementation, in a cost effective manner;

(b) Restore through natural regeneration or appropriate intervention of forest cover in the country for ecological security and to meet the fuelwood, fodder and other needs of the rural communities;

(ग) ईंधन की लकड़ी, चारा, इमारती लकड़ी और अन्य वन उत्पादों का अवनत वन और उससे जुड़ी हुई भूमि पर इन की बहाली करना ताकि इन मदों की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके;

(घ) अवनत वन क्षेत्रों और उससे जुड़ी हुई भूमि के विकास और उसके पुनर्उत्पादन के लिए नई उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार के लिए अनुसंधान करना और अनुसंधान निष्कर्षों का प्रसार करना;

(ङ) स्वयंसेवी अभिकरणों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, पंचायती राज सन से वन रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लोगों में आमजानकारी उत्पन्न करना और इस दिशा में लोगों के अभियान को बढ़ावा देना और अवनत वन क्षेत्रों और उससे जुड़ी भूमि के सहभागी और स्थायी प्रबंध को बढ़ावा देना,

(च) वन रोपण, पौध रोपण, पर्यावरण की बहाली और पारिस्थितिकी विकास के लिए कार्य योजनाओं का संयोजन करना और उन्हें मानीटर करना;

(छ) देश में वन रोपण, पौध रोपण, पर्यावरण की बहाली और पारिस्थितिकी विकास संबंधी कार्यकलापों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय करना । राष्ट्रीय वन रोपण और विकास बोर्ड निम्नलिखित स्कीमों का संचालन कर रहा है :-

(i) एकीकृत वन रोपण और पारिस्थितिकी विकास परियोजनाएं।
(ii) सहायता अनुदान ।
(iii) औषध पौधों समेत लघु वन उत्पादों का संरक्षण ।
(iv) ईंधन की लकड़ी और चारा परियोजनाएं ।
(v) बीज विकास
(vi) हवाई छिड़काव द्वारा बीज रोपण ।

11. **वन उद्योग और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत वन उद्योग और वन्य जीवन संबंधी नागरिक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रावधान किए जाते हैं ।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण

12. (i) **सर्वेक्षण -** भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है, निम्नलिखित कार्यों को देखता है (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में वनस्पतियों का गहन अध्ययन (ख) राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय वनस्पतियों के रूप में पौधा सम्पति का संग्रह, देखभाल करना, उनका पता लगाना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना और (ग) आर्थिक और औषधियों के काम आने वाले पौधों का अध्ययन करना।

(ii) भारतीय प्राणि विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता मुख्यालय में, समूह सर्वेक्षण और समुद्री जन्तुओं सहित जन्तु समूहों के क्रमबद्ध प्राणि विज्ञान, पशु पारिस्थितिकी, प्राणी विज्ञान में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

13. **पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार :** यह मंत्रालय प्रदर्शनियों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से लगभग सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देता है। यह मंत्रालय प्राथमिक और उच्चतर स्कूल स्तर पर और कालेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करके पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के संवर्धन का कार्य भी कर रहा है ।

इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक इतिहास संग्रहालय ऐसा केन्द्र है जो स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को देश में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की जरूरत संबंधी जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और संवर्धन की दृष्टि से, पारिस्थितिकी, वन्य जीवन और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करता है ।

14. **संरक्षण कार्यक्रम**

15. **पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोजना और समन्वय**

16. **अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरूत्पादन -** इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इस मंत्रालय का लक्ष्य पारिस्थितिकी का विकास, क्षतिग्रस्त पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के पुनरूत्थान में विश्वविद्यालयों, वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की अधिक सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त करना है। इस मंत्रालय ने पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के संग्रह, संसाधन और प्रसार के लिए पर्यावरणीय सूचना प्रणाली स्थापित की है और इसने नशीले रासायनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र में दस सूचना केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं।

17. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :-** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण संबंधी अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरुत्पादन के विकास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान का प्रावधान किया गया है।

प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण

18. **गंगा के प्रदूषण का निवारण :** गंगा नदी की सफाई के लिए गंगा कार्य योजना का पहला चरण दिसम्बर, 1993 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है । यमुना के प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से संबंधित योजना इस समय गंगा कार्य योजना के चरण-II के अन्तर्गत तैयार की जा रही है जो शीघ्र ही आरंभ होने वाली है । इसी दौरान, देश की अन्य सर्वाधिक प्रदूषित नदियों को शामिल करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय नदी कार्रवाई योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इन सभी कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण संघटक, गन्दे पानी के नदी में बह जाने से पूर्व संसाधन प्रतिपाप्ति यंत्र सहित उसका अवरोधन, विपणन और शोधन है । कम खर्च पर सफाई, विद्युत / उन्नत लकड़ी वाले शव दाहगृह,

(c) Restore fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest produce on the degraded forest and adjoining lands in order to meet the demands for these items;

(d) Sponsor research and extension of research findings to disseminate new and proper technologies for the regeneration and development of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;

(e) Create general awareness and help foster people's movement for promoting afforestation and eco-development with the assistance of voluntary agencies, non-government organisations, Panchayati Raj institutions and others and promote participatory & sustainable management of degraded forest areas and adjoining lands;

(f) Coordinate and monitor the Action Plans for afforestation, tree planting, ecological resotration and eco-development; and

(g) Undertake all other measures necessary for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country. National Afforestation & Eco Dev. Board is operating the following 6 schemes :-

(i) Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Projects.
(ii) Grants-in-aid.
(iii) Conservation of Minor Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants.
(iv) Fuelwood and Fodder Projects.
(v) Seed Development
(vi) Aerial Seeding

11. **Capital Outlay on Forestry & Wildlife :** Under this scheme provisions are made for Civil Works for Forestry & Wildlife.

Ecology and Environment

12. (i) **Surveys :** The Botanical Survey of India, with its headquarters at Calcutta looks after (a) intensive floristic study in different parts of the country, (b) collection, observation, identification and preparation of an inventory of the plant wealth in the form of national and regional floras and (c) studies of economic and medicinal plants.

(ii) Zoological Survey of India with its headquarters at Calcutta is responsible for carrying out the faunistic survey and research work in systematic Zoology, Animal Ecology, Zoolography of various groups of animals including marine fauna.

13. **Environmental Education/Training/Extension :** The Ministry gives priority to Environmental Education of almost all age groups of the country's population through exhibitions, training programmes etc. The Ministry is also involved in promoting environmental education by imparting non-formal education at the primary and secondary school level and in colleges and universities.

National Museum of Natural History is a centre set up under the Ministry to impart non-formal education to the school going children in the field of ecology, wildlife and environmental conservation with a view to create and promote awareness in the country about the need to conserve national natural resources.

14. **Conservation Programme.**

15. **Environmental Planning and Coordination.**

16. **Research and Ecological Regeneration :** Under these programmes research projects undertaken by various organisations are supported by the Ministry. The Ministry envisages more active participation of universities, scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in eco-development, restoration of damaged eco-systems and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. The Ministry has also set up environmental information system for collecting, processing and dissemination of environmental data and has also set up ten Information Centres in the field of toxic chemical, pollution control etc.

17. **International Cooperation :** Under this scheme, provisions are made for contribution to UNO and other International Organisations to develop Environmental Research and Eco-regeneration.

Prevention and Control of Pollution :

18. **Prevention of Pollution of Ganga :** The first phase of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) for cleaning up the river Ganga is likely to conclude by December 1993. Schemes for abatement of pollution of Yamuna are now being formulated under Phase-II of GAP, which is due to commence shortly. Meanwhile, a National River Action Plan (NRAP) is also being considered to cover other grossly polluted rivers of the country. An important component of all these programmes is interception diversion, and treatment of waste water including resource recovery mechanism before it is allowed to flow into the river.

जैविक संरक्षण आदि अन्य पूरक उपाय हैं, जिनका इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत वित्त पोषण किया जा रहा है ।

19. **वायु और जल प्रदूषण का निवारण** - इस आयोजनागत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य की मुख्य मदें नीचे दी गई हैं: (i) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान; (ii) केन्द्रीय /राज्य प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्डों को उपकर की प्रतिपूर्ति; (iii) प्रदूषण संगत योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण; (iv) पर्यावरणीय लेखा परीक्षा; (v) पर्यावरणीय सांख्यिकी और मानचित्रण; और (vi) लघु उद्योगों द्वारा सफाई आधारित प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रयोग ।

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना 1974 में की गई थी । वायु (प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के लागू किए जाने से केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए जिम्मेवारी ले ली है । इसमें सामान्य अपगामी अभिक्रिया संयंत्रों के लिए दिया गया सहायता अनुदान भी शामिल है ।

20. **प्रभाव मूल्यांकन** : पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के लिए, सूचना प्राप्त करने और विकास परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय पहलू के साथ-साथ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट मार्ग निर्देशों के लिए प्रश्नावलियां तैयार की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम विचार के लिए विभाग को भेजे गए, जो कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए गठित तकनीकी समितियों द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं ।

21. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** :-

प्रदूषण नियंत्रण पर्यावरणीय आयोग और ट्रिब्यूनल, जोखिम प्रदार्थ प्रबंध के लिए सहायता : इन योजनाओं के मुख्य उद्देश्य राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों, केन्द्रीय/राज्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों और अन्य सरकारी अभिकरणों/संगठनों को प्रदूषण नियंत्रण संबंधी नीति व्यवस्था के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए उनकी तकनीकी क्षमता को मजबूत बनाने के लक्ष्य के लिए उसकी सहायता करना है । *पर्यावरण सुधार परियोजना* : यह बेरोजगार युवाओं को लाभप्रद रोजगार प्रदान करने तथा विभिन्न प्रकार की निम्नकोटि की भूमि की उत्पादकता में सुधार और पुनर्स्थापन के दोहरे प्रयोजन को पूरा करता है । इन कार्यक्रमों में पीताम्बर पंत, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली, जैव विविधिता संरक्षण भी शामिल है।

22. **पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण संबंधी पूंजीगत परिव्यय** : इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण अनुसंधान संबंधी सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ।

Low cost sanitation, electric/improved-wood crematoria, biological conservation, etc. are other supplementary measures which are being financed under these programmes.

19. **Prevention of air and water pollution** : The main items of work under this plan programme are: (i) Grants-in-aid to the Central Pollution Control Board; (ii) Reimbursement of Cess to Central/State Pollution Control Boards. (iii) Funding of Pollutionally relevant schemes, (iv) Environmental Audit, (v) Environmental Statistics & Mapping, and (vi) Clean Technologies by Small Scale Industries.

The Central Pollution Control Board was set up in 1974. With the enactment of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Central Board has also taken up the responsibilities for the prevention and control of air pollution. This also covers grants given for the promotion of common effluent treatment plants.

20. **Impact Assessment:** For environmental impact assessment studies, questionnaires for eliciting information and environmental aspect of development projects as well as specific guidelines in selected sectors have been designed. Under this programme various development programmes are referred to the Ministry for consideration and are approved by Technical Committees constituted for the purpose.

21. **Other Programmes :-**

Assistance for Abatment of Pollution Environmental Commission and Tribunal Hazardous Substance Management : The main objective of these schemes are to assist State Governments, State Pollution Control Boards, Central/State Research Institutions and other Government Agencies/Organisations with the aim of strengthening their technical capabilities to achieve the objectives of the Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution. Paryavaran Sudhar Pariyojana : To serve the twin purposes of providing gainful employment to the unemployed youth and to rehabilitate and improve the productivity of degraded lands of various kinds. These programmes also include the schemes of Pitamber Pant, National Natural Resources Management system, Bio-Diversity Conservation.

22. **Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment :-** Under this scheme, provisions are made for Civil Works for Scientific and Environmental Research.

विदेश मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.24

विदेश मंत्रालय Ministry of External Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	597.14	597.14	...	656.63	656.63	...	698.05	698.05
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*69.01*	*69.01*	...	*75.76*	*75.76*	...	*49.78*	*49.78*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**666.15**	**666.15**	...	**732.39**	**732.39**	...	**747.83**	**747.83**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	49.30	49.30	...	62.04	62.04	...	40.79	40.79
2. **विदेश कार्य**	2. External Affairs										
i) राजदूतावास और मिशन	i) Embassies & Missions	2061	...	212.78	212.78	...	262.51	262.51	...	272.26	272.26
ii). विशेष राजनयिक व्यय	ii) Special Diplomatic Expenditure	2061	...	104.25	104.25	...	108.30	108.30	...	118.13	118.13
iii). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें	iii) International Conferences /Meetings	2061	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.30	0.30
iv). पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास	iv) Passport & Emigration	2061	...	17.62	17.62	...	29.13	29.13	...	32.00	32.00
v). आतिथ्य प्रभार	v) Hospitality Charges	2061	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.35	3.35	...	3.50	3.50
vi). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	vi) International cooperation	2061	...	13.26	13.26	...	16.24	16.24	...	16.24	16.24
vii). प्रशिक्षण	vii) Training	2061	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.15	0.15
viii). अन्य व्यय	viii) Other Expenditure										
(क) भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सावधि परिषद को अनुदान	a) Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2061	...	14.20	14.20	...	14.55	14.55	...	15.00	15.00
(ख) खाड़ी निष्क्रमण	b) Gulf Evacuation	2061	...	0.01	0.01	...	3.82	3.82	...	2.75	2.75
(ग) हज यात्रियों को विनिमय की सरकारी दर पर विदेशी मुद्रा देने के कारण भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को भुगतान	c) Payment to SBI on account of Foreign Exchange release to Haj pilgrims at official rate of exchange	2061	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21.00	21.00
(घ) अन्य विविध	d) Other Miscellaneous	2061	...	7.98	7.98	...	8.74	8.74	...	8.81	8.81
जोड़-अन्य व्यय	**Total - Other Expenditure**		...	**22.19**	**22.19**	...	**27.11**	**27.11**	...	**47.56**	**47.56**
जोड़-विदेश कार्य	***Total-External Affairs***		...	***373.92***	***373.92***	...	***446.97***	***446.97***	...	***490.14***	***490.14***
3. नागरिक उड्डयन-सामान्य अन्य व्यय	3. Civil Aviation - General Other Expenditure	3053	...	...	...	...	1.36	1.36	...	0.01	0.01
4. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग और विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	4. Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries and Advances to Foreign Governments										
i). बंग्लादेश	i) Bangladesh	3605	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.55	6.55	...	1.70	1.70
		7605	...	15.00	15.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
		Total	...	*21.50*	*21.50*	...	*16.55*	*16.55*	...	*16.70*	*16.70*
ii). भूटान	ii) Bhutan	3605	...	92.00	92.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	92.00	92.00
		7605	...	1.00	1.00	...	10.01	10.01	...	0.01	0.01
		Total	...	*93.00*	*93.00*	...	*75.01*	*75.01*	...	*92.01*	*92.01*
iii). नेपाल	iii) Nepal	3605	...	20.00	20.00	...	16.68	16.68	...	20.00	20.00
		7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	15.00	15.00	...	0.01	0.01
		Total	...	*20.01*	*20.01*	...	*31.68*	*31.68*	...	*20.01*	*20.01*
iv). श्रीलंका	iv) Srilanka	3605	...	7.50	7.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	6.00	6.00
v). मालदीव	v) Maldives	3605	...	14.32	14.32	...	10.24	10.24	...	15.00	15.00
vi). कम्बोडिया	vi) Combodia	3605	...	0.01	0.01	...	2.80	2.80	...	0.01	0.01
vii). अन्य विकासशील देश	vii) Other Developing Countries	3605	...	26.73	26.73	...	33.63	33.63	...	28.35	28.35
viii). अफ्रीका निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता	viii) Aid under AFRICA Fund	3605	...	6.86	6.86	...	6.86	6.86	...	4.05	4.05
जोड़		*Total*	...	*189.93*	*189.93*	...	*181.27*	*181.27*	...	*182.13*	*182.13*
5. सार्वजनिक निर्माण	5. Public Works	4059	...	43.00	43.00	...	28.95	28.95	...	28.95	28.95
6. आवास	6. Housing	4216	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.79	5.79	...	5.79	5.79
7. विदेश व्यापार निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए ऋण (एफसीआई को ऋण)	7. Loans for Foreign Trade Export promotion (Loan to FCI)	7453	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	0.01	0.01
8.विविध ऋण (विभागीय कैण्टीनों को)	8. Miscellaneous loans (Loans to Departmental Canteens)	7615	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***666.15***	***666.15***	...	***732.39***	***732.39***	...	***747.83***	***747.83***

1. **सचिवालय:-** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की तथा विदेशों में प्रचार कार्य के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । सं0 अ0 1992-93 में वृद्धि का कारण स्वचालित फ्रीक्वेंसी रेडियो संचार नेटवर्क की बढ़ी लागत की वजह से है ।

2. **विदेश कार्य:-**

(i) **राजदूतावास और मिशन:-** इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न देशों में हमारे हितों के अनुपात का आकार और स्तर अलग-अलग होते हुए विदेशों में भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व पर व्यय की व्यवस्था है । विदेशों में हमारे 143 मिशन पोस्ट हैं । अन्य बातों के अलावा सं0 अ0 1992-93 में बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकता का कारण रुपए की तुलना में मुख्य विदेशी मुद्राओं की दरों में उसे संशोधित करके बढ़ाने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की सरकारी दरों में संशोधन की वजह से है । ब.अ. 93-94 में जो बढ़ोत्तरी की व्याख्या की गई है, वह विदेशी मुद्रा की सरकारी दरों में संभावित संशोधन और विश्व

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for the expenditure on Secretariat of Ministry of External Affairs and expenditure on External Publicity. The increase in RE-1992-93 is on account of Cost escalation of Automated High Frequency Radio Communications Network.

2. **External Affairs-**

(i). **Embassies & Missions** - This provides for expenditure on India's representation abroad, varying in size and level in the ratio of our interests in different countries. There are 143 Missions/Posts abroad. The enhanced requirement in RE 1992-93 is among other things due to upward revision of major foreign currencies vis-a-vis Rupee and the consequenct revision of official rate of exchange. The increase in BE 93-94 has been envisaged keeping in view the likely revision in the official rates of exchange and world-wide inflationary trends resulting in

व्यापी मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए की गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जीवनयापन स्थानीय लागत आदि में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ii). **विशेष राजनयिक व्यय:-** इसके अन्तर्गत विवेकाधीन व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iii). **अंतराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/बैठकें:-** इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/बैठकों पर व्यय की व्यवस्था है। स.अ. 92-93 में हुई बचत मुख्य रूप से मितव्ययिता संबंधी उपायों के कारण हुई है । बजट अनुमान 93-94 में की गयी राशि की व्यवस्था में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी की गयी है । ऐसा आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सम्मेलनों/बैठकों की संख्या को देखते हुए किया गया है ।

(iv). **पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास:-** इसमें भारत में 23 पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । पासपोर्ट पुस्तिकाओं की आपूर्ति के कारण 7.50 करोड़ रुपए बकाया डेबिटों को आगे ले जाने के लिए बढ़ाए गए सं0 अ0 92-93 में व्यवस्था है । बढ़ाए गए ब.अ.93-94 में पासपोर्ट कार्यालय में कम्प्यूटरीकरण और उपस्कर उन्नयन की व्यवस्था है ।

(v). **आतिथ्य संगठन:-** इसमें भारत में आने वाले विदेशी संभ्रांत व्यक्तियों के खान-पान, रहन-सहन, परिवहन और उपहारों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

(vi). **अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग:-** इस शीर्ष में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और इसके सम्बद्ध अभिकरण, राष्ट्रमंडलीय सचिवालय, राष्ट्रमंडलीय फाउण्डेशन, दक्षेस सचिवालय को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की अनिवार्य अदायगी पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । सं.अ. 92-93 में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण हमारे अंशदानों को बाजार दर पर भुगतान करने के कारण है जिनके लिए पहले विदेशी मुद्रा की सरकारी दरों में भुगतान की व्यवस्था की और साथ ही भारत की ओर से दिए जाने वाले अंशदान में वृद्धि के कारण भी हैं ।

(vii). **प्रशिक्षण:-** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गयी व्यवस्था विदेश सेवा संस्थान द्वारा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए है । मितव्ययिता उपाय किए जाने से ब.अ. 92-93 में खर्च घटा गिया गया है और इसी खर्च को ब.अ. 93-94 में दिखाया गया है ।

(viii). **अन्य व्यय:-** इसमें पड़ोसी देशों के साथ लगी सीमाओं पर सीमांकन करने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आदि में प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने जिसमें उपराष्ट्रपति की विदेश यात्राओं सहित, विदेश मंत्रालय हौस्टल, विभिन्न संगठनों को अनुदान-सहायता, विदेश में गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस आदि मनाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ख). **खाड़ी निष्कर्मण:-** खाड़ी क्षेत्र से नागरिकों को बाहर निकालने के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय, रेल मंत्रालय और भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम के कुछ लम्बित बिलों का निपटान किया जाना है और जिसके लिए स.अ. 92-93 में 3.82 करोड़ रुपए और ब.अ. 93-94 में 2.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस व्यवस्था में खाड़ी युद्ध के दौरान बुरी तरह से प्रभावित भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों के क्षतिपूर्ति दावों को पूरा करने हेतु स.अ. 92-93 में 0.56 करोड़ रुपए भी शामिल हैं ।

4. **अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग:-** इसमें पड़ोसी देशों और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सम्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों और अन्य विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पड़ोसियों और विकासशील देशों जैसे बंगलादेश, भूटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, मालदीव, कम्बोडिया और अन्य विकासशील देशों को आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था में अफ्रीका निधि और साथ ही विपत्ति राहत के अन्तर्गत सहायता की शेष अपेक्षाओं की व्यवस्था है । ब.अ. 92-93 में की गयी व्यवस्था में भूटान की सरकार को दिए गए 10,00 करोड़ रुपए का एवजी उधार शामिल है । यह बजट पश्च की स्थिति है। ब.अ. 92-93 में इस उद्देश्य के लिए 0.01 करोड़ रुपए की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गयी थी . ब.अ. 93-94 में इस उद्देश्य के लिए 15.02 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

5,6. **सार्वजनिक निर्माण और गृह निर्माण के लिए पूंजी परिव्यय:-** इसमें विदेश-स्थित मिशनों/पोस्टों में कार्यालय और आवासीय भवनों का अधिग्रहण, निर्माण तथा बड़े नवीकरणों तथा मरम्मतों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

increased local cost of living etc.

(ii). **Special Diplomatic Expenditure:-** This provides for discretionary expenditure.

(iii). **International Conferences/Meetings** :- This provides for the expenditure on International Conferences/Meetings. The saving in RE 92-93 is mainly due to austerity measures. Provision in BE 93-94 has been slightly increased keeping in view the number of Conferences/Meetings during the next financial year.

(iv). **Passport and Emigration:-** This provides for expenditure on 23 passport offices in India. The enhanced RE 92-93 provides for throughforward of arrear debits of Rs.7.50 Crores on account of supply of passport booklets. The enhanced BE 93-94 is to provide for Computerisation and upgradation of equipment in passport office.

(v). **Hospitality Organisation:-** This provides for expenditure on entertainment of dignitaries visiting India.

(vi). **International Cooperation :-** This provides for the expenditure on mandatory payment of subscription to UN and its allied Agencies, Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth Foundation, SAARC Secretariat. The increase in RE 1992-93 is mainly due to payment of our contributions at market rate which were earlier provided for at the official rate of exchange as also increase in India's share of contribution.

(vii). **Training** :- The provision made under this head is for organising training programmes by the Foreign Service Institute. Due to austerity measures, the expenditure has been reduced in RE 92-93 and the same has been reflected in BE 93-94.

(viii). **Other Expenditure:-** This includes provision for demarcation of Boundaries with neighbouring Countries, Delegations to UN etc. including Vice President's visits abroad. External Affairs Hostel, Grants-in-Aid to various Organisations, Republic Day and Independence day celebrations abroad etc.

(b).**Gulf Evacuation**:- There are some pending bills of Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Railways and Sh;ipping Corp. of India pertaining to Gulf Evacuation which have to be settled and for which a provision of RS.3.82 crs. in RE 92-93 and Rs.2.75 crs. in BE 93-94 has been made. This provision also includes Rs.0.56 crs. in RE 92-93 for processing the compensation claims in respect of Indian Nationals adversely affected during the Gulf War.

4. **Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other Countries:-** This provision is made for extending the technical and Economic Assistance under various bilateral agreements and other special programmes to neighbouring and other developing countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Cambodia and other developing countries. The provision also caters for the residual requirements of aid under AFRICA Fund and also for disaster relief. The provision in RE 92-93 includes standby credit of Rs.10.00 crs. to the Royal Government of Bhutan. This is a post-budgetary development. In BE 92-93, a token provision of Rs.0.01 cr. was made for the purpose. In BE 93-94, Rs.15.02 crs. have been provided for the purpose.

5,6. **Capital Outlay on Public Works and Housing**:- This provides for expenditure on aquisition, construction and major renewals & repairs of buildings for office and residential purposes in Missions/Posts abroad.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.25

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग Department of Economic Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		15.00	426.00	441.00	14.99	534.32	549.31	10.00	492.06	502.06
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.00*	*134.95*	*139.95*	*5.00*	*86.35*	*91.35*	*1.00*	*143.67*	*144.67*
जोड़	**Total**		**20.00**	**560.95**	**580.95**	**19.99**	**620.67**	**640.66**	**11.00**	**635.73**	**646.73**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	11.19	11.19	...	12.36	12.36	...	13.45	13.45
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन	2. National Savings Organisation	2047	...	8.49	8.49	...	9.18	9.18	...	9.10	9.10
3. अनिवार्य जमा योजना, (आयकरदाता) 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा रकम पर ब्याज	3. Interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme,1974	2047	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	...	1.76	1.76	...	2.78	2.78	...	3.06	3.06
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2070	0.01	3.28	3.29	...	6.31	6.31	...	6.81	6.81
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other programmes	2075	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security and Welfare**										
7. साधारण बीमा कंपनी आदि के माध्यम से गरीबों के लिए बीमा-योजना	7. Insurance schemes for the poor through GIC,etc.	2235	10.00	7.00	17.00	10.00	7.00	17.00	10.00	9.00	19.00
8. नवम्बर 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों को उधार पर ब्याज राहत	8. Interest Relief on loans to persons affected by November 1984 Riots	2235	...	4.40	4.40	...	4.40	4.40	...	25.00	25.00
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	2235	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.24
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	**Loans for other Industries and Minerals**										
10. उत्पाद-शुल्क राहत योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण	10. Loans under the Excise Relief Scheme	6885	...	96.75	96.75	...	60.00	60.00	...	100.00	100.00
नौवहन को ऋण	**Loans for Shipping**										
11. नौवहन कंपनियों के लिए ऋण	11 Loans to shipping companies	7052	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	1.00	...	1.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**Loans for other General Economic Services**										
12. भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड को ऋण	12. Loans to Securities & Exchange Board of India	7475	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
13. लाभांश राहतों और अन्य रियायतों के द्वारा रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	13. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	3075	...	339.40	339.40	...	340.79	340.79	...	358.85	358.85
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other expenditure	3075	...	...	...	...	96.00	96.00	...	...	...
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
15. शहरी गरीबों के लिए स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम	15. Self Employment Programme for Urban poor	3475	4.99	...	4.99	4.99	...	4.99	...	...	...
16. युद्ध-जोखिम (मेरिन-हल्स) पुनर्बीमा योजनाएं आदि	16. War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Schemes etc.	3475	...	1.02	1.02	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.78	0.78
17. आपात जोखिम बीमा निधियों को/से निवल अंतरण	17. Net transfers to/from Emergency Risks Insurance Funds	3475	...	7.66	7.66	...	10.51	10.51	...	10.39	10.39
18. भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान	18. Grants to Indian Investment Centre	3475	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50
19. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	19. International Cooperation	3475	...	1.97	1.97	...	2.29	2.29	...	2.53	2.53
20. अन्य व्यय	20. Other Expenditure	3475	...	2.17	2.17	...	2.93	2.93	...	13.74	13.74
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
21. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अंशदान	21. Contribution to U.N.D.P.	3605	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.64	11.64	...	12.00	12.00
22. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	22. Cooperation with other countries	3605	...	3.35	3.35	...	4.86	4.86	...	4.50	4.50
जोड़	*Total*		...	*14.85*	*14.85*	...	*16.50*	*16.50*	...	*16.50*	*16.50*
23. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	23. Advances to Foreign Governments										
(क) मारीशस	(a) Mauritius	7605	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.62	0.62
(ख) गुयाना	(b) Guyana	7605	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.80	1.80	...	...	...
(ग) श्रीलंका	(c) Sri Lanka	7605	...	15.00	15.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	13.00	13.00
(घ) वियतनाम	(d) Vietnam	7605	...	7.18	7.18	...	4.01	4.01	...	16.51	16.51

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(ङ) सूरीनाम	(e) Surinam	7605	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.00	1.00	...	3.50	3.50
(च) जाम्बिया	(f) Zambia	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(छ) मोजाम्बिक	(g) Mozambique	7605	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	...	...
(ज) सीरिया	(h) Syria	7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
(झ) नामिबिया	(i) Namibia	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ञ) अफगानिस्तान	(j) Afghanistan	7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ट) सेशेल्स	(k) Seychelles	7605	...	0.50	0.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	0.01	0.01
(ठ) कम्बोडिया	(l) Combodia	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ड) रसियन फेडरेशन	(m) Russian Federation	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ढ) मालदीव	(n) Maldives	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
(ण) मंगोलिया	(o) Mangolia	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
(त) सेंट्रल एशिया रिपब्लिक (कजाकिस्तान, उजबेकिस्तान, किरगिस्तान, तुर्कमेनिस्तान)	(p) Central Asian Republics (Kazahkistan Uzbekistan, Kyrghyzstan, Turkmenistan)	7605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*28.20*	*28.20*	...	*16.35*	*16.35*	...	*43.67*	*43.67*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***20.00***	***560.95***	***580.95***	***19.99***	***620.67***	***640.66***	***11.00***	***635.73***	***646.73***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Other General Economic Services	13475	4.99	...	4.99	4.99	...	4.99	...	...	...
नौवहन	2. Shipping	13052	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	1.00	...	1.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	3. Social Security and Welfare	22235	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	4. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**20.00**	...	**20.00**	**19.99**	...	**19.99**	**11.00**	...	**11.00**

1. इसमें आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. इसमें देश भर में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क सहित राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

3. यह व्यवस्था अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत ब्याज संदायों पर व्यय के लिए है।

4. इसमें मुख्यतः बचत प्रमाण पत्रों, चैक बुकों आदि के मुद्रण की लागत और अतिरिक्त परिलब्धियों (अनिवार्य जमा) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां और प्रतिभूतियों में लेन-देन से संबंधित अनियमितताओं की जांच हेतु गठित अभिरक्षक तथा विशेष न्यायालय के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है।

5. यह व्यवस्था औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुर्ननिर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड 10वां वित्त आयोग आदि के लिए की गई है।

6. इसमें मुख्यतः मियाद निकले हुए मामलों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज के भुगतान और सरकारी खातों में जमा अदावी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

7. यह व्यवस्था साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्धनों के लिए चलाई जा रही विभिन्न बीमा योजनाओं के लिए हैं।

8. इसमें नवम्बर, 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों को उनके अपने सामान्य व्यवसाय में लगाने, अपने घरों की मरम्मत आदि करने में समर्थ बनाने हेतु वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज संबंधी राहत देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. इसमें गरीबों के लिए प्रतिरक्षित बचत योजना के लिए बीमे के अंश की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. इस योजना के अधीन वित्तीय रूप से कमजोर इकाईयों को पुनःगतिशीलता प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पाद शुल्क की सीमा तक ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है।

11. यह व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति की पिछली वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नौवहन कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है।

12. यह व्यवस्था प्रारंभिक पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए "भारतीय प्रतिभूति तथा एक्सचेंज बोर्ड" को ऋण के लिए की गई है।

1. The provision is for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Economic Affairs.

2. The provision is for expenditure of National Savings Organisation with its net work of regional offices all over the country.

3. The provision is for expenditure on interest payment under the Compulsory Deposits (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, 1974.

4. The provision is mainly for cost of printing saving certificates, cheque books etc., payments under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 and for Office of the Custodian and Special Court set up for investigating irregularities involving transaction in securities.

5. Provision is for the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, 10th Finance Commission etc.

6. Includes provision mainly for interest payment on Central securities in time-barred cases and payment in connection with unclaimed securities credited to Government Accounts, etc.

7. The provision is for various insurance schemes for the poor through GIC and its subsidiaries.

8. The provision is made for providing interest relief on loans advanced by the commercial banks to persons affected by November, 1984 riots, to enable them to reestablish themselves in their normal occupation and for repairs to their houses, etc.

9. This includes provision for the insurance element of Protected Savings Scheme for the poor.

10. Under this Scheme financially weak units are eligible for an interest free loan limited to part of the excise duty payable by them with the objective of helping them regain viability.

11. The provision is for providing financial assistance to the shipping companies in respect of past commitments of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

12. The provision is for a loan to "Securities and Exchange Board of India" towards initial capital expenditure.

13. इसके अंतर्गत सामान्य राजस्व में से रेलवे को देय लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के स्थान पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

14. इसमें वर्ष 1975-1986 की अवधि के दौरान रेल डिब्बों के निर्माण पर बकाया उत्पाद शुल्कों के भुगतान की देयताओं को पूरा करने हेतु रेलवे को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

15. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए एक स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना 1 सितम्बर 1986 से प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक ऋणकर्ता 5000 रुपए तक ऋण लेने का पात्र है जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लिया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंकों को 25 प्रतिशत की पूंजी संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। यह योजना 10,000 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले उन क्षेत्रों पर लागू है, जो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नहीं आते। यह प्रस्ताव है कि वर्ष 1992-93 से इस योजना को नेहरू रोजगार योजना के साथ जोड़ा जाए।

16 और 17. विभिन्न जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त प्रीमियमों को लोक खाते की आरक्षण निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है जिसमें से इन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा किया जाता है। इन लेन देनों को भारतीय समेकित निधि के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है। यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतया युद्ध जोखिम (मेरीन हल्ज) पुनः बीमा के लिए है। इसमें आपात जोखिम (माल, कारखाने तथा उपक्रम) बीमा योजनाओं की बकाया राशि का निपटान भी शामिल है।

18. यह अनुदान सहायता भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अपना स्थापना व्यय पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है। यह केन्द्र भारत में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निवेश सहित विदेशी निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करता है, विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात सुलभ कराता है और भारत की निवेश नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं आदि के बारे में समुद्रपारीय निवेशकों को सूचना प्रदान करता है।

19. इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक की तकनीकी सहायता योजना, तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्र मंडल निधि में अंशदान और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है।

20. इसमें विकास अर्थव्यवस्था केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपए और रतन टाटा लाइब्रेरी के लिए दिल्ली स्कूल ऑफ इकोनोमिक्स को 5 करोड़ रुपए के धर्मादा अनुदान के साथ भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण, वाशिंगटन और ब्रुसेल्ज, में भारत के राजदूतावास के आर्थिक स्कंध और राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सम्बन्ध अनुसंधान परिषद आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

21 और 22. इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम में अंशदान और कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था शामिल है। 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में विश्व पर्यावरणीय सुविधा के अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है, विश्व बैंक, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम द्वारा विकसित एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम, जिसके अंतर्गत विकासशील देशों को उनके ऐसे कार्यक्रम, जो विश्व पर्यावरण का संरक्षण करते हैं, के लिए सहायता देने के लिए उन्हें अनुदान अथवा रियायती ऋण प्रदान किए जाएंगे। कार्यक्रम के वित्तपोषण के लिए विश्व पर्यावरण न्यास निधि स्थापित की गयी है।

23. इसके अन्तर्गत मित्र विकासशील देशों को आसान शर्तों पर सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

13. This represents subsidy towards dividend relief and other concessions payable to the Railways from General Revenues.

14. The provision is for giving a grant to Railways to cover its liabilities of payment of excise duty arrears on the manufacture of railway wagons during the period 1975-1986.

15. The scheme for self employment programme for urban poor was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986. Under this Scheme, a borrower is eligible for a loan upto Rs.5,000 at 10 % per annum. Central Government provides capital subsidy of 25% to the banks. The scheme is applicable to areas with a population of 10,000 or more which are not covered by IRDP. This scheme stands merged with Nehru Rojgar Yojana from 1992-93.

16 & 17. The premia received under the various risk insurance schemes are transferred to reserve funds in the Public Account from which expenditure under the schemes is met. These transactions are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision for expenditure mainly relates to War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme; it also includes settlement of arrear dues under the emergency risk (goods, factories and undertakings) insurance schemes.

18. The grant assistance is intended to enable IIC to meet its establishment expenditure. The IIC promotes foreign investments in India, including from non-resident Indians, facilitates import of technology from abroad and provides information to overseas investors about India's investment policies and procedures.

19. This includes provision for technical assistance scheme of the Asian Development Bank, contribution to Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and cost of experts and consultants under Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank.

20. This includes expenditure on training of Indian Economic Service officers; Economic wing of the Embassy of India, Washington and Brussels; and grants to National Council of Applied Economic Research; Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations, etc. alongwith Rs.3 crores for establishment of Centre of Development Economics, and Endowment grant of Rs.5 crores to the Delhi School of Economics for the Ratan Tata Library.

21 & 22. This includes provision for contribution to UNDP and technical aid to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan. BE 1992-93 also includes provision for contribution to the Global Environmental Facility, a pilot programme developed by World Bank, UNDP and UNEP, under which grants or concessional loans will be provided to developing countries to help them implement programme that protect the global environment. For funding the programme a Global Environment Trust Fund has been set up.

23. This provision is intended for providing credits on soft term basis to friendly developing countries.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.26

करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प Currency, Coinage and Stamps

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	53.86	53.86	...	20.39	20.39	...	-1.60	-1.60
पूंजी	Capital		...	*105.93*	*105.93*	...	*112.96*	*112.96*	*70.00*	*169.60*	*239.60*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**159.79**	**159.79**	...	**133.35**	**133.35**	**70.00**	**168.00**	**238.00**
करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	**Currency,Coinage & Mints**										
1. *करैंसी नोट प्रेस*	1. *Currency Note Press*										
1.01. राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	110.34	110.34	...	138.94	138.94	...	140.71	140.71
1.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-135.06	-135.06	...	-181.60	-181.60	...	-246.71	-246.71
1.03 *निवल*	1.03 *Net*		...	*-24.72*	*-24.72*	...	*-42.66*	*-42.66*	...	*-106.00*	*-106.00*
1.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	1.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	5.65	5.65	...	-0.90	-0.90	0.01	9.25	9.26
2. *बैंक नोट प्रेस*	2. *Bank Note Press*										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	88.34	88.34	...	95.58	95.58	...	127.83	127.83
2.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-80.15	-80.15	...	-86.78	-86.78	...	-90.85	-90.85
2.03 *निवल*	2.03 *Net*		...	*8.19*	*8.19*	...	*8.80*	*8.80*	...	*36.98*	*36.98*
2.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	0.01	30.00	30.01
3. *सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल*	3. *Security Paper Mill*										
3.01 राजस्व व्यय	3.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	48.30	48.30	...	44.90	44.90	...	59.66	59.66
3.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	3.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-53.40	-53.40	...	-49.96	-49.96	...	-67.25	-67.25
3.03 *निवल*	3.03 *Net*		...	*-5.10*	*-5.10*	...	*-5.06*	*-5.06*	...	*-7.59*	*-7.59*
3.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	3.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.30	2.30	0.01	9.00	9.01
4. टकसाल	4. Mints	2046	...	42.84	42.84	...	41.90	41.90	...	46.36	46.36
		4046	...	42.46	42.46	...	36.70	36.70	59.96	44.11	104.07
जोड़		*Total*	...	*85.30*	*85.30*	...	*78.60*	*78.60*	*59.96*	*90.47*	*150.43*
5. धातुओं की खरीद	5. Purchase of Metals	4046	...	35.39	35.39	...	58.11	58.11	...	46.56	46.56
6. स्वर्ण और चांदी की खरीद	6. Purchase of Gold and Silver	4046	...	0.78	0.78	...	-3.33	-3.33	...	-0.32	-0.32
7. सिक्कों का आयात	7. Import of Coins	4046	...	-0.80	-0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को समाप्त करने पर हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	2046	...	1.46	1.46	...	0.94	0.94	...	1.60	1.60
9. एक रुपए के नोटों के फार्मों की लागत	9. Cost of one rupee note forms	2046	...	3.15	3.15	...	1.04	1.04	...	...	...
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2046	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
11. *इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस*	11. *India Security Press*										
11.01 राजस्व व्यय	11.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	79.50	79.50	...	83.38	83.38	...	88.58	88.58
11.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां	11.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-59.50	-59.50	...	-70.00	-70.00	...	-68.00	-68.00
11.03 *निवल*	11.03 *Net*		...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*13.38*	*13.38*	...	*20.58*	*20.58*
11.04 पूंजीगत व्यय	11.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.05	6.05	10.00	23.00	33.00
12. *सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस*	12. *Security Printing Press*										
12.01 राजस्व व्यय	12.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	19.05	19.05	...	18.39	18.39	...	22.74	22.74
12.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	12.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-15.00	-15.00	...	-20.00	-20.00	...	-20.00	-20.00
12.03 *निवल*	12.03 *Net*		...	*4.05*	*4.05*	...	*-1.61*	*-1.61*	...	*2.74*	*2.74*
12.04 पूंजी व्यय	12.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	...	5.15	5.15	...	6.03	6.03	0.01	8.00	8.01
13. अन्य व्यय	13. Other Expenditure	2047	...	3.89	3.89	...	3.66	3.66	...	3.73	3.73
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***159.79***	***159.79***	...	***133.35***	***133.35***	***70.00***	***168.00***	***238.00***

ख. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. करैंसी, सिक्का और टकसाल	1. Currency, Coinage & Mints	32046	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.99	...	59.99
2. अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2. Other Fiscal Services	32047	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.01	...	10.01
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	...	...	**70.00**	...	**70.00**

1. **करैंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक,** भारत सरकार के लिए एक रुपए के नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए 2 रुपए, 5 रुपए, 10 रुपए तथा 50 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है तथा उनकी पूर्ति करता है। 100 रुपए को नोटों का मुद्रण कार्य भी 1992-93 के दौरान शुरु किया गया।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था आधुनिकीकरण स्कीम जो प्रगति पर है तथा अग्नि- शमन संबंधी सिविल निर्माण कार्य, भांडागारण, भंडारण, ज्वलनशील तरल पदार्थ आदि के लिए और करैंसी नोट प्रैस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है।

2. **बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास** 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए, 100 रुपए तथा 500 रुपए के वैंक नोटों का मुद्रण करता है । प्रेस अपनी आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, करैंसी नोट मुद्रणालय, प्रतिभूति

1. **Currency Note Press, Nashik**, prints and supplies one rupee currency notes for the Government of India and bank notes of the denominations of Rs.2/-, Rs.5/-, Rs.10/- and Rs.50/- for the Reserve Bank of India. The printing of Rs.100/- denomination has also been taken up during 1992-93.

The provision under capital is towards payments relating to modernisation scheme which is in progress and for civil works towards fire fighting, warehousing, storage and roads.

2. **Bank Note Press, Dewas** prints bank notes of denominations of Rs.20/-, Rs.50/-, Rs.100/- and Rs.500/-. The Press also manufactures and partly meets the requirement of inks of India

मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्याही का निर्माण भी करता है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था मशीनों की दो नई लाइनों की खरीद तथा स्याही पैक्टरी के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है,

3. **प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना, होशंगाबाद,** करैंसी नोटों के मुद्रण के लिए कागज तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस और करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की अन्य प्रतिभूति विषयक कागजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिभूति कागज का निर्माण करता है । कारखाने की कागज उत्पादन करने की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 6000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक है। वर्ष 1992-93 (दिसंबर 1992 तक) के दौरान 2400.48 मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यों तथा मौजूदा मशीनरी और उपस्कर की अधिप्राप्ति/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए है।

4. **भारत सरकार टकसालें :** बम्बई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद तथा नोएडा स्थित भारत सरकार की टकसालें भारत सरकार के लिए सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, चलन से बाहर निकाले गए सिक्कों का परीक्षण करती है तथा इन को समाप्त करती है तथा जाली और संदिग्ध सिक्कों के बारे में अपनी विशेषज्ञ राय देती है। ये सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य संस्थानों अर्थात विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए मेडलों का भी निर्माण करती है। बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता टकसालों के साथ संलग्न धातु परख विभाग सोने चांदी तथा मिश्रित धातुओं की जिनका प्रयोग सिक्कों तथा मैडल बैजों के निर्माण आदि में किया जाता है, परख करता है । बम्बई की टकसाल स्मारक सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, तौल, माप और क्षमता आदि के मापकों का भी निर्माण करती है। यह सोने की ढलाई और इसकी सफाई का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है।

यब व्यवस्था चार मौजूदा टकसालों के लिए है। टकसालों के लिए 118 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर आधुनिकीकरण स्कीम का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था संयंत्र और मशीनरी की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए है।

5. इसमें सिक्कों के निर्माण के लिए धातु की खरीद के संबंध में निवल आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. इसमें सरकार द्वारा हट्टी सोना खानों तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. से खरीद की गई धातु के मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. अब टकसालें सिक्कों का आयात किए बिना ही भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम है। वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान सिक्कों के आयात करने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

8. यह शीर्ष चलन से वापस लिए गए और समाप्त किए गए सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य तथा उनके धातु मूल्य के अंतर का द्योतक है।

9. इसकी व्यवस्था एक रुपए के नोट के फार्मों के मुद्रण तथा उनकी पूर्ति के लिए करेंसी नोट प्रैस को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है (जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है)।

11. **भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नासिक,** डाक लेखन सामग्री, डाक तथा डाक- भिन्न टिकटों, न्यायिक तथा गैर-न्यायिक स्टाम्पों, चैकों, बांडों तथा अन्य प्रतिभूति दस्तावेजों अर्थात पासपोर्ट, वचनपत्रों इत्यादि का मुद्रण करता है । इसके अलावा मुद्रणालय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और अर्द्ध सरकारी संगठनों के लिए सिक्यूरिटी की कई एक विविध मदों का मुद्रण भी करता है । इस प्रेस ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय सरकार/ राज्य सरकारों के विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एम. आई. सी. आर. चैकों का मुद्रण भी शुरू कर दिया है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था स्टाम्प मुद्रण सुविधा के आधुनिकीकरण तथा उनके सहायक सिविल तथा बिजली निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है।

12. **प्रतिभूति मुद्राणालय हैदराबाद** भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक लेखन सामग्री तथा माचिस उत्पादन शुल्क बेंड रोलों के उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करता है । यह प्रेस 5 रुपए, 3.50 रुपए, 3 रुपए, 2रुपए और 1 रुपए के मूल्य के गैर-न्यायिक स्टाम्प कागज भी छाप रहा है। प्रैस ने वर्ष 1989-90 से आगे 10 रुपए के मूल्य के गैर-न्यायायिक स्टाम्प कागज छापने का कार्य भी ले लिया है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड मशीनों, भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए बची शेष अदायगियों तथा पोस्ट कार्ड मशीनों के प्रतिस्थापन के प्रति अदायगी के लिए है।

10 व 13. इसमें मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प भंडार के लिए व्यवस्था शाामिल है।

Security Press, Currency Note Press and Security Printing Press, besides its own.

The provision under capital is towards purchase of two new lines of machines and modernisation of Ink Factory.

3. **Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad**, manufactures paper for printing currency notes and other security paper required by Bank Note Press and Currency Note Press as well as India Security Press. The installed capacity of the Mill is 6000 metric tonnes of paper per annum. The production during 1992-93 (upto December 1992) is 2400 .48 MTs.

The provision under capital is towards expenditure on civil works and procurement/replacement of existing machinery and equipment.

4. **The India Government Mints** at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad and NOIDA besides minting Government of India coins, examine and dispose of withdrawn coins and tender expert opinion on counterfeit and doubtful coins. They also manufacture medals for various Government Departments and other Institutions like Universities. The assay departments attached to Bombay and Calcutta Mint assay gold, silver and alloys for coins, medals, badges, etc. The Bombay Mint, mints commemorative coins and manufactures weights, volume and length measures. It also undertakes gold melting, refining and casting work.

The provision is for the four existing Mints. A modernisation scheme for the Mints has been approved at a cost of Rs. 118 crores. The provision under capital is towards procurement of plant and machinery.

5. This represents net provision on account of purchase of metals for coinage.

6. This includes provision for purchase of gold by Government from Hutti Gold Mines and Hindustan Copper Ltd.

7. The Mints are now able to meet the country's entire requirement of coins, as projected by the Reserve Bank of India, without resorting to further imports. There is no programme for import of coins during 1993-94.

8. This represents the difference between the face value and metal value of coins withdrawn and destroyed.

9. The provision is for payment to Currency Note Press (which is treated as a commercial department) for printing and supply of one rupee notes.

11. **India Security Press, Nashik**, prints postal stationery, postal and non-postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds and other security documents such as passports, promissory notes, etc., besides a number of miscellaneous items of security nature required by Central and State Governments and Quasi Government organisations. It has also started printing MICR cheques to meet the needs of Reserve Bank of India and Central/State Governments Departments.

The provision under capital is towards expansion and modernisation of stamp printing facility and ancillary civil and electrical works thereto.

12. **Security Printing Press, Hyderabad** supplements the out-put of the India Security Press for postal stationery as also of match excise banderols and Central excise stamps. The Press is also printing non-judicial stamp papers of the denominations of Rs.5/-, Rs.3.50, Rs.3/-, Rs.2/- and Re.1/-. The press has also taken up the printing of Rs. 10/- denomination non-judicial stamp papers from the year 1989-90 onwards.

The provision under capital is towards residual payments of inland letter card machines, acquisition of land and payment towards replacement of postcard machines.

10 & 13. This includes provision mainly for Central Stamp Depot.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.27

वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां Payments to Financial Institutions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		113.68	508.18	621.86	113.89	734.85	848.74	161.00	937.38	1098.38
पूंजी	*Capital*		*666.32*	*59.54*	*725.86*	*484.21*	*824.42*	*1308.63*	*649.00*	*82.24*	*731.24*
जोड़	**Total**		**780.00**	**567.72**	**1347.72**	**598.10**	**1559.27**	**2157.37**	**810.00**	**1019.62**	**1829.62**
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Industrial Financial Institutions**										
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	2885	5.79	...	5.79	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00
		4885	50.00	...	50.00	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		6885	165.00	...	165.00	160.00	...	160.00	233.00	...	233.00
जोड़	*Total*		*220.79*	*...*	*220.79*	*160.00*	*...*	*160.00*	*260.00*	*...*	*260.00*
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2885	12.54	...	12.54	12.54	...	12.54	20.00	...	20.00
		6885	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	*Total*		*14.86*	*...*	*14.86*	*14.86*	*...*	*14.86*	*24.00*	*...*	*24.00*
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	2885	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	58.00	...	58.00
		6885	175.00	...	175.00	175.00	...	175.00	245.00	...	245.00
जोड़	*Total*		*215.00*	*...*	*215.00*	*215.00*	*...*	*215.00*	*303.00*	*...*	*303.00*
4. भारतीय आयात-निर्यात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	2885	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	3.00	...	3.00
		4885	60.00	...	60.00	40.00	...	40.00	33.00	...	33.00
जोड़	*Total*		*66.00*	*...*	*66.00*	*46.00*	*...*	*46.00*	*36.00*	*...*	*36.00*
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	4885	20.00	...	20.00	...	...	...	11.00	...	11.00
		6885	14.00	10.00	24.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*34.00*	*10.00*	*44.00*	*...*	*10.00*	*10.00*	*11.00*	*...*	*11.00*
6. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	6. Small Industries Development Bank of India	2885	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	1.00	...	1.00
		6885	35.00	...	35.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़	*Total*		*40.00*	*...*	*40.00*	*5.00*	*...*	*5.00*	*2.00*	*...*	*2.00*
जोड़ - औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Industrial Financial Institutions**		**590.65**	**10.00**	**600.65**	**440.86**	**10.00**	**450.86**	**636.00**	**...**	**636.00**
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	***Agricultural Financial Institutions***										
7. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	7. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev.	2416	40.00	...	40.00	46.00	...	46.00	46.00	...	46.00
		6416	80.00	...	80.00	42.89	...	42.89	44.00	...	44.00
		4416	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़	*Total*		*120.00*	*...*	*120.00*	*88.89*	*...*	*88.89*	*100.00*	*...*	*100.00*
8. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	8. Regional Rural Banks	4416	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़ - कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Agricultural Financial Institutions**		**131.00**	**...**	**131.00**	**99.89**	**...**	**99.89**	**105.00**	**...**	**105.00**
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	***General Financial and Trading Institutions***										
9. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	9. Nationalised banks	3465	4.35	...	4.35	4.35	...	4.35	8.00	...	8.00
		5465	753.00	...	753.00	753.00	...	753.00	5760.00	...	5760.00
		8012	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00	-5700.00	...	-5700.00
निवल	*Net*		*57.35*	*...*	*57.35*	*57.35*	*...*	*57.35*	*68.00*	*...*	*68.00*
अन्य	*Others*										
10. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कंपनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	7052	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
11. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	11. National Housing Bank	2216	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.20	2.20
		6216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*...*	*1.81*	*1.81*	*...*	*2.70*	*2.70*	*...*	*2.20*	*2.20*
12. सरकारी गारंटियों के एवज में बैंकों को भुगतान	12. Payments to Banks in lieu of Government Guarantees	5052	...	8.00	8.00	...	7.93	7.93	...	22.00	22.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	***International Financial Institutions***										
13. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	13. International Monetary Fund	5466	...	7567.30	7567.30	...	7017.32	7017.32	...	1300.00	1300.00
		6001	...	-7567.30	-7567.30	...	-6265.67	-6265.67	...	-1300.00	-1300.00
निवल	*Net*		*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*751.65*	*751.65*	*...*	*...*	*...*
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार	14. Service Charges Payable to I.M.F	2047	...	482.60	482.60	...	707.39	707.39	...	918.09	918.09
15. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	15. International Bank for Recon. & Development	5466	...	16.52	16.52	...	0.01	0.01	...	16.52	16.52
16. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	16. International Development Association	5466	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	0.76	...	1.00	1.00
17. एशियाई विकास बैंक	17. Asian Development Bank	5466	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.40	0.40
18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	18. International Finance Corporation	5466	...	14.18	14.18	...	16.91	16.91	...	16.91	16.91

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि / बैंक	19. African Development Fund/Bank	5466	...	9.67	9.67	...	10.93	10.93	...	12.60	12.60
20. बहुपक्षीय निवेश गारंटी अभिकरण (मीगा)	20. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency(MIGA)	5466	...	...	...	...	25.60	25.60	...	12.80	12.80
21. कृषि विकास के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निधि	21. International Fund for Agricultural Development	2416	...	6.91	6.91	...	7.69	7.69	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़- अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-International Financial Institutions**		...	**531.04**	**531.04**	...	**1521.56**	**1521.56**	...	**978.33**	**978.33**
22. *ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता*	22. *Interest Subsidy*										
22.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निमाण बैंक	22.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	2885	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
22..02 ग्रामीण बैंक	22.02 Goan Banks	2885	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11
जोड़		*Total*	...	*5.10*	*5.10*	...	*5.11*	*5.11*	...	*5.11*	*5.11*
23. जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए ब्याज के अन्तर के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता	23. Subsidy towards interest differential on acquisition of ships	3052	...	11.49	11.49	...	11.49	11.49	...	11.50	11.50
24. अन्य व्यय	24. Other Expenditure	3466	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.47	0.47
		4885	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.28*	*0.28*	...	*0.48*	*0.48*	...	*0.48*	*0.48*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*780.00*	*567.72*	*1347.72*	*598.10*	*1559.27*	*2157.37*	*810.00*	*1019.62*	1829.62

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	12885	215.00	...	215.00	160.00	...	160.00	235.00	...	235.00
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	12885	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32	4.00	...	4.00
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	12885	175.00	...	175.00	175.00	...	175.00	245.00	...	245.00
4. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	12885	60.00	...	60.00	40.00	...	40.00	33.00	...	33.00
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	12885	34.00	...	34.00	...	...	...	11.00	...	11.00
6. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	6. Nationalised banks	13465	53.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	53.00	60.00	...	60.00
7. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	7. Small Industries Development Bank of India	12885	35.00	...	35.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
8. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	8. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	12416	80.00	...	80.00	42.89	...	42.89	54.00	...	54.00
9. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	9. Regional Rural Banks	12416	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	5.00	...	5.00
10. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	13052	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
11. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	11. National Housing Bank	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**666.32**	...	**666.32**	**484.21**	...	**484.21**	**649.00**	...	**649.00**

उपर्युक्त वित्तीय संस्थानों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय आयोजना में केवल बजट सहायता शामिल है ।
In respect of the above financial institutions only the budget support is in the Central Plan.

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	1. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	131.00	...	131.00	99.89	...	99.89	105.00	...	105.00
2. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	2. Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	590.65	...	590.65	440.86	...	440.86	636.00	...	636.00
3. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	3. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	57.35	...	57.35	57.35	...	57.35	68.00	...	68.00
4. नौवहन	4. Shipping	13052	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
5. आवास	5. Housing	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**780.00**	...	**780.00**	**598.10**	...	**598.10**	**810.00**	...	**810.00**

1. **भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक** : यह एक शीर्ष संस्था है जो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उद्यमों को दीर्घावधिक वित्त प्रदान करती है तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पुन: वित्त-पोषण द्वारा और उनके ऋण पत्र-निर्गमों को खरीद कर उनके क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय तथा उनकी अनुपूर्ति करती है।

2. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम :** यह निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए ऋण-पत्र खरीदता है । यह औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा पूंजी बाजार में लिए गए ऋणों की गारन्टी देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्टाक, शेयरों, बांडों तथा ऋण-पत्रों की हामीदारी भरता है।

1. **Industrial Development Bank of India** is an apex institution to provide long term finance to industrial enterprises, both in the public and private sectors, and it coordinates and supplements the activities of other financial institutions by providing refinancing facilities and subscribing to their debenture issues.

2. **Industrial Finance Corporation of India** grants loans and advances to industrial concerns and subscribes to debentures floated by them; also guarantees loans raised by industrial concern in the capital market and under-writes stocks, share, bonds and debentures issued by them.

3. **भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम :** यह निगम भारतीय रुपयों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में सावधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है, शेयर खरीदता है तथा शेयरों की हामीदारी लेता है और मुख्य रूप से पूंजीगत संपत्तियों के क्रय के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी की गारन्टी देता है।

4. **भारतीय निर्यात — आयात बैंक :** इस बैंक की स्थापना भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए एक मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में की गई है।

5. **भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक :** यह निगम बंद पड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अथवा बंद होने वाले औद्योगिक एककों को चालू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

6. **भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक :** लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी वित्त व्यवस्था तथा विकास करने तथा इसी प्रकार के कार्यकलापों में लगी संस्थाओं के कार्यों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है। लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक ने भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के सहायक बैंक के रूप में 2 अप्रैल, 1990 को अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया था। यह अपने कार्यकलापों को मौजूदा ऋण देने वाले तंत्र के माध्यम से पूरा करता है जिसमें राज्य वित्त निगम, राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम, वाणिज्यिक बैंक, सहकारी विकास निगम तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक शामिल हैं।

7. **राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण बैंक :** यह बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि के लिए लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों तथा सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए ऋण देकर एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास का संवर्धन करता है। यह निगम राजकीय सहकारी बैंकों, केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित की व्यवस्था करता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता भी देता है।

8. **क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक :-** ये बैंक शाखाओ को विस्तार के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाते हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अल्पावधिक फसल वर्धन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और कृषि से संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए, खुदरा व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय और स्वरोजगार आदि के कार्यों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार तथा अग्रिम देने की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शेयर पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से की व्यवस्था करती है। यह व्यवस्था इसी आधार पर की गई है।

9. इस व्यवस्था में **राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों** के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान देने के लिए 5,700 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है। बैंकों को सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार दी गई अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी के साथ-साथ विशेष अपरक्राम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में एक साथ निवेश करना होगा। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में, कतिपय बैंकों के लिए उनके द्वारा विश्व बैंक की औद्योगिक निर्यात परियोजनाओं से सम्बद्ध सहायक एककों को बाह्य ऋण दिए जाने के लिए क्रमशः 53.00 करोड़ रुपए और 60.00 करोड़ रुपए शेयर पूंजी के रूप में और 4.35 करोड़ रुपएऔर 8 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

10. **भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लिमिटेड** निजी क्षेत्र के नौवहन उद्योग के विकास से संबंधित है और वह परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था उनकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता के आधार पर करती है।

11. आवास क्षेत्र की पर्याप्त वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसदीय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत **राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक** एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है।

12. यह व्यवस्था निजी क्षेत्र की रूग्ण नौवहन कंपनियों के संबंध में भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति के गारंटी-दायित्वों के निर्वहन के लिए है। बैंकों को इस मद्दे की जाने वाली अदायगियों का उनके द्वारा भारत सरकार प्रतिभूतियों में पुनः निवेश की कर दिया जाएगा।

13. इसके अंतर्गत भारतीय मुद्रा रखने वाली निधि के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को की जाने वाली

3. **Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India** provides term loans in rupees and foreign currencies, subscribes to and underwrites shares and guarantees payment of credit availed of from other institutions primarily for the purpose of capital assets.

4. **Export-Import Bank of India** is designed to function as the principal financial institution for financing India's international trade and coordinating the working of similar institutions engaged in this field.

5. **Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India** has been entrusted with the responsibility to revive closed industrial units and units on the brink of closure.

6. **Small Industries Development Bank of India** has been set up as a principal financial institution for promoting, financing and development of industries in the small industry sector and for coordinating the functions of institutions engaged in similar activities. It commenced operations on 2nd April, 1990 as a subsidiary of IDBI. It channelises its activities through the existing credit delivery mechanism consisting of State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corporations, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

7. **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development** promotes integrated rural development by providing credit for agriculture, small, cottage and village industries and allied activities in rural areas; refinances loans granted for agricultural development by state cooperative banks, central land mortgage banks, scheduled commercial banks and regional rural banks; also provides direct financial assistance to certain types of institutions as approved by the Central Government.

8. **Regional Rural Banks** mobilise deposits in the rural areas through a net work of branches. The RRBs provide short term crop loans and advance loans for activities allied to agriculture, retail trade, small business and self employment etc. Central Government provides 50% of the share capital of each regional rural bank. Provision made is on this account.

9. Provisions include Rs. 5,700 crores for subscription to the share capital of **nationalised banks** with a view to strengthening their capital base. The banks are to simultaneously invest the additional share capital thus provided by the Government in special non-negotiable Government securities. Revised estimates 1992-93 and Budget estimates 1993-94 also include Rs. 53.00 crores and Rs.60.00 crores as share capital and Rs.4.35 crores and Rs.8.00 crores as grant respectively to certain banks for passing on external credits to ancillary units concerned with World Bank industrial export projects.

10. **Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.** is concerned with development of private sector shipping industry and it finances projects on the strength of their commercial viability.

11. **National Housing Bank** has been set up under an Act of Parliament as the apex body for providing adequate finance to the housing sector.

12. The provision is for discharging the guarantee obligations of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee in respect of sick private sector shipping companies. The payments to banks on this account will be reinvested by them in Government of India securities.

13. This represents payments to International Monetary Fund arising as a result of revaluation of the fund's holding of Indian currency

अदायगियों और 1992-93 में मूल्य को बनाए रखने और अतिरिक्त अंशदान के 75% भाग की अदायगी अपरक्राम्य एवम् निधि के पक्ष में ब्याज रहित रूपया प्रतिभूत्तियों का सृजन करके की जाएगी। 25% भाग की निवल अदायगी बजट से की जाएगी।

14. यह व्यवस्था विस्तारित निधि सुविधा, सहायक व्यवस्था और प्रतिपूरक तथा आकस्मिकता वित्तपोषण सुविधा के अंतर्गत किए गए आहरण के संबंध में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार के लिए है। ये प्रभार विद्यमान विनिमय दर पर आधारित हैं।

15. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक की पूंजी स्टाक में अभिदान करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों में अनुरक्षण के लिए है।

16. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक को सुलभ ऋण व्यवस्था करने वाली एक संस्था है। इस में आई.डी.ए. अंशदान की अदायगी करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

17. यह व्यवस्था एशियाई विकास बैंक के मूल्य भुगतानों के अनुरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए है।

18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम, वाशिंगटन, 1956 में विश्व बैंक के संबद्ध निगम के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था। भारत इस निगम का संस्थापक सदस्य है। यह निगम अपने सदस्य देशों के उत्पादक निजी/संयुक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सहायता करता है। यह व्यवस्था पूंजी आधार में वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप निगम में अतिरिक्त शेयर अर्जित करने के लिए है।

19. इसमें अफ्रीकी विकास कोष और अफ्रीकी विकास निधि की शेयर पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी के स्टाक में अंशदान के लिए भारत के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

20. इसमें विश्व बैंक के अधीन सदस्य देशों में आर्थिक विकास के लिए निजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए अप्रैल, 1988 में गठित बहुपक्षीय निवेश गारण्टी अभिकरण (मीगा) को भारत के प्रारम्भिक अंशदान (जिसमें 20% -का आधा भाग प्रत्यक्ष भुगतान के रूप में और आधा भाग प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में) देने की व्यवस्था निम्न प्रकार से की गयी है :—

(i) गैर-वाणिज्यिक जोखिमों द्वारा हुई हानियों के लिए विदेशी निवेशकों को गारण्टी प्रदान करना;

(ii) विकासशील देशों को पूंजी प्रवाह का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए सदस्य देशों को परामर्शी तथा प्रोत्साहन सेवाएं प्रदान करना। भारत ने दि. 13.4.92 से सदस्य बनने के लिए समझौता पर हस्ताक्षर किए।

21. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना 1977 में की गई थी। यह निधि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है। विकासशील सदस्य देशों को कृषि के विकास के लिए यह बैंक रियायती दरों पर धनराशियां उपलब्ध कराता है। यह व्यवस्था 1990-92 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत के अंशदान की तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए की गई है। ब.अ. 93-94 के अंतर्गत सांकेतिक प्रावधान रखा गया है।

22. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक और गोआनी बैंकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों में रियायत के बदले आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

23. नौवहन कंपनियां बैंक ऋणों पर बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली दर की अपेक्षा कम दर पर ब्याज की अदायगी करते हैं और जो अंतर रहता है उसे सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है।

24. इस में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को एस. डी. आर. लेखा के प्रशासन के लिए देय निर्धारित प्रभारों और स्टेट बैंक आफ सिक्किम (शेयरों का अधिग्रहण) तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत देय राशि के लिए व्यवस्था है।

and also additional subscription towards 9th replenishment of the Fund. In 1992-93 payment on account of maintenance of value and 75% of the additional subscription would be made by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Fund. Remaining 25% would be a net payment from the Budget.

14. The provision is for service charges payable to the International Monetary Fund in respect of the drawals made under the Extended Fund Facility, Stand-by Arrangement and Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility. The charges are based on the prevailing exchange rate.

15. The provision is for subscription to the capital stock of IBRD and maintenance of value claims.

16. International Development Association is a soft loan affiliate of IBRD. Provision represents payments of subscription and maintenance of value claims.

17. The provision is for meeting maintenance of value payments to ADB.

18. International Finance Corporation, Washington, was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. India is a founder member of this Corporation. IFC assists productive private/joint sector enterprises in its member countries. The provision is for acquisition of additional shares in the corporation consequent on the increase in the capital base.

19. Provision is towards India's share of the capital replenishments of the African Development Fund and contributions towards the capital stock of the African Development Bank.

20. The provision is towards India's initial contribution (20%- half as direct payment and half in the form of securities) to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), an agency under the World Bank constituted in April 1988 for promotion of private investment for economic development in member countries through the provision of (i) Guarantees to foreign investors against losses caused by non-commercial risks; and (ii) Advisory and promotional services to member countries for arranging flow of capital to developing countries. India has signed the convention for becoming a member on 13.4.92.

21. The International Fund for Agricultural Development which was established in 1977, is a specialised agency of United Nations. It makes available funds on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries. The provision represents India's contribution to the third replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1990-92. A token provision has been kept under BE 93-94.

22. Provision is towards subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India and Goan Banks.

23. The shipping companies pay interest on bank loans at a lower rate than charged by the banks; the difference is met by Government by way of subsidy.

24. This includes provision for assessment charges payable to International Monetary Fund in regard to administration of S.D.R. Account and amount payable under State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1982.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

संख्या No.28 (विनियोग) (APPROPRIATION)

ब्याज संदाय Interest Payments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	32000.00	32000.00	...	32500.00	32500.00	...	38000.00	38000.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**32000.00**	**32000.00**	**...**	**32500.00**	**32500.00**	**...**	**38000.00**	**38000.00**
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments -										
1. आंतरिक ऋण पर ब्याज	1. *Interest on Internal Debt*										
1.01. बाजार उधार	1.01 Market Loans	2049	...	8250.00	8250.00	...	7950.00	7950.00	...	8680.00	8680.00
1.02. क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बाण्ड	1.02 Compensation & Other Bonds	2049	...	136.10	136.10	...	150.46	150.46	...	100.25	100.25
1.03. राजकोषीय हुण्डियों पर बट्टा	1.03 Discount on Treasury Bills	2049	...	1250.00	1250.00	...	1100.00	1100.00	...	1550.00	1550.00
1.04 182 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियाँ	1.04 182 days Treasury Bills	2049	...	300.00	300.00	...	110.00	110.00	...	...	...
105. 364 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियाँ	1.05 364 days Treasury Bills	2049	...	...	...	...	1060.00	1060.00	...	1800.00	1800.00
1.06 राजकोषीय हुण्डियों के बदले रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया को प्रतिभूतियां जारी करना	1.06 Securities issued to RBI in conversion of Treasury Bills	2049	...	3310.00	3310.00	...	3209.44	3209.44	...	3270.00	3270.00
1.06 रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया को जारी की गयी विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	1.07 Special Securities issued to RBI	2049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.07 ऋण प्रबन्ध	1.08 Management of Debt	2049	...	18.25	18.25	...	22.60	22.60	...	23.00	23.00
जोड़		*Total*	*...*	*13264.35*	*13264.35*	*...*	*13602.50*	*13602.50*	*...*	*15423.25*	*15423.25*
2. बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज	2. Interest on External Debt	2049	...	2915.54	2915.54	...	3622.51	3622.51	...	3945.92	3945.92
3. अल्प बचतों, भविष्य निधियों आदि पर ब्याज	3. *Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.*										
3.01. अल्प बचतें, (जमा पत्र और प्रमाण पत्र)	3.01 Small Savings (Deposits & Certificates)	2049	...	5688.58	5688.58	...	5556.35	5556.35	...	7599.94	7599.94
3.02. लघु बचत प्रबन्ध	3.02 Management of Small Savings										
(क) डाक विभाग के लिए	(a) To Department of Posts	2049	...	450.00	450.00	...	450.00	450.00	...	519.00	519.00
(ख) अन्य के लिए	(b) To Others	2049	...	150.00	150.00	...	143.00	143.00	...	149.00	149.00
3.03 सामान्य भविष्य निधियां	3.03 General Provident Funds	2049	...	600.00	600.00	...	527.00	527.00	...	560.00	560.00
3.04 अन्य राज्य भविष्य निधियां	3.04 Other State Provident Funds	2049	...	360.00	360.00	...	350.00	350.00	...	460.00	460.00
3.05 रेलवे भविष्य निधियां	3.05 Railway Provident Funds	2049	...	283.12	283.12	...	258.86	258.86	...	272.04	272.04
3.06 सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधियां	3.06 Public Provident Funds	2049	...	407.00	407.00	...	409.00	409.00	...	511.50	511.50
3.07 बीमा और पेंशन निधियां	3.07 Insurance & Pension Funds	2049	...	753.43	753.43	...	743.90	743.90	...	851.61	851.61
3.08 सरकार को सौपी गयी गैर- सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	3.08 Non-Govt Provident Funds lodged with Govt	2049	...	5300.00	5300.00	...	5100.00	5100.00	...	6000.00	6000.00
3.09 अन्य विशेष बचतें	3.09 Other Special Deposits	2049	...	1093.89	1093.89	...	999.98	999.98	...	1077.70	1077.70
जोड़		*Total*	*...*	*15086.02*	*15086.02*	*...*	*14538.09*	*14538.09*	*...*	*18000.79*	*18000.79*
4. प्रारक्षित निधियों पर ब्याज	4. Interest on Reserve Funds	2049	...	174.67	174.67	...	162.42	162.42	...	181.30	181.30
5. अन्य दायित्वों पर ब्याज	5. Interest on other obligations	2049	...	559.42	559.42	...	574.48	574.48	...	448.74	448.74
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***32000.00***	***32000.00***	***...***	***32500.00***	***32500.00***	***...***	***38000.00***	***38000.00***

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऋण संबंधी देनदारी (आंतरिक एवं बाह्य) पर ब्याज प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की मूल्य ह्रास तथा अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियों से सम्बद्ध ब्याज प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गई है । भविष्य निधि पर देय ब्याज की व्यवस्था, डाक घर बचत बैंक जमाखातों, अल्प बचत प्रमाण पत्रों इत्यादि पर देय ब्याज को भी इस विनियोग में शामिल किया गया है । सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3)(ग) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" है।

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 364 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियों पर बट्टे के फलस्वरूप हुई है ।

1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1992-93 के बाजार उधारों पर देय पूरे वर्ष के ब्याज के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि राजकोषीय हुण्डियों पर बट्टे के लिए अधिक रकम की आवश्यकता, तथा आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज में संभावित वृद्धि होने तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशियों के संभावित संग्रह तथा धनराशियों के राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा विशेष भविष्य, अधिवार्षिकी उपदान निधियों तथा अन्य जमा खातों आदि में जमा होने के कारण हुई है ।

The Appropriation provides for interest charges on Central Government's debt obligations (internal as well as external) and on depreciation and other reserve funds of Commercial departments. Provision for interest payable on Provident Funds, Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Small Savings Certificates, etc. is also included in this Appropriation. The entire expenditure is '*Charged*' on the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Article 112(3) (c) of the Constitution of India.

The increase in the Revised Estimates, 1992-93 is mainly due to discount on 364 days treasury bills.

The increase in the Budget estimates, 1993-94 is mainly on account of full year's interest due on market borrowings in 1992-93, larger requirements for discount on treasury bills, interest on external loans likely to be raised, anticipated additional collections and accretions under small saving schemes, State Provident Funds and Special deposits of Provident, superannuation and Gratuity Funds and other Deposit accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.29

राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to State Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		7272.83	2041.82	9314.65	7934.12	2100.80	10034.92	8334.82	1824.03	10158.85
पूंजी	*Capital*		*6796.42*	*5700.00*	*12496.42*	*7360.16*	*4400.00*	*11760.16*	*7293.97*	*3500.00*	*10793.97*
जोड़	**Total**		**14069.25**	**7741.82**	**21811.07**	**15294.28**	**6500.80**	**21795.08**	**15628.79**	**5324.03**	**20952.82**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	**Grants-in-aid to State Governments :**										
आयोजन-भिन्न अनुदान	***Non-Plan Grants :***										
1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	1. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution	3601	1779.93	1864.33	3644.26	1779.93	1923.41	3703.34	2231.15	1646.59	3877.74
2. रेलवे यात्री भाड़े पर कर के एवज में अनुदान	2. Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	3601	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00
3. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान	3. Grants for Railway Safety Works	3601	...	5.00	5.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	5.00	5.00
4. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी कार्रवाई योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान	4. Grant to Madhya Pradesh for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Action Plan	3601	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45
5. अन्य	5. Others	3601	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	**Loans and Advances to State Governments**										
आयोजन-भिन्न उधार	***Non-plan loans :***										
6. अल्प बचतों के लिए ऋण	6. Loans for Small Savings	7601	...	5700.00	5700.00	...	4400.00	4400.00	...	3500.00	3500.00
7. अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	7. Ways and Means Advances										
7.01. अदायगियां	7.01 Payments	7601	...	700.00	700.00	...	828.49	828.49	...	1000.00	1000.00
7.02. घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	7.02 Less-Recoveries during the year	7601	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-828.49	-828.49	...	-1000.00	-1000.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राज्यों की आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए अनुदान/ऋण	**Grants/loans for state plan schemes :**										
8. ब्लाक अनुदान	8. Block Grants	3601	5492.90	...	5492.90	6154.19	...	6154.19	6103.67	...	6103.67
9. ब्लाक ऋण	9. Block Loans	7601	6651.42	...	6651.42	7222.46	...	7222.46	7133.97	...	7133.97
10. ग्रामीण विद्युत निगम को ऋण	10. Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	6801	145.00	...	145.00	137.70	...	137.70	160.00	...	160.00
11. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	11. State's Share of Union Excise Duties:										
11.01 अदायगियां	11.01 Payments	3603	...	13058.80	13058.80	...	14464.95	14464.95	...	15454.23	15454.23
11.02 घटाइए-प्राप्तियों में से घटाई गई राशि	11.02 Less Amount netted against Receipts	3603	...	-13058.80	-13058.80	...	-14464.95	-14464.95	...	-15454.23	-15454.23
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य	**Railway safety works:**										
12. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि में/ से अन्तरण	12. Transfer to / from Railway Safety Works	3054	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.90	2.90
	Fund	3601	...	-5.00	-5.00	...	-13.00	-13.00	...	-5.00	-5.00
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
13. नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	13. Write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of 9th Finance Commission	2075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***14069.25***	***7741.82***	***21811.07***	***15294.28***	***6500.80***	***21795.08***	***15628.79***	***5324.03***	***20952.82***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	9014.32	...	9014.32	9272.35	...	9272.35	9757.64	...	9757.64
2. विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	43601	2300.00	...	2300.00	3300.00	...	3300.00	2580.00	...	2580.00
3. विशेष आयोजना ऋण	3. Special Plan Loan	43601	600.00	...	600.00	600.00	...	600.00	600.00	...	600.00
4. विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	4. Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	43601	290.00	...	290.00	290.00	...	290.00	320.00	...	320.00
5. विशेष आयोजना सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र	5. Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	85.00	...	85.00	52.00	...	52.00	140.00	...	140.00
6. नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किया गया राजस्व घाटा अनुदान	6. Revenue Deficit Grant Recommended by Ninth Finance Commission	43601	1779.93	...	1779.93	1779.93	...	1779.93	2231.15	...	2231.15
जोड़	**Total**		**14069.25**	...	**14069.25**	**15294.28**	...	**15294.28**	**15628.79**	...	**15628.79**

इस मांग में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को देय अनुदानों, रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदानों, राज्य आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए ब्लाक अनुदानों तथा ऋणों, बुनियादी और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के अंश, अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों, राज्य आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार दिए जाने, (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) और अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for grants payable to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission; Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares; Block grants and loans for State Plan Schemes; States' share of Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties; Loans to States against Small Savings Collections; Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes, (Minimum Needs Programme) and short term Ways and Means Advances, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.30

सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार Loans to Government Servants etc.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी Capital		...	*125.21*	*125.21*	...	*125.56*	*125.56*	...	*132.00*	*132.00*
जोड़ Total		**...**	**125.21**	**125.21**	**...**	**125.56**	**125.56**	**...**	**132.00**	**132.00**
1. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार आदि / 1. Loans to Government Servants, etc.										
1.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम / 1.1 House building advances	7610	...	170.00	170.00	...	174.00	174.00	...	180.00	180.00
1.2. वाहन खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम / 1.2 Advances for purchase of conveyances										
1..2.1 मोटर कारों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम / 1.2.1 Advance for the purchase of motor cars	7610	...	25.36	25.36	...	22.50	22.50	...	24.50	24.50
1.2.2 अन्य मोटर वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम / 1.2.2 Advance for purchase of other motor conveyances	7610	...	25.36	25.36	...	24.00	24.00	...	27.60	27.60
1.2.3 अन्य वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम / 1.2.3 Advance for purchase of other conveyances	7610	...	11.02	11.02	...	11.24	11.24	...	12.00	12.00
जोड़—वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम / Total - Advances for purchase of conveyances		**...**	**61.74**	**61.74**	**...**	**57.74**	**57.74**	**...**	**64.10**	**64.10**
1.3. अन्य अग्रिम / 1.3 Other advances	7610	...	0.84	0.84	...	0.84	0.84	...	0.90	0.90
जोड़ Total		...	*232.58*	*232.58*	...	*232.58*	*232.58*	...	*245.00*	*245.00*
4. घटाइए:—व्यय कम करने हेतु लिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियां / 4. Less-Recoveries of loans taken in reduction of expenditure										
4.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम / 4.1 House building advances	7610	...	-68.00	-68.00	...	-70.00	-70.00	...	-72.00	-72.00
4.2 वाहन अग्रिम / 4.2 Conveyance advances	7610	...	-38.85	-38.85	...	-36.50	-36.50	...	-40.45	-40.45
4.3. विविध अग्रिम / 4.3 Other advances	7610	...	-0.52	-0.52	...	-0.52	-0.52	...	-0.55	-0.55
जोड़ Total		...	*-107.37*	*-107.37*	...	*-107.02*	*-107.02*	...	*-113.00*	*-113.00*
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		**...**	***125.21***	***125.21***	**...**	***125.56***	***125.56***	**...**	***132.00***	***132.00***

यह एक मिश्रित मांग है जिसमें सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों (जैसे दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ आदि) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को ऋण और अग्रिम दे सकें । इसमें संसद सदस्यों को मोटरगाड़ी की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम दिए जाने की भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए सब्याज उधार दिए जाते हैं उनमें गृह निर्माण, वाहन की खरीद, कम्प्यूटर की खरीद, पंखों तथा गर्म कपड़ों की खरीद के लिए दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम शामिल हैं ।

वर्ष 1993-94 में गृह निर्माण अग्रिमों के लिए वृद्धि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अधीन निधि में अधिक वृद्धि की तुलना में मानी जाएगी ।

This is a composite Demand which provides for the requirements of all the Central Ministries and Departments and their subordinate organisations and Union territory administrations (like Delhi, Chandigarh, etc.) for payment of loans and advances to their employees. It also includes provision for advances to Members of Parliament for purchase of motor conveyances.

The purposes for which the interest-bearing loans are advanced include house-building, purchase of conveyances, purchase of computers, fans and warm clothings.

The increase for house building advances in the 1993-94 will be counted against increased accretions in the funds under Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

संख्या No. 31 (विनियोग) (APPROPRIATION)

ऋण की वापसी अदायगी Repayment of Debt

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1921-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	***1. Internal Debt of** Central Goverment*										
1.01. बाजार ऋण	1.01 Market Loans	6001	...	1150.85	1150.85	...	1150.85	1150.85	...	1148.03	1148.03
1.02. 91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.02 91 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	65000.00	65000.00	...	66000.00	66000.00	...	75000.00	75000.00
1.03 182 दिवसीय राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.03 182 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	4500.00	4500.00	...	4273.22	4273.22	...	...	...
1.04. 364 दिवसीय राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.04 364 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9285.00	9285.00
1.05 अन्य	1.05 Others	6001	...	502.20	502.20	...	484.63	484.63	...	227.81	227.81
जोड़ - आंतरिक उधार	**Total-Internal Debt**		**...**	**71153.05**	**71153.05**	**...**	**71908.70**	**71908.70**	**...**	**85660.84**	**85660.84**
2. बाह्य उधार	2. External Debt	6002	...	3886.54	3886.54	...	4488.65	4488.65	...	4967.93	4967.93
जोड़	*Total*		...	*75039.59*	*75039.59*	...	*76397.35*	*76397.35*	...	*90628.77*	*90628.77*
3. आन्ध्र-प्रदेश और केन्द्र के बीच अन्तरराज्यीय निपटान•	3. Inter-state settlement between Centre and Andhra Pradesh *	7810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों की तुलना में घटाई गई राशि	4. Less-Amount netted against Receipts	6001	...	-71153.05	-71153.05	...	-71908.70	-71908.70	...	-85660.84	-85660.84
		6002	...	-3886.54	-3886.54	...	-4488.65	-4488.65	...	-4967.93	-4967.93
		7810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

• व्यवस्था एक लाख रुपए से कम है । * Provision is less than Rupees One lakh.

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश तथा विदेशों से लिए गए कर्ज की वापसी तथा 91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियों के भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

This Appropriation includes provision for repayment of debt raised by Central Government, both internally and externally, as well as for discharge of 91 days treasury bills, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.32

व्यय विभाग Department of Expenditure

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		0.69	457.13	457.82	0.52	8.16	8.68	0.74	8.41	9.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		3.31	...	3.31	3.91	...	3.91	6.76	...	6.76
जोड़	**Total**		4.00	457.13	461.13	4.43	8.16	12.59	7.50	8.41	15.91
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	7.12	7.12	...	8.15	8.15	...	8.40	8.40
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. वित्त प्रबंध और अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान	2. Grants in aid to Institute for Financial Management and Research	2047	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	3.National Institute of Financial Management	2070	0.44	...	0.44	0.31	...	0.31	0.46	...	0.46
		4070	3.31	...	3.31	3.91	...	3.91	6.76	...	6.76
जोड़	Total		3.75	...	3.75	4.22	...	4.22	7.22	...	7.22
4. अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Other Training Programmes	2070	0.25	...	0.25	0.21	...	0.21	0.28	...	0.28
5. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्ते आदि के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	5. Lumpsum provision for Allowances of Govt Employees	2070	...	450.00	450.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
6. नवीन कार्यक्रम	6. New Programmes	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***4.00***	***457.13***	***461.13***	***4.43***	***8.16***	***12.59***	***7.50***	***8.41***	***15.91***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	1. Other Administrative Services	32070	4.00	...	4.00	4.43	...	4.43	7.50	...	7.50
2. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Other General Economic Services	13475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**	**4.43**	**...**	**4.43**	**7.50**	**...**	**7.50**

1. इस मांग में लेखा महानियन्त्रक के कार्यालय सहित व्यय विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इसमें वित्त प्रबन्ध और अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबन्ध संस्थान प्रथम श्रेणी की संगठित केन्द्रीय लेखा सेवा के अधिकारियों को विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण देता है । बजट में यह व्यवस्था संस्थान का स्थापना व्यय और भवन निर्माण के लिए भूमि विकास, तकनीकी सलाह और संस्थान की परियोजना प्रबन्ध लागत को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था महालेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा सिविल लेखा विभाग के समूह ख और ग कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है ।

1. The provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Expenditure including office of the Controller General of Accounts.

2. The provision is for grant assistance to Institute of Financial Management and Research.

3. The National Institute of Financial Management trains officers of organised Central Class I Accounts services in specialised areas. The provision in the Budget is for meeting establishment expenditure of the Institute and for land development for construction of building, technical consultancy and project management costs of the Institute.

4. The provision is for expenditure on providing training facilities for Group B and C employees of Civil Accounts Department, by the Controller General of Accounts.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.33

पेंशन Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	602.05	602.05	...	685.00	685.00	...	745.00	745.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**602.05**	**602.05**	...	**685.00**	**685.00**	...	**745.00**	**745.00**
पेंशनें तथा अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	**Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits**										
1. अधिवर्षिता और सेवा निवृत्ति भत्ते	1. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071	...	331.37	331.37	...	367.51	367.51	...	426.83	426.83
2. पेंशन का राशिकृत मूल्य	2. Commuted Value of Pensions	2071	...	95.87	95.87	...	118.68	118.68	...	104.43	104.43
3. उपदान	3. Gratuities	2071	...	99.81	99.81	...	110.60	110.60	...	105.37	105.37
4. परिवार पेंशन	4. Family Pensions	2071	...	54.31	54.31	...	64.06	64.06	...	81.00	81.00
5. भविष्य निधियों के लिए अंशदान	5. Contributions to Provident Funds	2071	...	4.99	4.99	...	5.16	5.16	...	5.17	5.17
6. विविध पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान	6. Miscellaneous Pensionary payments	2071	...	0.51	0.51	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.28	1.28
7. अन्य	7. Others	2071	...	6.24	6.24	...	8.13	8.13	...	9.22	9.22
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security & Welfare**										
8. जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना	8. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2235	...	7.89	7.89	...	8.65	8.65	...	10.35	10.35
9. केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना	9. Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme	2235	...	0.64	0.64	...	0.73	0.73	...	0.75	0.75
10. अन्य	10. Others	2235	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.44	0.44	...	0.60	0.60
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*602.05*	*602.05*	...	*685.00*	*685.00*	...	*745.00*	*745.00*

इस मांग में पेंशनों और उपदानों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है तथा इसमें वे भुगतान भी शामिल हैं जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित होते हैं और जिन्हें बाद में राज्य सरकारों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है । इस मांग में अंशदायी और अन्य भविष्य निधि, जमा सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल हैं ।

The Demand includes provision for payment of pensions and gratuities including those charged on the Consolidated Fund of India which are later recovered from the State Governments. Provisions have also been included in this Demand for contributions to Contributory and other Provident Funds, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.34

लेखा परीक्षा Audit

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	276.00	276.00	...	302.00	302.00	...	325.00	325.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**276.00**	**276.00**	**...**	**302.00**	**302.00**	**...**	**325.00**	**325.00**
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit										
1. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India	2016	...	6.38	6.38	...	6.35	6.35	...	6.95	6.95
2. सिविल लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा कार्यालय	2. Civil Audit and Accounts Offices										
2.01. सिविल लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	2.01 Civil Audit Offices	2016	...	148.66	148.66	...	164.03	164.03	...	178.92	178.92
2.02. सिविल लेखा कार्यालय	2.02 Civil Accounts Offices	2016	...	101.75	101.75	...	109.98	109.98	...	116.69	116.69
जोड़		Total	...	250.41	250.41	...	274.01	274.01	...	295.61	295.61
3. डाक व तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	3. P&T Audit Offices	2016	...	8.19	8.19	...	8.80	8.80	...	9.08	9.08
4. रेलवे लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	4. Railway Audit Offices	2016	...	13.76	13.76	...	14.70	14.70	...	15.64	15.64
5. रक्षा लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	5. Defence Audit Offices	2016	...	5.60	5.60	...	5.77	5.77	...	5.95	5.95
6. वाणिज्यिक लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	6. Commercial Audit Offices	2016	...	10.90	10.90	...	11.64	11.64	...	12.06	12.06
7. समुद्रपारीय लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	7. Overseas Audit Offices	2016	...	2.08	2.08	...	2.08	2.08	...	2.31	2.31
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2016	...	0.63	0.63	...	2.15	2.15	...	2.25	2.25
9. घटाइए-वसूलियां, जिनको व्यय में से घटाकर समायोजित कर दिया गया है	9. Less Recoveries adjusted in reduction of Expenditure										
9.01. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	9.01 C.A.G of India	2016	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08
9.02. लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा कार्यालय	9.02 Audit & Accounts Offices	2016	...	-21.87	-21.87	...	-23.42	-23.42	...	-24.77	-24.77
जोड़		Total	...	-21.95	-21.95	...	-23.50	-23.50	...	-24.85	-24.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***276.00***	***276.00***	***...***	***302.00***	***302.00***	***...***	***325.00***	***325.00***

इस मांग में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और उसके नियंत्रक के अधीन उन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिसाब-किताब के लेखा-परीक्षा संबंधी कार्य करने और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा संकलन संबंधी कार्य सम्पन्न करते हैं । वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तों की स्वीकृति और यात्रा भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ते आदि की दरों में संशोधन के कारण हुई है । 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में सामान्य वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

This Demand includes provision for expenditure relating to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of Union Government and compilation and audit of the accounts of the State and Union Territory Governments. The increase in RE 1992-93 is due to sanction of additional D.A. instalments and revision of rates of T.A, D.A., etc. BE 1993-94 takes into account normal growth.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.35
राजस्व भाग Department of Revenue

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	*Revenue*		...	23.98	23.98	...	25.86	25.86	...	24.96	24.96
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	1.51	1.51	...	1.72	1.72	...	1.39	1.39
जोड़	**Total**		...	**25.49**	**25.49**	...	**27.58**	**27.58**	...	**26.35**	**26.35**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं *	1.Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	20.48	20.48	...	21.39	21.39	...	22.03	22.03
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय	2. Enforcement Directorate	2047	...	5.47	5.47	...	5.49	5.49	...	5.65	5.65
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2047	...	2.05	2.05	...	2.16	2.16	...	2.04	2.04
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
4. मादक पदार्थ नियंत्रण	4. Narcotics Control	2070	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.85	2.85	...	3.06	3.06
5. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि	5. International Cooperation etc.	2070	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.30	0.30
अन्य उद्योग	**Other Industries**										
6. अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखाने	6. Opium and Alkaloid Factories										
6.01. राजस्व व्यय	6.01 Revenue Expenditure	2875	...	33.35	33.35	...	38.33	38.33	...	39.67	39.67
6.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	6.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0875	...	-45.00	-45.00	...	-55.00	-55.00	...	-55.00	-55.00
6.03. निवल	*6.03 Net*		...	*-11.65*	*-11.65*	...	*-16.67*	*-16.67*	...	*-15.33*	*-15.33*
6.04. पूंजी व्यय	6.04 Capital Expenditure	4875	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.72	1.72	...	1.39	1.39
7. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम तथा एल्कालायड कारखाने	7. Chief Controller, Government" Opium & Alkaloid Factories	2875	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.20	0.20
वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	**Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services**										
8. स्वदेशी यात्रा कर संग्रह	8. Collection of Inland Air Travel Tax	2045	...	4.50	4.50	...	9.39	9.39	...	6.00	6.00
9. विदेश यात्रा कर संग्रह	9. Collection of Foreign Travel Tax	2045	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.45	0.45
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
10. स्वर्णकारों को दिये गये ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालना	10. Write-Off of loans to Gold smiths	2075	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.30	0.30
11. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	11. Other General Services	3475	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
12.. आय और व्यय पर कर संग्रहण	12. Collection of Taxes on income and expenditure	2020	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.25	0.25
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***25.49***	***25.49***	...	***27.58***	***27.58***	...	***26.35***	***26.35***

1. इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें नार्कोटिक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो केन्द्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो तथा सक्षम प्राधिकारी भी शामिल है।

2. इसमें प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो विदेशी विनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम केअधीन व्यवस्था के प्रवर्तन से संबंधित है।

3 इसमें तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासन - क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण , राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान और कर सुधार समिति को अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4 इसमें केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

5. इसमे मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निधि कर प्रशासन राष्ट्र मण्डलीय एसोसिएशन और सीमाशुल्क परिषद और कोलंबो प्लान ब्यूरो की मादक पदार्थ परामर्शदात्री समिति में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. यह अफीम फैक्टरियों और अफीम उत्पादन की खरीद सहित गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित एल्केलायड कारखानों के निवल व्यय को दर्शाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम की खेती पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखती है तथा इसको संसाधित करने तथा चिकित्सीय और वैज्ञानिकी जरूरतों के लिए बिक्री के लिए सारा उत्पादन खरीदती है।

1991-92 के फसल वर्ष के दौरान अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए लगभग 14,214 हैक्टेयर जमीन में खेती की गई तथा 1992-93 में उसी स्तर पर खेती की जाने की भी संभावना है।

7. मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन, सरकारी अफीम और अल्कालायड कारखानों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. वर्ष 1989-90 से प्रारम्भ की गयी अन्तर्देशीय वायु यात्रा कर घरेलू वायु यात्रा करने वाले सभी यात्रियों से उद्‌गृहणीय है । यह कर इण्डियन एअर लाइंस, एअर इण्डिया, वायुदूत और पवन हंस लि. जैसे कैरियरों से वसूल किया जाता है। ऐसे वाहकों के वसूली प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए उपबन्ध है जो संग्रहीत किए गए कर का 5% बनाता है।

9. किसी यात्री द्वारा की गयी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में विदेश यात्रा कर भुगतान योग्य है । कैरियरों द्वारा यह कर वसूल किया जाता है जिसके लिए संग्रहीत कर का 1 प्रतिशत वसूली प्रभार उन्हें भुगतान किया जाता है। ऐसे प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए प्रावधान है।

10. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के उधारों को बट्टे खाते के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. इस शीर्ष में कर जमा पत्रों के प्रति भुगतान शामिल है।

12. यह व्यवस्था आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन गठित आर्थिक और सामाजिक कल्याण के संवर्धन की राष्ट्रीय समिति के खर्चो को पूरा करने के लिए है।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Revenue including the Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Competent Authority.

2. The provision is for expenditure of the Enforcement Directorate, which is concerned with the enforcement of the provisions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

3. This includes provision for Appellate Tribunal under Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976; Gold Control Administration - Regional Offices; Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal Grants to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy and Tax Reform Committee.

4. This includes provision for Central Bureau of Narcotics.

5. The provision is for contributions to United Nations Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Commonwealth Association of Tax Administration, Customs Council and Drug Advisory Programme of Colombo Plan Bureau.

6. This represents the net expenditure of the Opium factories and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch including purchase of Opium produce. Central Government exercises exclusive control over the cultivation of opium and purchases the entire produce for processing and sale for medicinal and scientific needs.

During the crop year 1991-92, the land under opium poppy cultivation was about 14,214 hectares and in 1992-93 also it is expected to be at the same level.

7. Provision is for expenditure of the organisation of the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

8. Inland Air Travel Tax, which was introduced in 1989-90, is leviable on all passengers embarking for domestic air journey. The tax is collected by the carriers, viz. Indian Airlines, Air India, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Ltd. The provision is for payment of the collection charges to the carriers, which is worked out at the rate of 5% of the tax collected.

9. The Foreign travel tax is payable in respect of an international journey undertaken by a passenger. The tax is collected by the carriers for which collection charges at 1% of the tax collected are paid to them. The provision is for the payment of such charges.

10. Provision is for write off of loans to State Governments for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

11. This includes payment against Tax Credit Certificates.

12.Provision is for meeting the expenses of the National Commitee for Promotion of Economic & Social Welfare set up under the Income-Tax act.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.36

प्रत्यक्ष कर Direct Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	274.50	274.50	...	300.00	300.00	...	326.00	326.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**274.50**	**274.50**	**...**	**300.00**	**300.00**	**...**	**326.00**	**326.00**
आय तथा व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	**Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure**										
1. आय कर का संग्रह	1.Collection of Income-tax	2020	...	214.11	214.11	...	234.00	234.00	...	254.28	254.28
2. निगम कर का संग्रह	2.Collection of Corporation tax	2020	...	32.94	32.94	...	36.00	36.00	...	39.12	39.12
3. व्यय कर का संग्रह	3. Collection of Expenditure Tax	2020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.28	2.28
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर तथा दान कर का संग्रह	**Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth** and Gift tax										
4. धन कर का संग्रह	4. Collection of Wealth Tax	2031	...	21.96	21.96	...	24.00	24.00	...	26.08	26.08
5. अन्य करों का संग्रह	5. Collection of Other Taxes	2031	...	5.49	5.49	...	6.00	6.00	...	4.24	4.24
6. आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण	6. Acquisition of Immovable property under the Income-tax Act	4075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***274.50***	***274.50***	***...***	***300.00***	***300.00***	***...***	***326.00***	***326.00***

इस मांग में आयकर विभाग की आवश्यकता के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए, तथा इकट्ठे किए गए सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों अर्थात् आय पर कर (निगम क्षेत्र की आय शामिल है) सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दानकर सम्बन्धी प्रशासन कार्य करता है । शुल्कों के संग्रह के लिए देश को कार्यक्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है । इस विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर अपवंचन, निरीक्षण, अनुसंधान, साख्यिकी और प्रकाशनों के मामलों की छानबीन करने के मामलों के लिए अलग से निदेशालय भी हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों में मद संख्या 1 से 5 में जो वृद्धियां हुई हैं वे मुख्य रूप से मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्त मंजूर किए जाने, बोनस की व्यवस्था करने, तथा कार्यालय के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान किराए पर लिए जाने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व संग्रह अभियान आदि को तेजी से चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करने आदि के कारण हुई हैं। बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

The Demand provides for the requirement of the Income-tax department, which administers all direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government, namely, taxes on income (including income of the corporate sector), estate duty, wealth tax and gift tax. For purpose of collection, the country has been divided into charges. The Department has also got separate Directorates for scrutiny of cases involving large scale evasion, inspection, research, statistics and publications. The increases in Revised Estimates at items 1-5 are mainly due to the effect of grant of additional instalments of D.A., bonus, hiring of additional office accommodation, creation of additional posts as a part of intensified revenue collection drive, etc. Budget Estimates 1993-94 take into account normal growth.

मद संख्या 6 के समक्ष जो व्यवस्था है वह वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 (यथासंशोधित) द्वारा यथारोपित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अध्याय XXC में परिकल्पित प्रबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा अचल सम्पत्तियों को पूर्वक्रयाधिकार के अनुसार खरीद कर लिए जाने के संबंध में है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें से ऐसी अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 100.00 करोड़ रुपए की रकम को घटा दिया गया है, जिनका विक्रय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है ।

The provision at item 6 relates to pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by Central Government as envisaged in Chapter XXC of the Income- tax Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1986. The provision for this purpose in BE1993-94 is net of estimated sale proceeds amounting to Rs.100.00 crores in respect of the acquired properties disposed of by the Government.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.37
अप्रत्यक्ष कर Indirect Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	438.60	438.60	...	454.60	454.60	...	521.64	521.64
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	139.90	139.90	...	139.90	139.90	...	143.36	143.36
जोड़	**Total**		...	**578.50**	**578.50**	...	**594.50**	**594.50**	...	**665.00**	**665.00**
सीमा शुल्क	**Customs**										
1. सीमा शुल्क संग्रह	1. Collection of customs	2037	...	166.70	166.70	...	165.67	165.67	...	196.31	196.31
2. तट सुरक्षा संगठन	2. Coast Guard organisation	2037	...	62.45	62.45	...	62.45	62.45	...	71.84	71.84
		4047	...	139.70	139.70	...	139.70	139.70	...	143.16	143.16
जोड़		Total	...	202.15	202.15	...	202.15	202.15	...	215.00	215.00
3. सीमा शुल्क पर अन्य व्यय	3. Other expenditure on customs	2037	...	7.55	7.55	...	7.08	7.08	...	7.57	7.57
		4047	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		Total	...	7.75	7.75	...	7.28	7.28	...	7.77	7.77
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	**Union Excise Duties**										
4. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का संग्रह	4. Collection of Union Excise Duties	2038	...	186.00	186.00	...	202.34	202.34	...	227.38	227.38
5. बेंडरोल तथा संघ उत्पाद शुल्क टिकटों तथा लेबलों का मुद्रण आदि	5. Printing etc. of Banderols and Union Excise Stamps and labels	2038	...	4.97	4.97	...	6.58	6.58	...	6.66	6.66
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2038	...	10.93	10.93	...	10.48	10.48	...	11.88	11.88
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***578.50***	***578.50***	...	***594.50***	***594.50***	...	***665.00***	***665.00***

1. इस मांग में सीमा शुल्क स्कंध के स्थापना व्यय और अन्य व्यय के लिए और छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क चौकियों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध द्वारा किए गए सीमा शुल्क संग्रह के कार्य के संबंध में उसको आनुपातिक व्यय की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इस मांग में तट सुरक्षा संगठन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है जो भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है।

3. इस मांग में 7.00 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा-शुल्क कल्याण निधि के अलावा भू-सीमा शुल्क से संबंधित बृहत्त निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क संगठन के स्थापना व्ययों और उत्पाद शुल्क संग्रह के संबंध में किए जाने वाले अन्य व्ययों के लिए है । केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध कुछ स्थानों पर, जैसे छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह संबंधी कार्य भी करता है, जिसके लिए सीमा शुल्क स्कंध से आनुपातिक आधार पर खर्च वसूल कर लिया जाता है ।

5. इस मांग में माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंड रोल और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्टाम्पों और लेबलों की छपाई की लागत की व्यवस्था है ।

6. इस मांग में मुख्यतः स्थापना और निरीक्षण सांख्यिकी और आसूचना, प्रशिक्षण, सतर्कता, प्रकाशन निदेशालय और अपवंचन निरोधी निदेशालय पर होने वाला अन्य व्यय शामिल है ।

1. This includes provision for the establishment and other expenditure of the Customs wing and for payment of proportionate charges to the Central Excise wing for customs work done by it at minor ports and land customs border posts.

2. Provision is for expenditure of the Coast Guard Organisation, which ensures the security of the maritime zones of India.

3. This includes provision for major works relating to Land Customs besides Rs. 7.00 crores for Customs welfare fund.

4. The provision is for establishment expenses of the Central Excise Organisation including other expenses on collection of Union Excise Duties. The Central Excise wing also performs customs work at certain places like minor ports and land customs stations for which proportionate charges are recovered from the Customs wing.

5. Provision represents cost of printing of match excise banderols and union excise stamps and labels.

6. This includes provision mainly for the establishment and other expenditure on Inspection, Statistics and Intelligence, Training, Vigilance, Directorate of Publications and Directorate of Anti-evasion.

खाद्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.38

खाद्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Food

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		7.19	2632.16	2639.35	5.58	2932.24	2937.82	4.92	3172.23	3177.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		*31.81*	...	*31.81*	*29.01*	...	*29.01*	*24.58*	...	*24.58*
जोड़	**Total**		**39.00**	**2632.16**	**2671.16**	**34.59**	**2932.24**	**2966.83**	**29.50**	**3172.23**	**3201.73**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.71	4.71
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	Food , Storage and Warehousing										
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2408	...	2500.00	2500.00	...	2800.00	2800.00	...	3000.00	3000.00
3. चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डारों के अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3.Subisidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	2408	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.01	0.01	...	62.00	62.00
4. चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय	4.Other Expenditure for development of sugar industry	2408	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00
5. चीनी विकास निधि से/को अन्तरण	5. Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund										
		2408	...	110.50	110.50	...	110.99	110.99	...	87.00	87.00
		6860	...	-110.00	-110.00	...	-110.00	-110.00	...	-110.00	-110.00
निवल		*Net*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.99*	*0.99*	...	*-23.00*	*-23.00*
6. खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण के अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	4.87	6.04	10.91	3.26	6.12	9.38	2.15	7.02	9.17
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4408	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	0.73	...	0.73
		7601	3.20	...	3.20	0.40	...	0.40	1.85	...	1.85
जोड़		*Total*	*9.19*	*6.04*	*15.23*	*4.78*	*6.12*	*10.90*	*4.73*	*7.02*	*11.75*
जोड़-खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing**		**9.19**	**2516.04**	**2525.23**	**4.78**	**2816.12**	**2820.90**	**4.73**	**3055.02**	**3059.75**
पोषाहार	**Nutrition**										
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes	2236	1.40	2.02	3.42	1.40	2.02	3.42	1.79	2.50	4.29
		3601	0.91	...	0.91	0.91	...	0.91	0.96	...	0.96
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.32*	*2.02*	*4.34*	*2.32*	*2.02*	*4.34*	*2.77*	*2.50*	*5.27*
उद्योग	**Industries**										
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
8. चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण/पुनःस्थापना	8. Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills	6860	...	70.00	70.00	...	85.00	85.00	...	70.00	70.00
9. गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण	9. Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	6860	...	40.00	40.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	40.00	40.00
जोड़-उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		...	**110.00**	**110.00**	...	**110.00**	**110.00**	...	**110.00**	**110.00**
10. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	27.49	...	27.49	27.49	...	27.49	22.00	...	22.00
11. सकल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	11.Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.61	0.61
घटाइये-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	Deduct- Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-0.69	-0.69	...	-0.61	-0.61	...	-0.61	-0.61
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल जोड़	Aid Material and Equipment-Net	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***39.00***	***2632.16***	***2671.16***	***34.59***	***2932.24***	***2966.83***	***29.50***	***3172.23***	***3201.73***

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
10.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	10.01 Food Corporation of India	12408	27.49	...	27.49	27.49	...	27.49	22.00	...	22.00
10.02 केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	10.02 Central Warehousing Corporation	12408	...	30.00	30.00	...	28.00	28.00	...	25.50	25.50
जोड़	*Total*		*27.49*	*30.00*	*57.49*	*27.49*	*28.00*	*55.49*	*22.00*	*25.50*	*47.50*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	36.68	30.00	66.68	32.27	28.00	60.27	26.73	25.50	52.23
2. पोषाहार	2. Nutrition	22236	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32	2.77	...	2.77
जोड़	**Total**		**39.00**	**30.00**	**69.00**	**34.59**	**28.00**	**62.59**	**29.50**	**25.50**	**55.00**

** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
**inclusive of Works Outlay as provided in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development*

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें खाद्य विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** :- भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:-** This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Food and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **Food Subsidy**:- Food subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of

संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता निम्नलिखित की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए की जाती है । (i) खाद्यान्नों की आर्थिक लागत और उनके निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच का अन्तर, और (ii) संकट निरोधक भण्डारों को रखने की लागत । आर्थिक लागत में खरीद मूल्य और देश के भीतर खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए खरीद संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय और वितरण संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय आते हैं, जिसमें, लाने-ले जाने, भण्डारण के रख-रखाव, ब्याज प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं।

3. **चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसके अन्तर्गत चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों के बकाया दावों के निपटान करने के लिए प्रावधान है जिसे चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाना है ।

4. **चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाता है और इस में चीनी मिलों को दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता शामिल है ।

5. **चीनी विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण** :- चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा करने के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन पर पहली जून, 1982 से 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तथा पहली नवम्बर, 1982 से 14 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत, चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाने के वास्ते चीनी विकास निधि को, संग्रह की लागत के अनुसार कम करके संग्रहित उपकर के बराबर की राशि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । पब्लिक एकांउट आफ इण्डिया के अन्तर्गत चीनी विकास निधि को भारत समेकित निधि से उपर्युक्त संबंध में दी गयी राशि अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है।

6. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :-इसमें 'निदेशन और प्रशासन" "खाद्यान्नों की खरीद पर अवशिष्ट व्यय", "फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन", "अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन", "अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग" और "अन्य योजनाओं" को शामिल किया गया है ।

7. **अन्य योजनाएं** :- इन योजनाओं का संबंध लवण और दुग्ध को संपुष्ट करने के लिए पुष्टि तत्वों के प्रयोग, पुष्टि तत्वों संबंधी शिक्षण तथा विस्तार तथा मिलटोन और पौष्टिक एवं तुरत प्रयोज्य शक्तिवर्धक खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम से है ।

8. **चीनी मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना/आधुनिकीकरण** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से किया जाता है ताकि इससे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चीनी की किसी भी फैक्टरी की पुर्नस्थापना और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण दिया जा सके ।

9. **चीनी मिलों को गन्ना विकास के लिए ऋण** :- यह व्यवस्था गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण देने के लिए है और इसकी पूर्ति चीनी विकास निधि से की जाती है ।

10. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :- इन उद्यमों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधनों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड । में दिया गया है ।

10.01. **भारतीय खाद्य निगम** :- अगले वर्ष के प्रावधान में मुख्यतः भण्डारण क्षमता को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित परिव्यय शामिल है, यह कार्य चल रहा है ।

10.02. **केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम** :- यह कृषि उत्पादों तथा सहायक सामग्रियों एवं अन्य अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिए भंडारों तथा भाण्डागारों का निर्माण और अधिग्रहण करता है । यह उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की शेयर पूंजी भी जुटाता है । कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और व्यय की पूर्ति इसके आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से की जाएगी ।

11. **सहायता सामग्रियां और उपस्कर** : यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त की गई सहायता सामग्रियों और उपस्करों के संबंध में है ।

India for reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of food grains and their issue price and (ii) carrying cost of buffer stocks. The economic cost comprises procurement price and procurement incidentals for indigeneously procured food grains as well as distribution incidentals comprising movement, storage, handling, interest charges etc.

3. **Subsidy on maintenance of buffer Stock of Sugar**:- This represents provision for meeting outstanding claims of Sugar Mills for maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar to be met out of Sugar Development Fund.

4. **Other expenditure for development of Sugar Industry**:- The expenditure is met out of the Sugar Development Fund, and includes grants in aid to sugar mills.

5. **Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund**:- The Sugar Cess Act 1982 provides for levy of cess of Rs.5 per quintal from 1st June, 1982 and Rs.14 per quintal from 1st November, 1982 on production of Sugar for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected, reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans and grants for development of sugar industry. The provision is for transfer of the amount computed in the above manner from the Consolidated Fund of India to Sugar Development Fund under the Public Account of India.

6. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing**:- This includes provision for 'Direction and Administration', 'Residual Expenditure on Purchase of food grains', 'Research, Training and Evaluation', 'International Cooperation' and 'Other Schemes'.

7. **Other Schemes**:- These schemes relate to Nutrition for fortification of Salt and Milk, Nutrition Education and extension, Production of Miltone and nutritious ready to eat energy foods.

8. **Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills**:- The expenditure is met out of Sugar Development Fund for making loans inter-alia for rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory.

9. **Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development**:- The provision is for making loans to sugar mills for cane development and is met out of Sugar Development Fund.

10. **Investments in Public Enterprises** - The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I

10.01. **Food Corporation of India.**- The provision for next year mainly represents the outlays required for completion of storage capacity which is in progress.

10.02. **Central Warehousing Corporation**:- Constructs and acquires godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and other notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations for the objectives mentioned above. No budget provision has been made and the expenditure will be met from its internal and extra budgetary resources.

11. **Aid Materials and Equipments** : The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from foreign countries.

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.39

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Food Processing Industries

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		33.35	4.37	37.72	34.80	3.56	38.36	34.75	4.04	38.79
पूंजी	*Capital*		*6.65*	*0.02*	*6.67*	*5.20*	*0.02*	*5.22*	*10.25*	*0.01*	*10.26*
जोड़	**Total**		**40.00**	**4.39**	**44.39**	**40.00**	**3.58**	**43.58**	**45.00**	**4.05**	**49.05**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat- Economic Services	3451	2.10	1.67	3.77	1.85	1.40	3.25	1.60	1.70	3.30
मत्स्य उद्योग	Fisheries										
2. सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Marine Fisheries	2405	17.00	1.61	18.61	19.95	1.57	21.52	17.50	1.74	19.24
		4405	1.50	0.02	1.52	0.05	0.02	0.07	1.50	0.01	1.51
जोड़		**Total**	**18.50**	**1.63**	**20.13**	**20.00**	**1.59**	**21.59**	**19.00**	**1.75**	**20.75**
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2405	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	4. Aid Material & Equipment	3606	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50	...	...	...
घटाइए - कार्यकारी मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Deduct - Transfer to functional Majar Head - Aid Material & Equipment	3606	...	...	...	-1.50	...	-1.50	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ - मत्स्य उद्योग	**Total Fisheries**		**18.50**	**2.13**	**20.63**	**20.00**	**1.59**	**21.59**	**19.00**	**1.75**	**20.75**
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Food , Storage and warehousing**										
5. खाद्य भण्डारण और भाण्डागारो के अन्य कार्यक्रम	5 Other programmes of food, storage and warehousing	2408	13.95	0.59	14.54	12.80	0.59	13.39	15.45	0.60	16.05
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4408	3.65	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.65	6.95	...	6.95
		7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**17.60**	**0.59**	**18.19**	**16.45**	**0.59**	**17.04**	**22.40**	**0.60**	**23.00**
जोड़-खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing**		**17.60**	**0.59**	**18.19**	**16.45**	**0.59**	**17.04**	**22.40**	**0.60**	**23.00**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6.Investments in Public Enterprises	4860	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.90	...	0.90
		6860	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.90	...	0.90
जोड़		**Total**	**1.50**	...	**1.50**	**1.50**	...	**1.50**	**1.80**	...	**1.80**
7. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्री लि. द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	7. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by Modern Food Industries Ltd	2852	...	...	...	0.34	...	0.34	2.00	...	2.00
घटाइए - राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	2852	...	...	...	-0.34	...	-0.34	-2.00	...	-2.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other Programmes	2852	0.30	...	0.30	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**1.80**	...	**1.80**	**1.70**	...	**1.70**	**2.00**	...	**2.00**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***40.00***	***4.39***	***44.39***	***40.00***	***3.58***	***43.58***	***45.00***	***4.05***	***49.05***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्री (इं)लि.	6.01 Modern Food Industries(I) Ltd.	12860	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.80	0.45	2.25
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1 .Secretariat Economic Services	13451	2.10	...	2.10	1.85	...	1.85	1.60	...	1.60
2. मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Fisheries	12405	18.50	...	18.50	20.00	...	20.00	19.00	...	19.00
3. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	3. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	17.60	...	17.60	16.45	...	16.45	22.40	...	22.40
4. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	4. Consumer Industries	12860	1.80	...	1.80	1.70	...	1.70	2.00	0.45	2.45
जोड़	Total		**40.00**	...	**40.00**	**40.00**	...	**40.00**	**45.00**	**0.45**	**45.45**

1. **सचिवालय :** आर्थिक सेवाएं: इस में मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग :** इस में मुख्यतः गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग की दृष्टि से सामुद्रिक संसाधनों के अन्वेषण सर्वेक्षणों के लिए उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण पोत और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्वेषण मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके अर्न्तगत भारतीय गहरे समुद्रों में जलयानों की संख्या और किस्मों में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से विविध मत्स्य गतिविधियों में सहायता और इक्विटी समर्थन के लिए एम. पी. ई. डी. ए./एस. सी. आई. सी. आई. को सहायता अनुदान देने संबंधी व्यय शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें मछली पकड़ने वाले पोतों के अवरुद्ध हो जाने पर बिलों की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर :** इस में विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपस्करों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ।

1. **Secretriat- Economic Services :** This provision is made for the expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Marine Fisheries :** The provision is mainly for exploratory fisheries project for acquiring suitable survey vessels and equipment for exploratory surveys of marine resources with a view to commercial exploitation of deep sea fishing resources. Expenditure on Grants-in-aid to MPEDA/SCICI for equity support and assistance in diversified fishery activities all aimed at increasing the number and variety of vessels in Indian deep sea.

3. **Other Expenditure-** The provision is for payment of bills for apprehended fishing vessels.

4. ***Aid Material and Equipments :*** The provision is for Aid Materials and equipments received from foreign countries.

5. **खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :

i) अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन, चावल मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण: धान प्रसंस्करण अनुसंधान केन्द, तंजावुर, फसल पश्च-फसल कटाई प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र, आई. आई. टी. खड़गपुर इत्यादि, चावल मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के संवर्धन के लिए सहायता अनुदान ।

ii) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, (क) फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण : फल उत्पादों का निरीक्षण, संसाधित फल और सब्जी उत्पादों की खपत और फल उत्पाद नियंत्रण आदेश चिह्नों का संवर्धन, फल और वनस्पति निदेशालय को मजबूत करना, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के लिए अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान ।

(ख) मांस और मांस प्रसंस्करण : सहायता अनुदान, सहकारी समितियों और राज्य सरकारों के उपक्रमों में इक्विटी भागीदारी, तकनीकी कार्मिकों और कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण सुविधाओं के लिए व्यवस्था ।

6. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : इन उद्यमों द्वारा इकट्ठे किए जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋण तथा आं. ब. बा. सं. का ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड में दिया गया है । इसमें ऊर्जा खाद्य संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने और डबल रोटी बनाने वाली घिसी-पिटी मशीनों की पुनः स्थापना करने और जूस निस्सारण संबंधी वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज लि./एन. ई. आर. ए. एम. ए. सी में ऋणों और इक्विटी निवेश की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन** : माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया है तथा इसकी पूर्ति राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि में से की जाएगी ।

8. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : **उपभोक्ता उद्योग** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय परम्परागत खाद्य और पैकेजिंग में छोटी-छोटी गतिविधियां तथा अनुसंधान और विकास तथा परीक्षण के लिए उद्यमियों को सहायता हेतु सहायता अनुदान के रूप में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. Other Programmes of Food, Storage & Warehousing : *The Provision is for :*

i) Research and Evaluation, Modernisation of rice milling Grants-in-aid to Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur, Post Harvest Technology Centre, IIT Kharagpur etc., to promote modernisation of rice milling.

ii) Food Processing (a) Fruit and Vegetable processing : Inspection of fruit Products, Promotion of consumption of processed fruit and vegetable products and that of the fruits Products Control order symbol, strenghthening of Fruit and Vegetable Directorate, Grants-in-aid to Research Institutions for technology up-gradation.

(b) Meat and Meat Processing: Grant in aid, equity participation to co-operatives and state undertakings, training of technical personnel and artisans, and provision for Quality Control, lab setting facilities.

6.Investment in Public Enterprises: The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I. The provision made is for loan and equity investment in Modern Food Industries Ltd. NERAMAC to finance the setting up of Energy Food Plants, replacement of depreciated bread lines, extraction of juice.

7. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes : The provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement schemes by Modern Food Industries Ltd. and would be met from the National Renewal Fund.

8. Other Programmes : Consumer Industries : The provision is in the form of grants-in-aid for R & D schemes of small scale activities in indian traditonal food & packaging and to assist enterprenures for testing.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.40

स्वास्थ्य विभाग Department of Health

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		293.95	267.29	561.24	438.84	300.92	739.76	468.94	316.40	785.34
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.20*	*-1.15*	*-0.95*	*0.31*	*-5.92*	*-5.61*	*1.06*	*-6.65*	*-5.59*
जोड़	**Total**		**294.15**	**266.14**	**560.29**	**439.15**	**295.00**	**734.15**	**470.00**	**309.75**	**779.75**
1. सचिवालय –सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	3.36	3.36	0.40	4.05	4.45	0.40	4.13	4.53
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	**Medical and Public Health**										
3. स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय	3. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	1.15	5.91	7.06	1.65	6.36	8.01	1.65	6.61	8.26
4.केन्द्र सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना	4. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	3.00	68.58	71.58	5.00	74.46	79.46	5.75	79.97	85.72
अस्पताल और औषधालय- एलोपैथी	**Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy**										
5.सफदरजंग अस्पताल,नई दिल्ली	5. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	5.00	21.92	26.92	11.00	25.50	36.50	8.50	26.78	35.28
6. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	6. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	4.15	12.38	16.53	7.05	14.86	21.91	5.10	15.56	20.66
7 .कलावती शरण बाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	7. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	1.00	2.80	3.80	2.00	3.40	5.40	1.90	3.60	5.50
8. केन्द्रीय मनोरोगविज्ञान संस्थान, रांची	8. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	0.20	2.31	2.51	0.70	2.56	3.26	1.40	2.76	4.16
9.अन्य अस्पताल और औषधालय	9. Other Hospitals & Dispensaries	2210	0.40	0.92	1.32	1.90	1.12	3.02	4.15	1.23	5.38
10 अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2210	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.19	0.19
जोड़ - अस्पताल और औषधालय-एलोपैथी	**Total Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy**		**10.75**	**40.45**	**51.20**	**22.65**	**47.60**	**70.25**	**21.05**	**50.12**	**71.17**
चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Medical Education Training & Research**										
11. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ,नई दिल्ली	11. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	2210	14.40	40.93	55.33	22.85	45.43	68.28	26.15	47.25	73.40
12. लेडी हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	12. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	2.15	10.22	12.37	4.10	12.73	16.83	3.70	13.54	17.24
13. राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु-विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर	13. National Institute of Mental Health& Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	3.00	3.48	6.48	7.00	3.80	10.80	4.00	4.00	8.00
14. स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ	14. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	10.15	22.98	33.13	15.65	27.98	43.63	17.20	29.40	46.60
15 जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी	15. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	2210	3.15	12.26	15.41	7.05	13.37	20.42	6.85	14.03	20.88
16. इंदिरा गांधी स्वास्थ्य और आयुर्विज्ञान क्षेत्रिय संस्थान, शिमला	16. Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong	2210	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
17. भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	17. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	20.00	16.34	36.34	25.00	16.50	41.50	28.00	17.00	45.00
18. कैंसर अनुसंधान	18. Cancer Research	2210	3.00	1.46	4.46	9.70	1.54	11.24	9.70	1.60	11.30
		3601	8.30	...	8.30	15.30	...	15.30	15.30	...	15.30
जोड़		*Total*	*11.30*	*1.46*	*12.76*	*25.00*	*1.54*	*26.54*	*25.00*	*1.60*	*26.60*
19. अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	2210	3.49	4.97	8.46	4.75	5.47	10.22	2.04	5.99	8.03
		7601	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.49*	*4.99*	*8.48*	*4.75*	*5.49*	*10.24*	*2.04*	*6.01*	*8.05*
जोड़ - चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Medical Education Training & Research**		**67.64**	**112.66**	**180.30**	**112.40**	**126.84**	**239.24**	**113.94**	**132.83**	**246.77**
अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Other Systems of Medicine**										
20. आयुर्वेद	20. Ayurveda	2210	4.65	8.40	13.05	5.77	9.08	14.85	6.85	9.42	16.27
21. होम्योपैथी	21. Homoeopathy	2210	2.40	1.80	4.20	3.71	2.10	5.81	6.10	2.18	8.28
22. यूनानी	22. Unani	2210	0.95	1.83	2.78	1.99	2.00	3.99	2.05	2.10	4.15
23.योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	23. Yoga & Naturopathy	2210	0.55	0.37	0.92	0.29	0.41	0.70	0.40	0.43	0.83
24. केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन	24. Combined Building for Central Councils	2210	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
25. अन्य	25. Others	2210	0.85	0.47	1.32	1.63	0.53	2.16	4.45	0.55	5.00
		3601	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*1.35*	*0.47*	*1.82*	*2.13*	*0.53*	*2.66*	*4.70*	*0.55*	*5.25*
जोड़ - अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Total Other Systems of Medicine**		**10.90**	**12.87**	**23.77**	**14.89**	**14.12**	**29.01**	**21.10**	**14.68**	**35.78**
जन स्वास्थ्य	**Public Health**										
26. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	26.National Malaria Eradication Programme	2210	4.73	1.66	6.39	5.00	1.76	6.76	5.00	1.85	6.85

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3601	45.20	...	45.20	71.91	...	71.91	84.91	...	84.91
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	*1.66*	*51.66*	*77.00*	*1.76*	*78.76*	*90.00*	*1.85*	*91.85*
27. राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	27. National Filaria Control Programme	2210	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.10	0.10
28. क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	28. T.B. Control Programme	2210	1.35	...	1.35	1.93	...	1.93	2.00	...	2.00
		3601	12.10	...	12.10	27.00	...	27.00	32.93	...	32.93
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07
जोड़		Total	13.50	...	13.50	29.00	...	29.00	35.00	...	35.00
29. कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	29. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	6.83	...	6.83	12.21	...	12.21	12.21	...	12.21
		3601	17.16	...	17.16	22.78	...	22.78	22.78	...	22.78
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*	*35.00*	...	*35.00*
30. रोहा और अंधता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	30. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	1.37	...	1.37	1.46	...	1.46	1.59	...	1.59
		3601	12.12	...	12.12	18.53	...	18.53	23.40	...	23.40
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*13.50*	...	*13.50*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*
31 .राष्ट्रीय आयोडीन कमी विकार नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	31. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	2210	0.50	...	0.50	5.59	...	5.59	0.59	...	0.59
		3601	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
		3602	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
32.राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन	32. National AIDS Control Organisation										
32.01. राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन	32.01 National AIDS Control Programme	2210	2.00	...	2.00	14.34	...	14.34	14.40	...	14.40
		3601	61.00	...	61.00	49.23	...	49.23	51.39	...	51.39
		3602	...	...	...	0.42	...	0.42	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*63.00*	...	*63.00*	*63.99*	...	*63.99*	*66.24*	...	*66.24*
32.02 रक्त बैंकिंग	32.02 Blood Banking	2210	5.00	...	5.00	1.08	...	1.08	1.10	...	1.10
		3601	...	...	...	4.28	...	4.28	4.30	...	4.30
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.36*	...	*5.36*	*5.40*	...	*5.40*
32.03 राष्ट्रीय एस.टी.डी. नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	32.03 National STD Control Programme	2210	0.20	...	0.20	0.06	...	0.06	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	0.80	...	0.80	0.39	...	0.39	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.45*	...	*0.45*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
जोड़ -राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन	**Total- National AIDS Control Organisation**		**69.00**	**...**	**69.00**	**69.80**	**...**	**69.80**	**72.14**	**...**	**72.14**
33. राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	33. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.	2210	0.72	2.89	3.61	0.72	3.32	4.04	0.80	3.50	4.30
34. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली	34. C.R.I. Kasauli	2210	0.60	4.12	4.72	0.60	4.12	4.72	1.15	4.30	5.45
35. अन्य जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	35. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	1.75	7.50	9.25	3.75	8.14	11.89	4.42	8.31	12.73
36. अन्य योजनाएं	36. Other Schemes	2210	1.10	3.35	4.45	4.48	5.62	10.10	6.33	5.37	11.70
		3601	16.00	...	16.00	22.42	...	22.42	23.85	...	23.85
जोड़		*Total*	*17.10*	*3.35*	*20.45*	*26.90*	*5.62*	*32.52*	*30.18*	*5.37*	*35.55*
जोड़ - जन स्वास्थ्य	**Total Public Health**		**190.67**	**19.60**	**210.27**	**268.77**	**23.05**	**291.82**	**294.69**	**23.43**	**318.12**
अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Other Programmes**										
37. खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की रोकथाम	37. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	0.50	0.55	1.05	0.90	0.65	1.55	0.30	0.70	1.00
38 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	38. Training Programmes	2210	1.10	1.38	2.48	3.10	1.50	4.60	2.85	1.55	4.40
39. अन्य योजनाएं	39. Other Schemes	2210	8.24	1.80	10.04	9.08	2.01	11.09	7.21	2.10	9.31
		4210	0.20	-1.17	-0.97	0.20	-5.94	-5.74	1.01	-6.67	-5.66
जोड़		*Total*	*8.44*	*0.63*	*9.07*	*9.28*	*-3.93*	*5.35*	*8.22*	*-4.57*	*3.65*
जोड़ - अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Total Other Programmes**		**10.04**	**2.56**	**12.60**	**13.28**	**-1.78**	**11.50**	**11.37**	**-2.32**	**9.05**
40. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	40. Investment in Public Enterprises	4210	...	...	...	0.11	...	0.11	0.05	...	0.05
41. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	41.Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	4.00	4.00	...	3.85	3.85	...	4.20	4.20
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct- Transfers to functional Major Head(s)*	*3606*	...	*-4.00*	*-4.00*	...	*-3.85*	*-3.85*	...	*-4.20*	*-4.20*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	Net - Aid Material & Equpments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**294.15**	**266.14**	**560.29**	**439.15**	**295.00**	**734.15**	**470.00**	**309.75**	**779.75**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
41.01 इंडियन मेडीसन फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन	41.01 Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	22210	...	...	...	0.11	...	0.11	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.11**	**...**	**0.11**	**0.05**	**...**	**0.05**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय •	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	1. Medical and Public Health	22210	302.00	...	302.00	449.15	...	449.15	483.30	...	483.30
	* निम्नलिखित मांगों में शामिल निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित *inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-										
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79	22210	1.75	...	1.75	2.00	...	2.00	2.20	...	2.20
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No. 80	22210	6.10	...	6.10	8.00	...	8.00	11.10	...	11.10
जोड़	Total		7.85	...	7.85	10.00	...	10.00	13.30	...	13.30

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : provides for the secretariat of the Department of Health.

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान:** ये अनुदान सुपात्र व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं ।

2. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary Grants are sanctioned by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to deserving persons.

3. **स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत मेडिकल तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था का व्यय शामिल है और यह महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह देश में और देश से बाहर जैव-चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने, संसाधित करने तथा उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करता है ।

3. **Directorate General of Health Services:** provides technical expertise in medical and public health matters; is responsible for implementation of various health programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

4. **केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना:** इस योजना के अधीन दिल्ली के आस पास के तीन नगरों के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली तथा 19 अन्य नगरों में बसने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यापक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के अन्य कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्गों को भी, जैसे कि स्वायत्त संगठनों के कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विधवा स्त्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व राज्यपालों, उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवानिवृत न्यायाधीशों, स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों व अन्य लोगों को भी दिल्ली के 14 विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं दी जा रहीं है उनमें पर्याप्त संख्या पर एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी/सिद्ध औषधालयों, औषधि चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोगियों की देखभाल तथा औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है । लाभप्राप्तकर्त्ताओं से 1992-93 के दौरान 10.00 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ।

4. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical care to Central Govt. employees based at Delhi, and 19 other cities, in addition to three peripheral towns of Delhi. The scheme also covers certain other specified sectors of population like employees of autonomous organisations, retired Central Govt. employees, widows of Central Govt. employees, Members of Parliament, ex-M.Ps, ex-Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Freedom Fighters and members of their family and members of public in l4 specified areas in Delhi. The facilities under the scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, unani/siddha dispensaries/units, and supply of drugs, etc. The contributions from the beneficiaries during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 10.00 crores.

5. **सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस अस्पताल में 174 बेत के पालनों (बालकों के बिस्तर) और 1357 रोगियों के लिए बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है । अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, अस्पताल में विशिष्ट रेस्पिरेटरी और नेफरोलोजी यूनिट भी हैं । इस अस्पताल में डायलासिस और लेप्रोस्कोपिक स्टरीलाइजेशन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी है । इस अस्पताल द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए भी पुनर्वास संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

5. **Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi:** is a Central Govt. hospital with a bed strength of 1357 plus 174 Bassinets (Nursery Beds). Besides other facilities, the hospital has special respiratory and nephrology units. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilization facilities. It also caters rehabilitation service to handicapped persons.

6. **राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक चिकित्सा संस्थान है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों आदि के लिए संचालित एक नार्सिंग होम-(शुश्रूषा गृह) भी शामिल है । इस अस्पताल में 929 रोगी शयाएं हैं और यह लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के निमित्त दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध है । हृदय रोगों, रक्तचाप, स्नायु शल्य चिकित्सा तथा मधुमेह आदि की चिकित्सा के लिए विशिष्टता सम्पन्न उपचार भी इस अस्पताल में है ।

6. **Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi:** is also a Central Govt. Institution and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital with 929 beds is affiliated to Delhi University for post-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. It has specialised clinics for coronary diseases, hypertension, neuro-surgery, diabetes etc.

7. **कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली :** इस अस्पताल में 350 रोगी शैयाएं हैं और यह केवल बच्चों के रोगों के इलाज के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एक अस्पताल है । इसका प्रबंध लेडी हार्डिंग मेडीकल कालेज द्वारा किया जाता है । इस अस्पताल में बाल रोग चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, हड्डियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था है और बच्चों के लिए गहन शुश्रूषा की भी व्यवस्था है ।

7. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** with 350 beds is an exclusive hospital for children's diseases and is managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College. It provides facilities in paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics and intensive care facilities for children.

8. **केन्द्रीय मनोरोग संस्थान, रांची:** देश में मनोरोग उपचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह एक प्रमुख संस्थान है। 643 बिस्तरों वाला यह संस्थान दो पड़ोसी देशों, अर्थात् नेपाल और भूटान के रोगियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था भी करता है । रोग निदान तथा उपचार की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान में मनोरोग संबंधी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्य-क्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है ।

8. **Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi:** is a premier Central Govt. Institute for mental health in the country. The institute with 643 beds also caters to the needs of two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in psychiatry.

9. **अन्य अस्पताल और चिकित्सालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक औषधि तथा पुनर्वास संस्थान, बम्बई, क्षयरोग, कुष्ठरोग तथा

9. **Other Hospitals and Dispensaries:** includes provision for All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay; TB,

अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की सरकारों के सहयोग से अस्पतालों और चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी इसमें शामिल है ।

11. **अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली:** इस संस्थान को 1956में संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के एक मूर्धन्य संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । इस संस्थान के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं, अर्थात (क) अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन की प्रणाली का विकास करना और (ख) चिकिसा विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों पर प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान आयोजित करना । इस संस्थान में 1575 रोगी शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आप्थेलमिक विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इससे सम्बद्ध है । केन्द्रीय सरकार, संस्थान को शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । संस्थान में अनुसंधान की कुछ एक योजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा की जाती है।

12. **लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह कालेज सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है । इसका संचालन स्त्रियों को अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा, पुरूष विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और इसमें स्त्रियों और बच्चों की डाक्टरी शुश्रूषा भी की जाती है । विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस कालेज के साथ कतिपय अस्पताल भी सम्बद्ध हैं, जैसे कि सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल तथा कलावती सरण बाल अस्पताल आदि । यह नर्सिंग स्कूल का भी संचालन करता है, जिसमें नर्सिंग तथा धात्री-विद्या पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

13. **राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर:** यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है और इसे भारत सरकार से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त होता है । इस संस्थान में मानसिक तथा स्नायुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस संस्थान में मेडिकल तथा पैरामेडिकल विषयों में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

14. **स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़:** इस संस्थान की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई है और इसके कृत्य भी वही हैं जो कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के हैं लेकिन इसके कार्य स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं । इस संस्थान की संपूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और यह संस्थान चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा विशिष्ट अस्पताली सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाला केन्द्र भी है । इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध नेहरू अस्पताल में 846 रोगी-शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

15. **जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी:** इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण और संचालन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान में अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है । इसके अस्पताल में, जिसमें 859 रोगी शैयाएं हैं, पांडिचेरी और पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । यह संस्थान, मेडिकल अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें अध्यापन पाठ्य चर्चा में होने वाले अद्यतन विकासों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

16. इंदिरा गाँधी प्रादेशिक स्वास्थ्य एवं आर्युविज्ञान संस्थान, शिलांग : शिलांग में स्थापित इस संस्थान का शतप्रतिशत वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

17. **भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद :** देश में जैव-चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के समन्वयन और सूत्रीकरण के संवर्धन के लिये एक मुख्य निकाय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार परिषद को, संक्रामक रोगों, गर्भनिरोधकों, प्रसूति तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार, संक्रामक रोगों से भिन्न रोगों और आधारभूत अनुसंधान के कार्य के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुरक्षण अनुदान देती है । यह परिषद, भोपाल गैस त्रासदी, जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परम्परागत औषधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा उक्त जानकारी के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के कार्य में भी लगी हुई है।

18. **कर्कटरोग (कैंसर) अनुसंधान:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, कटक, ग्वालियर, गोहाटी, मद्रास तथा त्रिवेंद्रम स्थित 9 प्रादेशिक कर्कटरोग केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चंडीगढ़, गोआ और डिबरूगढ़ में भी कर्कटरोग पंजीयन कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । कोबाल्ट चिकित्सा एककों तथा कर्कटरोग का शीघ्र पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । सरकारी संस्थानों में अर्बुद-विद्या के स्कंधो के विकास के लिए और राज्यों में जिला परियोजनाओं के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

19. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें राजकुमारी अमृतकौर नर्सिंग महाविद्यालय दिल्ली, सेवाग्राम स्थित मेडिकल महाविद्यालय को अनुदान, नेशनल एकेडेमी आफ मेडिकल साईस, नेशनल बोर्ड आफ एक्जामिनेशंस बल्लभ भाई पटेल चेस्ट संस्थान के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान, स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को वृत्तिकाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

Leprosy and other Medical Institutes and grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in association with State Governments.

11. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences,New Delhi:** has been set up by an Act of Parliament in 1956, as a premier institution of national importance. The objectives of the Institute are: (a) to develop a pattern of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and (b) to conduct experiments and research on various disciplines of medical services. It has a bed strength of 1575. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides 100% financial support to the Institute. A few research schemes at the Institute are financed by WHO and ICMR.

12. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi:** is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, post graduate medical education for male students and medical care for women and children. The College has associated hospitals, viz. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

13. **National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore:** is an autonomous institute receiving maintenance grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The institute offers degrees and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.

14. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh:** set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of national importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education, research and specialised hospital services. Nehru Hospital attached to the Institute has a bed strengh of 846.

15. **Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry:** Financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its Hospital with a bed strength of 859 provides medical services to the people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers' Training Centre, demonstrating latest developments in teaching curricula.

16. **Indira GandhiRegional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong :** Set up at Shillong is also financed 100% by Central Government.

17. **Indian Council of Medical Research:** is the apex body in the country to promote, coordinate and formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives 100% maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy, tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

18. **Cancer Research:** Under this programme, assistance is provided to 9 regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack, Gwalior, Guwahati, Madras and Trivandrum. Cancer Registries are also functioning under the auspices of ICMR at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Goa and Dibrugarh. Central assistance is provided to State Govts. and voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt therapy units and setting up of early cancer detection centres. Central assistance is also provided for development of Oncology wings in Government institutions and for district projects in the States.

19. **Other Programmes:** include Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi, grants for Medical College at Sewagram, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, grants to Delhi University for Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, stipends to P.G. students etc.

20. **आयुर्वेद के अंतर्गत** (i) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और रोगी उपचार के लिए एक आदर्श संस्थान के रूप में कार्यरत है, (ii) आयुर्वेद और सिद्धा में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और (iii) स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर, जो गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय का एक घटक है, को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास सहायता अनुदान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

21. **होम्योपैथी :** इसके अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद, राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता जो सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्तपोषित एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, को अनुदान तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए अन्य अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. **यूनानी :** इसके अन्तर्गत यूनानी दवाओं में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद् और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के ए.के. तिब्बिया कालेज तथा राष्ट्रीय यूनानी औषध संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

23. **योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के लिए अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

24. **केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन :** भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की विभिन्न परिषदों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के उद्देश्य से इस भवन की योजना तैयार की गई है ।

25. **अन्य :** व्यय के अन्तर्गत 100 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के आधार पर वित्तपोषित दो केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलत हैं, अर्थात् (i) भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के विभागों का स्तरोन्नयन, और (ii) भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली फारमेसियों तथा औषधिक जड़ी बूटियों के फार्मों का विकास । इसमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने, तिब्बती औषधियों और सूचिका-शल्य चिकित्सा के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं।

26-32. **रोगों का निवारण और नियंत्रण :** केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय)	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिदोष तथा अन्धता निवारण योजना, जिसमें रोहा रोग निवारण कार्य भी शामिल है ।	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय आयोडीन अपूर्णता विकार नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय एडस नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत

देश में होने वाली कुल मृत्यु-संख्या का दो-तिहाई भाग संक्रामक रोगों के कारण होता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता इन रोगों की रोकथाम, नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिये दी जाएगी ।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम : पांचवे दशक के पूर्वभाग में 7.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति मलेरिया से पीड़ित थे और मलेरिया से मरने वालों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख थी । मलेरिया के मामलों की यह संख्या घट कर 1 लाख से कम रह गई और वर्ष 1965 में मलेरिया से कोई मौत नही हुई । उसके बाद से 1976 में मलेरिया पुनः फैलने के 64 लाख मामले हुए परन्तु इसे छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान कम करके 20 लाख मामलों तक लाया गया है । सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान मलेरिया के मामले कमोबेश स्थिर रहे और इसलिए, स्थानीय स्थिति अर्थात एकीकृत बीमारी रोगवाहक नियंत्रण पर बल देते हुए मलेरिया होने की सम्भवना के आधार पर नई नीति और देश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के सघन मलेरिया विरोधी उपायों की आवश्यकता है।

क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : क्षयरोग अभी भी स्वास्थ्य की एक प्रमुख समस्या बना हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अधिक से अधिक क्षय-रोगियों का पता लगाकर उनका सही इलाज करना है जिससे संक्रामक रोगियों के संक्रमण को दूर किया जा सके तथा असंक्रमक मामलों की आरम्भिक अवस्था में ही देखभाल करके उन्हें संक्रामक होने से रोका जा सके ।

कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश के उन भागों में, जहां यह रोग सबसे अधिक होता है, रहने वाले 43 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की देखभाल की जाएगी । देश के लगभग 40 लाख कुष्ठ रोगियों में से 30 लाख रोगियों का सक्रिय रूप से इलाज चल

20. **Ayurveda:** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur which serves as a model institute for teaching, training, research and patient care, (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and (iii) maintenance and development grants-in-aid to Institute of P.G. Training and Research, Jamnagar, a constituent of Gujarat Ayurvedic University.

21. **Homoeopathy:** includes provision for Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, grants to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta which is an autonomous organisation fully financed by Govt. and other grants for Homoeopathy.

22. **Unani:** includes provision for Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and grants to A.K. Tibbiya College of Aligarh Muslim University and to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

23. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Includes provision for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and grants to Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Vishwayatan Yogashram.

24. **Combined Building for Central Councils:** has been planned to facilitate better coordination among various Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine and provision of common facilities.

25. **Others:** includes two centrally sponsored schemes financed on l00% grant basis, viz. (i) Upgradation of Deptts. of P.G. Training and Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and (ii) Development of ISM pharmacies and herbal farms. It also includes Central Sector schemes for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in tribal areas in Union Territories and development of accupuncture and Tibetan medicines.

26-32. **Prevention and Control of Diseases:** Various Centrally sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on l00% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B. Control Programme	50%
National Leprosy Control Programme	l00%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma.	l00%
National I.D.D. Control Programme	100%
National AIDs Control Programme	100%

Communicable diseases account for more than two-thirds of the total morbidity and mortality in the country. Central assistance is for programmes aimed at prevention, control and eradication of these diseases.

Malaria Eradication Programme: The incidence of malaria which was 75 million in the early fifties and 0.8 million deaths annually was reduced to less then onelLakh cases and no death in 1965. Since then though there had been resurgence of malaria with 6.4 million cases in 1976, it has been brought down to around 2 million cases in the 6th Plan period. During the 7th plan period, incidence of malaria remained more or less static and, therefore, called for newer strategy depending on local situation i.e. Malaria genic potential with emphasis on integrated diseases vector control and for intensified anti malaria measures in tribal areas of the country.

Tuberculosis Control Programme : Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem. The main objective of the programme is to detect as large a number of T.B. patients as possible and to treat them effectively so that the infectious patients are rendered non-infectious and the active and non infectious cases do not become infectious.

Leprosy Control Programme : The National Leprosy Eradication Programme covers 430 million people living in areas of the country where the disease is endemic. Against an estimated four million leprosy affected patients, three million are under active

रहा है । कुष्ठ के मामलों में बहु-औषधि उपचार (मल्टी ड्रग ट्रीटमेंट) को बहुत ही प्रभावकारी पाया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम पर और अधिक बल दिया जायेगा तथा इस उपचार को उन अन्य जिलों में भी प्रचलित किया जायेगा जहां कुष्ठ रोग अधिक होता है ।

रोहा और अन्धता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : अन्धता नियंत्रण संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को 1976 में सारे देश में लागू किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का मूल लक्ष्य देश में अन्धता के मौजूदा प्रतिशत को 1.4 से कम करके वर्ष 2000 तक 0.3 तक लाना है । इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कैम्प लगा कर जरूरतमंद रोगियों को तत्काल सहायता दी जाती है तथा आंखों की देखभाल के लिये स्थायी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा संबंधी उपाय भी किये जाते हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय आयोडीन आपूर्णता विकार नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम : एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में लगभग 14.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति गलगण्ड से पीड़ित हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समस्त खाने के नमक का चरणबद्ध तरीके से आयोडीकरण किया जायेगा । खाने के प्रयोजन के लिए देश में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक के उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है जो 1986-87 में 7.72 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 1992 के दौरान 26.10 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई ।

राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन: एड्स हाल ही के वर्षों में एक प्रमुख जन स्वास्थ्य समस्या के रूप में उभरा है । एच.आई.वी. संक्रामण और एड्स के साथ जुड़ी हुई बहु-पक्षीय समस्याओं का सामना करने की तुरन्त आवश्यकता को पहचानते हुए सरकार ने एड्स के निवारण और नियन्त्रण के लिए आई.डी.ए/विश्व बैंक से उदार शर्तों वाले ऋण के रूप में पर्याप्त सहायता के साथ एक परियोजना शुरू की है । आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एड्स नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम, रक्त सुरक्षा उपायों और एस.टी.जी. नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के लिए 280 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है । सरकार एच..आई.वी.नियन्त्रण के लिए प्रबन्धन क्षमता को सुदृढ़ बनाने, लोक जागरूकता और सामाजिक समर्थन बढ़ाने, रक्त सुरक्षा एंव इसके विवेकपूर्ण उपायों में सुधार करने तथा इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निगरानी एंव रोग विषयक प्रबन्धन क्षमता को मुख्यः दबाव वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में गठित करने के लिए कारगर अभियान चलाना चाहती हे ।

33. **राष्ट्रीय संक्रामक रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली :** यह संस्थान संक्रामक रोग विज्ञान तथा संक्रामक रोग नियंत्रण से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्यों की सरकारों को तथा अन्य अभिकरणों को संक्रामक रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए तथा उनमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए सेवा प्रदान करने/परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था करता है । इसके कार्य, अलवर, बंगलौर, कालीकट, कुन्नूर, पटना, राजामुन्द्री तथा वाराणसी स्थित क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों और विशिष्ट डिवीजनों के माध्यम से पूरे किए जाते हैं ।

34. **केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली:** चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं , संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों के उत्पादन और किस्म नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1905 में की गई थी । संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों जैसे डिपथेरिया, पिटूसिस, टेटनस, हैजा के टीके, एण्टी-स्नेक वेनम, एण्टी रेबिज सीरम आदि का सबसे अधिक और विस्तृत उत्पादन इसी संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में बी.एस.सी.,एम.एस.सी. और एम.फिल.(माइक्रोबायलोजी) की नियमित कक्षाएं चलाई जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान के एम.डी. पैथोलोजी और बैक्ट्रालोजी, पी.एच.डी. बायोकेमिस्ट्री तथा माइक्रोबायालोजी के पाठ्यक्रमों को देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

35. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान:** इनके अन्तर्गत, बी.सी.जी.वेक्सीन प्रयोगशाला, गिंडी, अखिल भारतीय स्वच्छता तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो, भारतीय पाश्चर संस्थान, कुन्नूर, पत्तन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान तथा सेरोलोजिस्ट और रासायनिक परीक्षक कलकत्ता आते हैं ।

36. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए और विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित

37. **खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथाम:** इसके उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं, अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय मानकों का प्रतिष्ठापन (ii) खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम और तत्संबंधी नियमों का प्रशासन तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों से समन्वय और सम्पर्क, (iii) प्रशासनिक समर्थन की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण, उपस्कर और प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था, और (iv) उपभोक्ता शिक्षण का संवर्धन।

38. **प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम:** इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर, ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नजफगढ़ आदि ।

39. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत औषधि नियंत्रण, मेडिकल स्टोर्स संगठन तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है

40. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश:**

40.01. **भारतीय मेडिसन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स निगम, रानीखेत,** कुमाऊ मंडल विकास निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम) के साथ एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है जो कि भारतीय प्रणाली की उच्चकोटि की औषधियों की सप्लाई सरकारी संस्थानों को करता है । यह खुले बाजार में भी इनके विक्रय की व्यवस्था करता है।

treatment. Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) of leprosy cases has been found efficacious. The Programme will be given a push and more endemic districts will be covered under the MDT.

Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme : The national programme for control of blindness was launched throughout the country in 1976. The ultimate aim of this programme is to reduce the blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 A.D. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities coupled with health education measures.

National Iodine Definiency Disorders Control Programme : Nearly 145 million persons are estimated to be suffering from Goitre in the country. The primary thrust of this programme would be iodization of the entire edible salt in a phased manner. The production of iodised salt in the country for edible purposes has steadily increased from 7.72 lakhs MT in 1986-87 to 26.10 lakhs MT in 1992.

National AIDS Control Organisation: AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) has emerged as one of the major public health problems in recent years. Recoginising the urgent need for tackling multi-faceted problems associated with HIV Infection and AIDS, the Government have taken up inhand a project for prevention and control of AIDS with substantial assistance by way of soft loan from IDA/World Bank. An allocation of Rs.280 crores has been made for AIDS Control Programme, Blood Safety Measures and STD Control Programme in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The Government proposes to mount an effective compaign to strengthen the management capacity for HIV control, promote public awareness and community support, improve blood safety and its rational use and to build-up surveillance and clinical management capacity as major thrust areas under this programme.

33. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.:** is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines connected with the epidem iology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut,Coonoor, Patna, Rajamundry and Varanasi.

34. **Central Research Institute, Kasauli:** was established in 1905 for research in the field of medical health problems and production and quality control of immunobiologicals. The Institute is the biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diphtheria, Petussis and Tetanus, Cholera Vaccines, Anti-Snake Venom, Anti-Rabis Serum etc. The Institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M. Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the Institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities in the country.

35. **Other Public Health Institutes:** include B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy; All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Central Health Education Bureau; Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor; Port Health establishments and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

36. **Other Public Health Schemes:** includes provision for International Cooperation and miscellaneous schemes.

37. **Prevention of Food Adulteration:** aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and Rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) promoting consumer education.

38. **Training Programmes:** includes National TB Training Institute, Bangalore, Rural Training Centre, Najafgarh etc.

39. **Other schemes:** includes provision for drug control, Medical Stores Organisation and other miscellaneous schemes.

40. **INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

40.01 **Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ranikhet:** is a joint venture with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (A U.P. Government Undertaking) for making available good quality medicines of Indian systems for supply to Government Institutions etc. and sale in open market.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.41

परिवार कल्याण विभाग Department of Family Welfare

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		999.85	10.41	1010.26	1040.85	10.41	1051.26	1269.85	10.72	1280.57
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*
जोड़	**Total**		**1000.00**	**10.41**	**1010.41**	**1041.00**	**10.41**	**1051.41**	**1270.00**	**10.72**	**1280.72**
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	0.99	0.99	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.21	1.21
परिवार कल्याण	**Family Welfare**										
2. निदेशन और प्रशासन	2. Direction and Administration	2211	3.51	1.49	5.00	3.51	1.51	5.02	3.32	1.77	5.09
		3601	42.13	...	42.13	42.13	...	42.13	42.56	...	42.56
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07
जोड़-निदेशन और प्रशासन	**Total- Direction & Administration**		**45.70**	**1.49**	**47.19**	**45.70**	**1.51**	**47.21**	**45.95**	**1.77**	**47.72**
परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Family Welfare Services**										
3. ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	3. Rural Family Welfare Services	2211	0.32	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.32	0.53	...	0.53
		3601	340.45	...	340.45	301.30	...	301.30	336.22	...	336.22
		3602	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*341.00*	...	*341.00*	*301.85*	...	*301.85*	*337.00*	...	*337.00*
4. शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	4. Urban Family Welfare Services	2211	2.75	...	2.75	2.75	...	2.75	2.80	...	2.80
		3601	25.25	...	25.25	25.25	...	25.25	25.20	...	25.20
जोड़		*Total*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*
5. मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य	5. Maternity and Child Health	2211	4.63	...	4.63	4.63	...	4.63	2.31	...	2.31
		3601	90.59	...	90.59	90.59	...	90.59	122.89	...	122.89
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*95.25*	...	*95.25*	*95.25*	...	*95.25*	*125.25*	...	*125.25*
जोड़-परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Total Family Welfare Services**		**464.25**	...	**464.25**	**425.10**	...	**425.10**	**490.25**	...	**490.25**
6 .परिवहन	6. Transport	2211	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.08	0.07	0.15
		3601	15.69	...	15.69	15.69	...	15.69	15.71	...	15.71
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़-परिवहन	**Total Transport**		**15.80**	**0.07**	**15.87**	**15.80**	**0.07**	**15.87**	**15.80**	**0.07**	**15.87**
7. मुआवजा	7. Compensation	2211	1.76	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.76	1.75	...	1.75
		3601	98.12	...	98.12	98.12	...	98.12	98.13	...	98.13
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़-मुआवजा	**Total Compensation**		**100.00**	...	**100.00**	**100.00**	...	**100.00**	**100.00**	...	**100.00**
शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Education Training & Research**										
8. सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार	8. Information,Education and Communication	2211	7.47	0.75	8.22	7.47	0.75	8.22	11.61	0.80	12.41
		3601	11.42	...	11.42	11.42	...	11.42	13.28	...	13.28
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		4211	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*19.00*	*0.75*	*19.75*	*19.00*	*0.75*	*19.75*	*25.00*	*0.80*	*25.80*
9 प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन	9. Training Research & Evaluation	2211	14.08	4.11	18.19	15.38	4.11	19.49	13.23	4.17	17.40
		3601	25.30	...	25.30	25.30	...	25.30	19.45	...	19.45
10. स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना	10. Health Guide Scheme	2211	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09
		3601	20.90	...	20.90	20.90	...	20.90	20.90	...	20.90
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*
जोड़-शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Education Training & Research**		**79.38**	**4.86**	**84.24**	**80.68**	**4.86**	**85.54**	**78.68**	**4.97**	**83.65**
अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्ति	**Other Services and Supplies**										
11.01 प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम	11.01 Post Partum Programme	2211	1.94	...	1.94	1.94	...	1.94	1.97	...	1.97
		3601	48.28	...	48.28	48.28	...	48.28	47.50	...	47.50
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*50.30*	...	*50.30*	*50.30*	...	*50.30*	*49.55*	...	*49.55*
11.02 परम्परागत गर्भ-निरोधकों का निःशुल्क वितरण	11.02 Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives	2211	1.62	...	1.62	1.62	...	1.62	2.22	...	2.22
		3601	33.90	...	33.90	71.75	...	71.75	95.80	...	95.80
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*35.60*	...	*35.60*	*73.45*	...	*73.45*	*98.10*	...	*98.10*
11.03 वाणिज्यिक वितरण	11.03 Commercial Distribution	2211	34.00	...	34.00	34.00	...	34.00	28.00	...	28.00
11.04 क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	11.04 Area Projects	2211	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	1.14	...	1.14
		3601	59.60	...	59.60	59.60	...	59.60	68.86	...	68.86
जोड़		*Total*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*70.00*	...	*70.00*
11.05 अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का सहयोग	11.05 Involvement of Other Deptts & Voluntary Organisations etc.	2211	6.97	...	6.97	6.97	...	6.97	9.97	...	9.97
11.06 बंध्यीकरण बिस्तर	11.06 Sterilization Beds	2211	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
		3601	1.28	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.28	0.98	...	0.98
जोड़		*Total*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
11.07 अन्य योजनाएं	11.07 Other Schemes	2211	0.37	3.00	3.37	0.37	2.93	3.30	0.26	2.70	2.96

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3601	106.28	...	106.28	106.28	...	106.28	212.39	...	212.39
जोड़		*Total*	*106.65*	*3.00*	*109.65*	*106.65*	*2.93*	*109.58*	*212.65*	*2.70*	*215.35*
11.08 समाज सुरक्षा तंत्र	11.08 Social Safety Net	3601	...	...	...	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00
11.09 उत्तर प्रतेश में परियोजना परिवार नियोजना सेवाएं	11.09 Family Planning Services Project in U.P.	3601	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	30.00	...	30.00
जोड़-अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्तियां	**Total Other Services & Supplies**		**294.82**	**3.00**	**297.82**	**373.67**	**2.93**	**376.60**	**539.27**	**2.70**	**541.97**
12.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12.Investment in Public Enterprises.	6211	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
13. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	13. Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	15.00	15.00
घटाइए - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों में अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Heads	3606	...	-5.00	-5.00	...	-5.00	-5.00	...	-15.00	-15.00
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	Aid Material & Equipments - Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*1000.00*	*10.41*	*1010.41*	*1041.00*	*10.41*	*1051.41*	*1270.00*	*10.72*	*1280.72*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान लैटेक्स लि0	12.01 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	22211	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.5	...	0.5
जोड़	**Total**		0.05	...	**0.05**	**0.05**	...	**0.05**	0.5	...	0.5
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. परिवार कल्याण	1. Family Welfare	22211	1000.00	...	1000.00	1041.02	...	1041.02	1270.00	...	1270.00
जोड़	**Total**		**1000.00**	...	**1000.00**	**1041.02**	...	**1041.02**	**1270.00**	...	**1270.00**

** निम्नलिखित मांगों में शामिल निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित*
**inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-*

मांग संख्या 80	Demand No. 80	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमः राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति, 1983 का लक्ष्य शताब्दी के अन्त तक प्रति हजार जनसंख्या पर अशोधित जन्म दर 21 प्रति हजार जनसंख्या पर अशोधित मृत्यु दर 9, और वार्षिक स्वाभाविक वृद्धि दर 1.2 प्रतिशत होने के साथ इकाई की निवल प्रजनन दर प्राप्त करना है। सातवीं योजना दस्तावेज में इस लक्ष्य को 2006-2011 ईस्वी तक की अवधि में प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है और अब आठवीं योजना दस्तावेज में इस अवधि को बदलकर 2011-2016 ईस्वी कर दिया गया है।

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :-

(क) **उप केन्द्रः** मैदानी क्षेत्र में 5000 जनसंख्या पर और पहाड़ी एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 3000 जनसंख्या पर एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना करना। जनसंख्या के स्वीकृत मानदण्डों के आधार पर लगभग 1.38 लाख उप-केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता है । देश में 1.4.92 को 1.30 लाख उप-केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे थे।

(ख) **प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रमः** प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम को क्रमिक रूप से उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों तक विस्तार किया जा रहा है । जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में 554 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र और उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में 1075 केन्द्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं । उच्च समता की महिलाओं में ग्रीवा कैंसर का जल्दी पता लगाने के लिए सभी 106 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में पी. ए. पी. स्मियर परीक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है ।

(ग) **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं/स्वास्थ्य स्थलः** शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र शहरी क्षेत्रों में शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। शहरी मलिन बस्ती क्षेत्रों में उन्नत प्रदान करने संबंधी संवर्धित सेवाएं, प्राथमिक, स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख, परिवार कल्याण और प्रसव सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए शहरी नवीकरण योजना शुरु की गई है। सम्पूर्ण रुप से देश में 1737 शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र और 936 स्वास्थ्य स्थल काम कर रहें हैं।

(घ) **मातृत्व और बाल स्वास्थ्यः** सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम और अन्य मातृत्व तथा स्वास्थ्य देख-भाल कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य शिशु मृत्यु दर और बाल मृत्यु दर में कमी करना है। इस कार्यक्रम को

National Family Welfare Programme: The National Health Policy 1983 aimed at achieving the Net Reproduction Rate aof Unity (NRR-1) by the turn of the century with the Crude Birth Rate of 21 per thousand population, Crude Death Rate of 9 per thousoand population and Annual National Growth Rate aof 1.2 percent. The Seventh Plan document envisaged the attainment of this goal in the period 2006-2011 A.D. and this has now been shifted to the period 2011-2016 A.D. in terms of the Eighth Plan document.

To accomplish goals under the programme, following steps are being taken:-

(a) **Sub-Centres:** To have one sub-centre for 5000 population in plain area and for 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas, on the basis of accepted population norms, about 1.38 lakhs sub-centres are required. There were 1.30 lakhs sub-centres functioning in the country as on 1.4.1992

(b) **Post Partum Programme:** The Post Partum Programme is being progressively extended to sub-district level Hospitals. A total of 554 Post Partum Centres at district level and 1075 sub-distrtict level hospitals have been sanctioned so far. The PAP smear test facility for early detection of cervical cancer among women of high parity is being provided in all 106 medical colleges.

(c) **Urban Family Welfare Services/Health Posts:** Urban Family Welfare Centres provide urban Family WelfareServices in the urabn areas. The Urban Revamping Scheme has been introduced with a view to provide improved service delivery, out-reach services of Primary Health Care, Family Welfare and maternity services in urban slum areas. In all, there are 1737 Urban Family Welfare Centres and 936 Health Posts functioning in the country.

(d) **Maternal and Child Health:** The Universl Immunisation Programme and other maternal and health care programmes aim at reducing infant mortality rate and child mortality rate. The Programme is being given high priority and is being

उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका परिवीक्षण उच्च स्तर पर किया जा रहा है। अब विभाग द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन बाल उत्तरजीविता एवं सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना के तत्वावधान में किया जा रहा है।

monitored at the highest level. The Prograamme is now being implemated by the Department under the aegies of Child Survial and Safe Motherhood Project.

(ड.) **दाइयों को प्रशिक्षणः** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिकांश प्रसव दाइयों द्वारा किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, उनको प्रशिक्षित करना आवश्यक है ताकि प्रतिरक्षण मातृ एंव शिशु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम जैसे शैक्षिक पहलुओं में सहायता देने योग्य बनाने के लिए उनके कौशल में सुधार के साथ ही आपूतिक प्रसव किए जा सकें। इस बात की परिकल्पना की गई थी कि प्रत्येक गांव में एक प्रशिक्षित दाई हो और सभी अप्रशिक्षित दाइयों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाए। तदनुसार अब तक 5.90 लाख दाइयों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

(e) **Training of Dais:** Majority of the deliveries in the rural areas are conducted by Dais. It is, therefore, essential to train them so as to conduct aseptic deliverfies besides improving their skills to enable them to assist in educational aspects of Immunisation, MCH and FWP. It was envisaged that each village will have one trained Dai and all untrained Dais will be trained. Accordingly, so far about 5.90 lakh Dais have been trained.

(च) **क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएंः** विश्व बैंक, यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए., ओ.डी.ए., डी.ए.एन.आई.डी.ए. आदि जैसी विदेशी वित्तपोषण करने वाले अभिकरणों की वित्तीय सहायता से विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, जिनका अंतिम लक्ष्य मातृ एवं शिशु मत्यु और अस्वस्ता तथा मृत्यु दर में कमी करना है। राज्यों के सेवा प्रदान करने के आधारभूत ढाचें को सुदढ़ करने और बेहतर प्रशिक्षण द्वारा आधिकारियों के कौशल में उन्नयन करने बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए संस्थागत भवनों का निर्माण करने के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं की उपलब्धता में सुधार करके इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त किया जाना है।

(f) **Area Projects:** The Area Development Projects are being taken up under the National Family Welfare Programme in different States with the financial assistance from enternal funding agencies like World Bank, UnFPA, ODA,DANIDA etc. with the ultimate aim of reducing maternal and Child mortality and morbidity and birth rate. These objectives are sought to be achieved by improving the availability of Health and Family Welfare Services through strengthening of the service delivery infrastructure of the States and by making available facilities for upgrading the skills of the functionaries by better training, construction of institutional buildings for better service delivery.

इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्यान्वित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमें निम्नानुसार हैः-

Some of the important schemes implemented under this programme are:-

2. **निदेशन और प्रशासनः** परिवार विभाग का तकनीकी स्कन्ध परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी पहलुओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक और नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है और मुख्यालय में आयोजना, परिवीक्षण, समन्वय और प्रशासन के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायी है। राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय करकार के बीच गतिविधियों का समन्वय करने के लिए एक परिवार कल्याण एकक की स्वीकृति दी गई है। राज्य और जिला परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो राज्य स्तर पर राज्य परिवार कल्याण संगठन के एक भाग के रूप में विद्यमान है।

2. **Direction and Administration:** Technical wing of Department of Family Welfare provides administrative and policy guidelines on technical aspects connected with Family Welfare Programme and is mainly responsible for planning, monitoring, coordination and administration at the Head Quarter. In States/UTs one Family Welfare Cell is sanctioned to coordinate activities among the State Governments and Central Government. State and District Family Welfare Bureaux exist as a part of State F.W. Organisation at State level.

3. **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं:**

3.1 **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रः** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन और प्रसूति एंव शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के संबंध में 1.4.1980 तक सभी ब्लाक स्तरों पर ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना संबंधी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। 1.4.1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में ऐसे 5435 केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। 1.4.1980 तक स्वीकृत ब्लाक स्तर के सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र इसमें सम्मिलित हैं। इन 5435 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को जारी रखने और उनके रखरखाव के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 152.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

3. **Rural Family Welfare Services:**

3.1 **Rural Family Welfare Centres:-** The Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned at all block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 to provide Family Planning and MCH services in rural areas. There are 5435 such centres functioning in the country as on 1.4.1992. All block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 have been covered. A provision of Rs.152.00 crores is proposed in BE 1993-94 for continuation/maintenance of these 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres.

3.2 **ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्रः** निचलें स्तर पर व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रति 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या (जनजातीय और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 3000 जनसंख्या) के लिए उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। ये उप-केन्द्र ग्रामीण लोगों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। 1.4.1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार 130000 उप- केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि 1.4.1985 को इनकी संख्या 82946 थी। पहले से स्थापित उप-केन्द्रों को जारी रखने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 185.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

3.2 **Rural Sub- Centres:** In order to provide comprehensive Primary Health Care Services at the grass-root level, sub-centres for every 5000 rural population (3000 population in the tribal and hilly areas) are established. These sub-centres provide basic health and family welfare services to the rural population. 130000 sub-centres are functioning as on 1.4.1991 as against 82946 as on 1.4.1985. A provision of Rs.185.00 crores is proposed in BE 1993-94 for continuation of sub-centres already established.

4. **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं :** शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण तथा प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए देश में 1737 शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए हैं। शहरों की मलिन बस्तियों में सेवा वितरण पद्धति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से शहरी नवीकरण योजनाएं शुरु की गई हैं। शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण की योजना में उन शहरों में जहां पर 100000 से अधिक जनसंख्या है और उसकी कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या मलिन बस्तियों में रहती है, वहां पर मौजूदा शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के पुनर्गठन/विभिन्न श्रेणी की स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर विचार किया गया है। अब तक भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 936 स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्र मंजूर किये गये हैं।

4. **Urban Family Welfare Services :** With a view to provide Family Welfare and MCH services in urban areas, 1737 Urban Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned in the country. With a view to improve out-reach service delivery system in urban slums, Urban Revamping Scheme has been introduced. The scheme of revamping of urban family welfare service envisaged re-organisation of existing Urban Family Welfare Centres/establishment of various categories of health posts in the cities with more than 100000 population and having atleast 40 per cent of population residing in the slum areas. So far 936 health posts under the scheme have been sanctioned by Government

शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के रख-रखाव और शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 28.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य :** परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की ग्राह्यता बढ़ाने के लिए बच्चे की उत्तरजीविता बढ़ाने के अवसरों की आवश्यकता को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकारा गया है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत उद्देश्य सभी पात्र बच्चों व गर्भवती महिलाओं में आम रोगों जैसे कि डिफ्थीरिया, टेटनस, पोलियो, क्षयरोग, टाइफायड और काली खांसी आदि की घटनाओं को रोकना है । बच्चे की उत्तरजीविता के लिए प्रतिरक्षण के संभाव्य साधन को कम लागत की प्रौद्योगिकी के रूप में मान्यता देते हुए 1985-86 में 30 जिलों और 50 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों के प्रवण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन, शिशु उत्तरजीविता एवं सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना के तत्वाधान में, विभिन्न शिशु उत्तरजीविता योजनाओं को एक परियोजना में एकीकृत करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 125.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **परिवहन:** इस तथ्य को मान्यता देते हुए कि गतिशीलता प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण और सीमा से बाहर सेवा सुपुर्दगी प्रणाली प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को विभिन्न स्तरों पर वाहन प्रदान किए गए हैं । इन वाहनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए (पैट्रोल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 15,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष के दर से और डीजल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 9,500/- रुपए प्रतिवर्ष की दर से) सहायता दी जाती है । इसके अलावा पुराने खराब वाहनों को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है । विद्यमान वाहनों के अनुरक्षण और पुराने खराब वाहनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 15.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **क्षतिपूर्ति :** आवधिक विधियों तथा बंध्यकरण को अपनाने वालों को मजदूरी की हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये निम्नलिखित दरों पर क्षतिपूर्ति की जाती है :-

पुरूष नसबन्दी	180/- रूपए प्रति मामला
स्त्री नसबन्दी	200/- रूपए प्रति मामला
लूप लगवाना	12/- रूपए प्रति मामला(15 रुपए यदि ग्राही के दो या दो से कम बच्चे हैं)

वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार :** सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार गतिविधियों का कार्यान्वयन परिवार कल्याण तरीकों का व्यापक प्रचार करने के लिए राज्यों में गठित संबंधित जन शिक्षा एवं प्रचार माध्यमों तथा सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रचार एककों द्वारा किए जाते हैं । इन कार्यकलापों का समन्वयन एवं परिवीक्षण केन्द्र में सूचना शिक्षा एवं संचार प्रभाग द्वारा किया जाता है जो आद्यप्रारूप (प्रोटोटाइप) तैयार करता है, नीतियां बनाता है और देश में मीडिया के समस्त प्रचालन कार्य को मार्गदर्शन व समर्थन प्रदान करता है ताकि परिवार कल्याण कार्य को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और छोटे परिवार की मान्यता को लोकप्रिय बनाया जाए । इस योजना के लिए ब0 अ0 1993-94 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान एवं मूल्यांकन:** परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की सफलता बहुत हद तक अर्हताप्राप्त प्रशिक्षित एवं शिक्षित कार्यकर्ताओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है । परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के इस स्वरूप को देखते हुए कि एक भी असन्तुष्ट ग्राही का कार्यक्रम पर दीर्घकालिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त एवं पर्याप्त ढंग से प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया ही जाना चाहिए । इसीलिए, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्य को समुचित महत्व दिया जाता है । यह प्रशिक्षण विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क, परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों व उप केन्द्रों के माध्यम से दिया जा रहा है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में प्रशिक्षण के लिए 8.70 करोड़ रुपए की और अनुसंधान एवं मूल्यांकन के लिए 12.98 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम :** स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में स्थानीय विशेषकर महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करना है ताकि

of India. A provision of Rs.28.00 crores is proposed in BE 1993-94 for maintenance of urban family welfare centres and revamping of Urban Family Welfare Services.

5. **Maternity and Child Health:** To enhance acceptability of Family Planning Programme, the need for enhancing chances of child survival has been widely accepted. The objective under the scheme is to prevent the incidences of common diseases such as diptheria, tetanus, polio, TB, typhoid and whooping cough etc. to all eligible children and pregnant mothers. Recognising the potential of immunisation as a low cost efficient technology for child survival, Universal Immunisation Programme was launched in 1985-86 in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges. The programme is now being implemented to integrate various child survial schemes into one project under the aegies of Child Survial and Safe Moltherhood project. A provision of Rs.125.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for Immunisation Programme.

6. **Transport:** Recognising the fact that mobility plays a crucial role in effective supervison and in providing outreach service delivery system, vehicles at various levels are provided by the Government of India to States. Assistance for maintenance of these vehicles, (@Rs.15,000/- per annum per petrol driven vehicle and Rs.9,500/- per annum for diesel driven vehicles) is provided. Besides, old unserviceable vehicles are replaced. A provision of Rs.15.80 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for maintenance of existing vehicles and replacement of old unserviceable vehicles.

7. **Compensation:** To compensate acceptors of terminal methods as well as of IUDs against loss of wages, compensation at the following rates is admissible:-

Vasectomy	Rs.180/- per case.
Tubectomy	Rs.200/- per case.
I.U.D.	Rs.12/- per case.(Rs.15/- if the acceptor has two or less children).

An outlay of Rs.100 crores has been provided for the year 1993-94.

8. **Information, Education and Communication:** Information, Education and Communication activities are carried out to achieve wider publcity of FW methods by respective Mass Education and Media set-ups created in the States and Media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. These activities are coordinated and monitored by the Information Education and Communication Division at the Centre which prepares proto-types, formulates policies and provides guidelines and support for the operationalisation of the total media endeavour in the country to promote family welfare and popularise the small family norm. A provision of Rs.25.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for this scheme.

9. **Training, Research and Evaluation:** The success of Family Welfare Programme depends, to a large extent, upon the availability of qualified trained and educated workers. Considering the nature of Family Welfare Programme where one dissatisfied acceptor will have a long lasting adverse effect on the Programme, the need for having properly and adequately trained manpower under the programme can hardly be over-emphasised. Training is, therefore, given due weightage under the programme. The training at various levels is imparted through the network of Health and Family Welfare Training Centres, F.W. Training and Research Centre, Bombay, PHCs and sub-centres. A provision of Rs.8.70 crores for training and 12.98 crores for research and evaluation has been kept in BE 1993-94 for the purpose.

10. **Health Guide Scheme:** The village Health Guide Scheme aims to train local persons preferably women in Primary Health Care

आम बीमारियों की हालत में लोगों को सहायता दी जा सके । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, प्रति 1000 की जनसंख्या या एक गांव के लिए स्वास्थ्य गाइडों का चयन ग्रामीण समुदाय द्वारा ही किया जाता है जिन्हें दवाइयों के नमूनों की एक किट व प्रतिमाह 50/- रुपए का मानदेय दिया जाता है । इस समय 3.35 लाख ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड काम कर रहे है। ब. अ. 1993-94 में योजना के लिए 21.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.01. **प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम :** प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम जो कि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का प्रसूति केन्द्र अस्पताल आधारित माध्यम है, के अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर 554 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र और उप-जिला स्तर पर 1075 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य गर्भवती माताओं को प्रसव-पूर्व, प्रसवकालीन व प्रसवोत्तर सेवाएं प्रदान करना है और प्रारम्भिक अवस्था ग्रीवा कैंसर का निदान करने के अलावा परिवार कल्याण संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करना भी है । ब. अ. 1993-94 में इस योजना के लिए 49.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.04 **क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं :** भारत एक विशाल और विविधतापूर्ण देश है । यहां राज्यों के बीच सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं मूल्य-पद्धतियों की दृष्टि से भिन्नता पाई जाती है और इसलिए सभी राज्यों के लिए एक समान आधारभूत संरचना का सुझाव नहीं दिया जा सकता । देश के पहचाने हुए कतिपय पिछड़े जिलों में स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी सेवाएं करने की पद्धति में सुधार करना ताकि राष्ट्रीय औसत के समतुल्य उनका विकास जल्दी हो सके। क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजनाएं, विदेशी अभिकरणों से आंशिक विदेशी सहायता द्वारा शुरु की गई हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, भवन, वाहन, जनशक्ति आदि के रुप में अतिरिक्त निविष्टियां प्रदान की जानी हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 70.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव हैं।

11.05 **अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भागीदारी :** संगठित क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालत, डाक व तार विभाग के माध्यम से और सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमा सड़क संगठनों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में इस विभागों के लिए 4.97 करोड़ रुपये और लोगों को शिक्षित करने, प्रेरणा देने और परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के सरकार के प्रयास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.08 **सामाजिक सुरक्षा निवल कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 90 पिछड़े जिलों के लिए विशेष निवेश:** उन कम निष्पादन करने वाले 90 जिलों में प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्तर पर आरंभिक स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख संबंधी सुविधाओं में उन्नयन करने की दृष्टि से विश्व बैंक सामाजिक सुरक्षा तन्त्र के अन्तर्गत एक योजना का कार्यान्वियन किया जा रहा है जिसके लिए 1992-93 के दौरान 40 करोड़ रुपए की राशि और 1993-94 के दौरान 40 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदान की गई है।

11.09 **उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए परिवार नियोजन सेवा परियोजना का नवीकरण:** 10 वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल प्रजनन दर को 5.4 से घटा कर 4.0 करने और प्रवृत गर्भनिरोध दर को बढ़ाकर 35 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत करने के लिए यू.एस.ए.आई.डी. के साथ एक परियोजना करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस परियोजना के लिए 1992-93 के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के दौरान 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है।

so as to provide relief to the people from common ailments. Under the scheme, Health Guides are selected by the village community for every 1000 population or a village, who is provided a kit of sample medicines and an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month. At present 3.35 lakhs VHGs are in position. A provision of Rs.21.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for the scheme.

11.01 **Post Partum Programme:** The Post Partum Programme, a maternity centre hospital based approach to Family Welfare Programme, covers 554 Post Partum Centres at district levels and 1075 Post Partum Centres at sub-district level hospitals. The objective of the programme is to provide anti-natal, natal and post-natal services to expectant mothers and also to provide Family Planning Services besides diagonising early cases of cervical cancer. A provision of Rs.49.05 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for this scheme.

11.04 **Area Projects:** India is a vast and diversified country. The States vary in terms of socio-economic, cultural and value systems and as such a uniform pattern of infrastructure cannot be advocated for all States. To improve health and family welfare delivery system in certain identified backward districts of the counting so as to hasten their development at par with the nation's average, Area Development Projects have been taken up with partial foreign assistance from external agencies. Under the scheme, additional imputs in terms of buildings, vehicles, manpower, etc. are provided. A provision of Rs.70.00 crores is proposed in BE 1993-94 for the purpose.

11.05 **Involvement of Other Deparptments and Voluntary Organisation:** The National Family Welfare Programme in the organised sector is being implemented through the Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Defence, P & T Department, and Boarder Roads Organisation in the Government Sector. An amount of Rs. 4.97 crores is proposed in B.E. 1993-94 for these Departments and Rs. 5.00 crores to encourage voluntary organisation to play a vital role in Government's endeavour to educate, motivate and provide Family Planning services to the people.

11.08 **Special Input for 90 backward Districts under Social Safety Net Programme:** With a view to upgrading the primary health care facilities at P.H.C. level in the 90 poor performing districts, a scheme under the World Bank Social Safety Net is to be implemented for which a sum of Rs.40 crores during 1992-93 and Rs.40 crores during 1993-94 has been provided.

11.09. **Innovations in Family Planning Services Project for Uttar Pradesh:** A project agreement has been signed with USAID to bring down total fertility rate in Uttar Pradesh from 5.4 to 4.0 and to increase the Contraceptive Prevalance Rate from 35% to 50% during the period of 10 years. A provision of Rs.1.00 crore during 1992-93 and Rs.30.00 crores during 1993-94 has been made for the Project.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 42

गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		13.00	303.68	316.68	11.57	289.02	300.59	14.80	258.35	273.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*13.00*	*13.00*	...	*7.45*	*7.45*	...	*18.75*	*18.75*
जोड़	**Total**		**13.00**	**316.68**	**329.68**	**11.57**	**296.47**	**308.04**	**14.80**	**277.10**	**291.90**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	17.84	17.84	...	19.32	19.32	...	21.64	21.64
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	***Census Surveys & Statistics***										
2. जनगणना	2. Census	3454	10.00	114.35	124.35	9.24	97.34	106.58	10.80	58.61	69.41
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***Other Administrative Services***										
3. राजभाषा	3. Official Language	2070	3.00	5.14	8.14	2.33	5.09	7.42	4.00	5.34	9.34
4. आसूचना ब्यूरो	4. Intelligence Bureau	2070	...	123.19	123.19	...	123.44	123.44	...	127.15	127.15
		4216	...	3.50	3.50	...	1.25	1.25	...	2.25	2.25
		4059	...	9.50	9.50	...	6.00	6.00	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*136.19*	*136.19*	...	*130.69*	*130.69*	...	*144.40*	*144.40*
5. केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए तथा राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	5. Payment to State Govts. for Administration of Central Acts & Regulations	3601	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.48	5.48	...	5.62	5.62
6. नागरिक सुरक्षा	6. Civil Defence	2070	...	1.99	1.99	...	2.04	2.04	...	2.14	2.14
		3601	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.20	6.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.99*	*7.99*	...	*8.04*	*8.04*	...	*8.34*	*8.34*
7. होम गार्ड्स	7. Home Guards	3601	...	24.60	24.60	...	24.60	24.60	...	25.50	25.50
8. अन्य मदें	8. Other Items	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
		2070	...	4.21	4.21	...	4.81	4.81	...	5.27	5.27
		3601	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.87	0.87	...	0.85	0.85
		4059	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*5.07*	*5.07*	...	*5.91*	*5.91*	...	*7.65*	*7.65*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***13.00***	***316.68***	***329.68***	***11.57***	***296.47***	***308.04***	***14.80***	***277.10***	***291.90***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	1. Census Surveys and Statistics	13454	10.00	...	10.00	9.24	...	9.24	10.80	...	10.80
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	3.00	...	3.00	2.33	...	2.33	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**13.00**	**...**	**13.00**	**11.57**	**...**	**11.57**	**14.80**	**...**	**14.80**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें सभी चार विभागों अर्थात् आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, राज्य विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग और गृह विभाग के लिए व्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि मुख्यतः अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता दिए जाने, छपाई पर अधिक खर्च, कार्यालय उपकरणों की खरीद आदि के कारण हुई है। 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में सामान्य बढ़ोतरी का ध्यान रखा गया है।

2. **जनगणना :** इसके अन्तर्गत भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो जन्म-मरण के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा दशवार्षिक जनगणना कराने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। इस संगठन के अन्य कार्यकलाप इनसे संबंधित है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक, जनसांख्यिकी, जातीय और भाषा संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और उनका अध्ययन तथा जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मानचित्रिक चित्रण। आयोजना व्यय के अन्तर्गत जनगणना के आंकड़ों का संगणकीकरण, जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मूल्यांकन, मानचित्रिक विश्लेषण तथा अन्य खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान और वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में बचत का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जनगणना का अधिकांश कार्य अब तक पूरा कर लिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रखे गए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की सेवाएं दिसम्बर 1992 से समाप्त कर दी गई हैं।

3. **राजभाषा :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों आदि के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **आसूचना ब्यूरो :** इसमें आप्रवास ब्यूरो के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि है।

1. **Secretariat :** Includes expenditure on all the 4 Departments viz. Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Language and Department of Home. Increase in RE 1992-93 is mainly due to grant of additional DA, more expenditure on printing, purchase of office equipments etc. BE 1993-94 takes into account normal growth.

2. **Census :** Includes provisions for the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India who is responsible for collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics. Plan provision is for computerisation of census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and other expenditure. The saving in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 is mainly due to the fact that most of the census works has since been completed, the additional staff engaged by the State Governments discontinued with effect from December, 1992.

3. **Official Language:** Includes expenditure on teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Regional Implementation Offices etc.

4. **Intelligence Bureau:** Includes also provision for Bureau of Immigration. The increase in BE 1993-94 is mainly due to normal growth in expenditure.

5. **राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अदायगियां** : इसमें नागरिकता अधिनियम, विदेशियों का पंजीकरण और उन पर निगरानी तथा अन्य अधिनियम, नियम एवं विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **नागरिक सुरक्षा** : भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नागरिक सुरक्षा कार्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता चुने हुए स्थानों और आवश्यक संयंत्रों/प्रतिष्ठानों को उनके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए दी जाती है । नागरिक सुरक्षा का गठन, थोड़े से स्थायी न्यूक्लिअस स्टाफ को छोड़कर, मुख्यतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नागरिक सुरक्षा कालेज के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **होम गार्ड** : यह एक स्वैच्छिक बल है जिसका गठन राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित एक विस्तृत ढांचे और नीति के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । होमगार्डों का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, यातायात नियंत्रण तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस बलों के पूरक के रूप में किया जाता है । सीमा विंग होम गार्डों को सीमा सुरक्षा बलों के साथ पश्चिमी और पूर्वी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की चौकसी करने के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होम गार्डों पर व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **अन्य मदे** : इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परिषदों, अंतर्राज्यीय परिषदों, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि सेवा महाविद्यालय, विशेष जांच आयोगों, आई.सी.पी.ओ.-इंटरपोल के लिए अंशदान, आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. **Payments to State-Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations :** Includes administration of Citizenship Act, registration and surveillance of foreigners and other Acts, Rules and Regulations.

6. **Civil Defence :** As per the policy of Government of India, Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon their strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff. The provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College.

7. **Home Guards :** It is a voluntary force raised by the State and U.T. Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Home Guards are utilised by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards are deployed to guard international borders along with the B.S.F. both in the western and the eastern sectors. Provision also includes expenditure on Home Guards utilised by the State Governments for election duties.

8. **Other items :** Include provision for Zonal Councils, Inter-State Council, National Fire Service College, Special Commissions of Enquiry, Contributions to ICPO-Interpol etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 43

मंत्रिमंडल Cabinet

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	12.24	12.24	...	42.73	42.73	...	37.56	37.56
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**12.24**	**12.24**	...	**42.73**	**42.73**	...	**37.56**	**37.56**
मंत्रि-परिषद	***Council of Ministers***										
1. वेतन	1. Salaries	2013	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
2. यात्रा व्यय	2. Tour Expenses	2013	...	5.50	5.50	...	35.00	35.00	...	30.00	30.00
3. अन्य मदें	3. Other items	2013	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.96	0.96	...	0.98	0.98
4. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	4. Cabinet Secretariat	2013	...	3.22	3.22	...	3.20	3.20	...	3.15	3.15
5. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	5. Prime Minister's Office	2013	...	2.52	2.52	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.26	3.26
जोड़-मंत्रिपरिषद	**Total Council of Ministers**		...	**12.24**	**12.24**	...	**42.73**	**42.73**	...	**37.56**	**37.56**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***12.24***	***12.24***	...	***42.73***	***42.73***	...	***37.56***	***37.56***

1. **वेतन :** इसमें केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के वेतनों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **दौरों पर होने वाले खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्राओं पर होने वाला व्यय भी शामिल है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में वृद्धि मंत्रियों द्वारा मांगे गए अधिक ऋणों के कारण है । संशोधित अनुमान में बकाया भुगतान भी शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य मदें :** इसमें व्यय संबंधी भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्ते और मनोरंजन तथा आतिथ्य सत्कार संबंधी खर्च शामिल है ।

4. **मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है ।

5. **प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है।

1. **Salaries :** Include expenditure on salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

2. **Tour Expenses :** Also cover expenditure on travel by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The increase in RE 1992-93 as well as in BE 1993-94 is due to more tours by Ministers. RE includes arrear payments.

3. **Other items :** Include sumptuary and other allowances and entertainment and hospitality expenses.

4. **Cabinet Secretariat :** Includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

5. **Prime Minister's Office :** Includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

गृह मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 44

पुलिस Police

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	2009.28	2009.28	...	2268.51	2268.51	3.30	2231.96	2235.26
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*290.72*	*290.72*	...	*630.09*	*630.09*	*25.00*	*456.71*	*481.71*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**2300.00**	**2300.00**	...	**2898.60**	**2898.60**	**28.30**	**2688.67**	**2716.97**
पुलिस	***Police***										
1. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस	1. Central Reserve Police	2055	...	638.81	638.81	...	644.03	644.03	...	697.04	697.04
2. सीमा सुरक्षा बल	2. Border Security Force	2055	...	743.75	743.75	...	763.35	763.35	...	800.01	800.01
3. भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2055	...	118.91	118.91	...	136.47	136.47	...	139.54	139.54
4. केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	4. Central Industrial Security Force	2055	...	197.87	197.87	...	232.37	232.37	...	249.87	249.87
5. असम राइफल्स	5. Assam Rifles	2055	...	204.75	204.75	...	229.82	229.82	...	238.93	238.93
6. शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	6. Education, Training and Research	2055	...	7.32	7.32	...	7.91	7.91	0.50	7.79	8.29
7. आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता	7. Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	2055	...	5.98	5.98	...	5.57	5.57	1.80	6.01	7.81
8. अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलेस योजना	8. Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	2055	...	9.70	9.70	...	9.62	9.62	1.00	10.77	11.77
9. अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किये गये प्रभार	9. Charges paid to other Governments/Departments	2055	...	30.13	30.13	...	34.31	34.31	...	34.73	34.73
10. पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण	10. Modernisation of Police Force	3601	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00
		7601	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*
11. अपराध-अपराधी सूचना प्रणाली	11. Crime - Criminal Information System	3601	...	14.50	14.50	...	14.50	14.50	...	7.04	7.04
12. अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes	2055	...	8.01	8.01	...	8.86	8.86	...	10.08	10.08
		3601	...	14.50	14.50	...	166.32	166.32	...	14.50	14.50
		7601	...	...	...	...	294.78	294.78	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*22.51*	*22.51*	...	*469.96*	*469.96*	...	*24.58*	*24.58*
जोड़-पुलिस	**Total Police**		...	**2024.23**	**2024.23**	...	**2577.91**	**2577.91**	**3.30**	**2246.31**	**2249.61**
आवास	***Housing***										
13. पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवास का निर्माण	13. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police	4216	...	22.00	22.00	...	27.50	27.50	25.00	36.00	61.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	***Public Works***										
14. पुलिस के लिये भवनों का निर्माण	14. Construction of Buildings for Police	4059	...	117.38	117.38	...	123.88	123.88	...	143.38	143.38
सड़के और पुल	***Roads & Bridges***										
भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**										
15. कांटेदार बाड़ लगाना	15. Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing	5054	...	7.00	7.00	...	14.10	14.10	...	54.40	54.40
16. सड़कों का निर्माण	16. Construction of Roads	5054	...	51.68	51.68	...	77.17	77.17	...	146.71	146.71
जोड़-भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Total Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**		...	**58.68**	**58.68**	...	**91.27**	**91.27**	...	**201.11**	**201.11**
17. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	17. Punjab Action Plan	5054	...	77.66	77.66	...	77.66	77.66	...	61.22	61.22
18. विविध मदें	18. Miscellaneous Items	3054	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.65	0.65
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***2300.00***	***2300.00***	...	***2898.60***	***2898.60***	***28.30***	***2688.67***	***2716.97***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. पुलिस	1. Police	32055	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30	...	3.30
2. लोक निर्माण कार्य	2. Housing	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	...	...	**28.30**	...	**28.30**

• इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :
*inclusive of Works Outlay as below:

1. **केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस :** यह पुलिस कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है और उन क्षेत्रों में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सेना अधिकारियों की सहायता करती है, जहां कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस के हाथ में होती है। इस बल का दैवी विपदाओं के समय राहत कार्यों के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि हथियार और आयुध सामग्री, कपड़े, तम्बू तथा स्टोर और मशीनरी एवं अन्य साज सामान आदि की खरीद के कारण हुई है। 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः सामान्य बढ़ोतरी के अलावा राशन की कीमतों में वृद्धि, मोटर वाहनों, हथियार और आयुध सामग्री, कपड़े इत्यादि की और खरीद के कारण हुई है।

2. **सीमा सुरक्षा बल :** जम्मू और कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर निगरानी रखने, पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भारत पाक सीमा, भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर तैनाती के अपने सामान्य कार्य के अलावा, यह बल कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करता है। सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ करने के

1. **Central Reserve Police :** The Force assists the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and also assists the Army authorities in areas where they are operationally incharge for maintaining internal security. The Force is also used in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. Increase in RE 1992-93 is due to purchase of more arms and ammunition and clothings,tentage and stores and machinery and equipments. Increase in BE 1993-94 is mainly due to enhanced cost of ration, purchase of more motor vehicles, arms and ammunition, clothings etc. besides normal growth.

2. **Border Security Force :** The Force, apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, provides effective assistance to the local administration in the maintenance of law and

कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बल को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने और सीमा पर गश्त बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता दिए जाने, डिटेचमेंट भत्ते इत्यादि की दरों में वृद्धि आदि के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में वृद्धि सामान्य बढोतरी के अलावा अधिक मोटर वाहनों की खरीद, राशन के लिए पैसा बढ़ाने के प्रबंध के कारण हुई है।

3. **भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस :** भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर क्षेत्रों से लगी भारत-तिब्बत सीमा की चौकसी करने के लिए है। बैंक सुरक्षा के लिए भी बल को नियुक्त किया गया है। 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि मँहगाई भत्ता दिए जाने, मशीनरी और अन्य सामान, आयुध और आयुध सामग्री, कपड़े आदि की खरीद तथा राशन की बढ़ी हुई कीमत के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में वृद्धि में सामान्य बढ़ोतरी को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

4. **केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल :** यह बल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केन्द्र / राज्य सरकार की सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा करने में सहायता करता है। संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से सामान्य वृद्धि के अलावा उपक्रम में भरती के लिए नये पदों का सृजन करने के कारण हुई है।

5. **असम राइफल्स :** असम राइफल्स देश का सबसे पुराना सशस्त्र अर्ध-सैनिक बल है। अधिकांश बल सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन उत्तर - पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा कार्य करता है। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में वृद्धि मुख्यतः अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता दिए जाने, राशन की कीमत में वृद्धि, पुराने वाहनों का बदलाव, अधिक कपड़ों, तम्बू और सामान आदि की खरीद के कारण हुई है। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि में सामान्य बढ़ोतरी का ध्यान रखा गया है।

6. **शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, राष्ट्रीय अपराध विज्ञान विधि संस्थान, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा किया जाता है।

7. **अपराध संबंधी अन्वेषण और सतर्कता :** इसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय विधि-विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला और विवादास्पद कागज-पत्रों के सरकारी परीक्षण आदि के कार्यालय के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **अन्तर-राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलैस स्कीम :** इसका उद्देश्य माइक्रोप्रोसेसर नियंत्रित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए आधुनिक उपस्करों का उपयोग करके इस पद्धति को आधुनिक बनाना है।

9. **अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किए गए प्रभार :** इसमें व्यावसायिक और विशेष सेवाओं के संबंध में की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल हैं।

10. **पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसे वाहनों, वायरलैस उपस्करों, कम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक उपस्करों की खरीद पर किए जाने वाले अनावर्ती स्वरूप के खर्च के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना होता है ।

11. **अपराध-अपराधी सूचना प्रणाली :** राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरों पर अपराधों और अपराधियों से संबंधित रिकार्डों का कंप्यूटीकरण करने की एक परियोजना तैयार की गई है जिस पर 29.12 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी । इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक मेनफ्रेम कंप्यूटर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में 36 मेनफ्रेमर्स तथा जिला मुख्यालयों में 452 माइक्रो कंप्यूटर लगाए जाएंगे । अंततः, इन कंप्यूटरों को राष्ट्रीय पुलिस दूरसंचार ग्रिड के माध्यम से एक नेट वर्क का रूप दे दिया जाएगा । इस परियोजना को 1991-92 के बाद के चार वर्षों की अवधि में तीन चरणों में क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा।

12. **अन्य स्कीमें :** इसमें राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख कार्यालय, आयुक्त (सीमा) और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य अनुदान शामिल है।

13. **पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण :** इसके अंतर्गत असम राइफल्स, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल तथा भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवासों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. **पुलिस के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण :** इसमें सीमा चौकियों, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, असम राइफल्स/सीमा सुरक्षा बल आदि के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का खर्च शामिल है।

15. और 16. काटेदार तार और बाड़ लगाना, तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमाओं पर सड़कों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य अवैध आब्रजन को रोकना है।

17. **पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत भारत-पाक सीमा से आने वाले हथियारों को रोकने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है।

order. Programme for strengthening of BSF envisages equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improved mobility of border patrolling. Increase in RE 1992-93 is mainly due to grant of additional D.A., increase in the rates of Detatchment Allowance etc. Increase in BE 1993-94 is due to the purchase of more motor vehicles, enhanced provision for ration money, besides normal growth.

3. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police :** ITBP is for policing the Indo-Tibetan Border in U.P.,Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Sectors. The Force is also deployed for bank security. Increase in RE1992-93 is due to the grant of DA, purchase of machinery and equipment, arms and ammunition, clothing and enhanced cost of ration. Increase in BE 1993-94 takes into account normal growth.

4. **Central Industrial Security Force :** CISF assists in the protection of the properties of Public Sector Undertakings and other Central/State Government agencies. Increase in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 is mainly due to creation of new posts for induction in the Undertakings besides normal growth.

5. **Assam Rifles :** Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. Bulk of the Force operates in North East under the operational control of the Army. Increase in RE 1992-93 is mainly due to grant of additional DA, increase in the cost of Ration and replacement of vehicles, purchase of more clothing, tentage and stores etc. BE 1993-94 takes into account normal growth.

6. **Education, Training and Research :** This covers expenditure on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Central Detective Training Schools, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

7. **Criminal Investigation and Vigilance :** This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

8. **Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme :** This aims at modernising the system by introducing sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology.

9. **Charges paid to other Governments/Departments :** This includes payments for professional and special services.

10. **Modernisation of Police Force :** Under this scheme assistance is provided to State Governments in the form of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan, to be utilised for expenditure of non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, and other sophisticated equipment.

11. **Crime-Criminal Information System :** A Project costing Rs.29.12 crores for the computerisation of records on crimes and criminals at the national, state and district levels has been formulated. The project involves the installation of one mainframe computer at the national level, 36 mainframes at the various state capitals and 452 micro computers at the district headquarters. The computers would eventually be net worked through the National Police Telecommunication Grid. The project is to be implemented in three phases spread over four years commencing from 1991-92.

12. **Other Schemes :** This includes expenditure on National Crime Records Bureau, Commissioner (Border) and other grants to the State Governments.

13. **Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police :** The provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Assam Rifles, CRPF, CISF and ITBP.

14. **Construction of buildings for Police :** This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for CRPF, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles, BSF etc.

15 and 16 : Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh borders are intended to check illegal immigration.

17. **Punjab Action Plan :** Under this scheme provision has been made to check inflow of arms and ammunition from across the Indo-Pak Border.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 45

गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		70.98	242.20	313.18	74.94	281.29	356.23	127.18	282.79	409.97
पूंजी	*Capital*		*130.12*	*2.46*	*132.58*	*149.06*	*2.45*	*151.51*	*139.82*	*1.71*	*141.53*
जोड़	**Total**		**201.10**	**244.66**	**445.76**	**224.00**	**283.74**	**507.74**	**267.00**	**284.50**	**551.50**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
पुनर्वास	**Rehabilitation**										
1. दंडकारण्य विकास योजना	1. Dandakaranya Development Scheme	2235	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.27	0.27
		3601	...	13.52	13.52	...	9.10	9.10	...	13.06	13.06
		4235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.06	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	...	*13.80*	*13.80*	...	*9.40*	*9.40*	...	*13.40*	*13.40*
2. श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास	2. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	2235	...	0.24	0.24	...	2.60	2.60	...	1.55	1.55
		3601	...	20.08	20.08	...	17.72	17.72	...	17.30	17.30
		4235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		6235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.30	2.30	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*22.64*	*22.64*	...	*22.64*	*22.64*	...	*20.37*	*20.37*
3. अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति	3. Repatriates from other Countries	2235	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.26	0.26
		3601	...	10.69	10.69	...	10.72	10.72	...	10.66	10.66
		6235	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*11.03*	*11.03*	...	*11.03*	*11.03*	...	*11.03*	*11.03*
4. राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये पुनर्वास ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off	2235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
5. अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rehabilitation Programmes	2235	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.59	4.59
		3601	...	10.14	10.14	...	8.67	8.67	...	9.66	9.66
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		4235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.76*	*14.76*	...	*13.29*	*13.29*	...	*14.27*	*14.27*
जोड़-पुनर्वास	**Total Rehabilitation**		**...**	**62.24**	**62.24**	**...**	**56.37**	**56.37**	**...**	**59.08**	**59.08**
6. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ	6. Pensions & Other Benefits to Freedom Fighters	2235	...	172.02	172.02	...	217.02	217.02	...	225.02	225.02
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	***North Eastern Areas***										
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Development of North Eastern Region**										
7. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	7. Schemes of North Eastern Council	2552	16.08	...	16.08	18.40	...	18.40	22.44	...	22.44
		3601	54.90	...	54.90	54.74	...	54.74	92.74	...	92.74
		7601	5.89	...	5.89	5.87	...	5.87	9.96	...	9.96
जोड़		*Total*	*76.87*	...	*76.87*	*79.01*	...	*79.01*	*125.14*	...	*125.14*
8. आर्थिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	8. Construction/ Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance	4552	41.30	...	41.30	41.30	...	41.30	40.20	...	40.20
9. भारतीय विद्युत ग्रिड निगम लिमिटेड	9. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	4552		...	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	7.00
		6552	...	...	...	5.30	...	5.30	11.00	...	11.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	*5.30*	...	*5.30*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*
10. उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड	10. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	4552	64.81	...	64.81	55.74	...	55.74	56.15	...	56.15
		6552	5.30	...	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*70.11*	...	*70.11*	*55.74*	...	*55.74*	*56.15*	...	*56.15*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	4552	12.82	...	12.82	40.65	...	40.65	15.51	...	15.51
जोड़-उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Total-Development of North Eastern Region**		**201.10**	**...**	**201.10**	**222.00**	**...**	**222.00**	**255.00**	**...**	**255.00**
12. सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास	12. Development of Border Areas	3601	...	0.02	0.02	1.80	...	1.80	...	...	...
		7601	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	...	...	...
13. जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	13. Modernisation of Prison Administration	3601	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	12.00	...	12.00
14. अन्य मदें	14. Other Items	2075	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.30	0.30
		2250	...	9.10	9.10	...	9.10	9.10	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*9.38*	*9.38*	...	*9.35*	*9.35*	...	*0.40*	*0.40*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***201.10***	***244.66***	***445.76***	***224.00***	***283.74***	***507.74***	***267.00***	***284.50***	***551.50***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay *:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. जेलें	1. Jails	32056	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00	...	12.00
राज्य योजनाएं	State Plans										
1. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1. North Eastern Areas	43601	201.10	...	201.10	222.00	...	222.00	255.00	...	255.00
2. अन्य विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	2. Other Special Area Programmes-Border Areas	43601	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**201.10**	...	**201.10**	**224.00**	...	**224.00**	**267.00**	...	**267.00**

• *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :*
**inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*

पुनर्वास :

1. **दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना :** दण्डकारण्य परियोजना की स्थापना भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में बसाने और क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए वर्ष 1958 में की गई थी । कुल मिलाकर, परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 25,231 परिवार बसाए गए । उसके बाद इन परिसम्पदाओं व संस्थाओं को मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा की सरकारों को अन्तरित कर दिया गया था । अब भारत सरकार का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित की गई इन परिसम्पतियों के 'अनुरक्षण' व 'अभाव' की व्यवस्था करना है । पोट्टरू सिंचाई परियोजना नामक एक बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा और वित्तपोषण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है और जिसका प्रयोजन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और स्थानीय आदिवासियों को सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । इस परियोजना के अनुमानों में किए जाने वाले संशोधन अभी विचाराधीन हैं ।

2. **श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को राहत और पुनर्वास :** भारत-श्रीलंका करार 1964, 1974 और 1986 के तहत, श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के 5.06 लाख व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है, भारत में वापस लाना है तथा उन्हें राहत एवं पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायता प्रदान की जानी है । बजट में की गई व्यवस्था स्वदेश लौटे इन व्यक्तियों को राहत एवं पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इनके पुनर्वास में कार्यरत रिपेट्रिएट कोआपरेटिव फाइनेंस डेवलपमेन्ट बैंक को सहायता और ऋण तथा राज्य सरकारों व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण व अग्रिम की रकम भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल है । चूंकि वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादातर बागान कामगार हैं इसलिए इन्हें आवास सहायता देने के अलावा काफी, रबड़ आदि जैसी विभिन्न बागान योजनाओं और उद्योग, छोटे कारोबार तथा व्यवसाय, स्व-रोजगार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । इस व्यवस्था का अधिकांश अंश श्रीलंका से आकर शिविरों में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों के राहत कार्य पर होने वाले व्यय और उसके साथ-साथ स्टाफ संबंधी व्यय के लिए है ।

3. **अन्य देशों से वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति :** इसके अन्तर्गत बर्मा, तिब्बत, भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए शरणार्थियों के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल में 607 आबादकार कालोनियों में भूमि-अधिग्रहण और अधिकार-पत्र वितरण की जो योजना फरवरी, 1987 में अनुमोदित की गई थी, उस पर काम हो रहा है ।

4. **बट्टेखाते डाले गए पुनर्वास ऋण :** दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के माध्यम से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों को बट्टेखाते डालने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में एक सांकेतिक (टोकन) व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम :** इसमें 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्यो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

6. **स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ :** वर्ष 1972 में शुरू की गई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना को समय-समय पर और उदार बनाया गया है । इस समय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और मृतक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं को 1000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह और अण्डमान सेलुलर

Rehabilitation:

1. **Dandakaranya Development Scheme :** The Dandakaranya project was set up in 1958 for the resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the Dandakaranya region and for the integrated development of the area. In all 25,231 families were settled in the Project. Thereafter, the assets and institutions were transferred to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Government of India's liability is now to provide 'maintenance' and 'deficiency' for the assets transferred to the State Governments. There is one major irrigation project, namely, Potteru Irrigation Project being executed by the Government of Orissa and funded by Government of India to provide irrigation facilities to the displaced persons as well as local tribals, Revision of the estimates of this Project is under consideration.

2. **Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka :** Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka granted Indian citizenship are to be repatriated to India and to be provided relief and rehabilitation assistance. The budget provision is for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to these repatriates and also includes, interalia, assistance and loan to Repatriates Cooperative Finance Development Bank and loans and advances to State Governments and Union Territories involved in their resettlement. Efforts have been made to settle the repatriates, who are mainly plantation workers, in various plantation schemes like coffee, rubber etc. and also in industries, small trade and business, self employment schemes besides providing housing assistance. The major chunk of the provision is for providing relief assistance to refugees from Sri Lanka, who are staying in camps, as also for staff expenditure.

3. **Repatriates from other Countries :** It covers expenditure on refugees from Burma, Tibet, former West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The scheme for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan in 607 Squatters Colonies in West Bengal approved in February 1987 is in progress.

4. **Rehabilitation Loans written off :** A token provision has been made in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 for write off of loans given to displaced persons through Dandakaranya Project.

5. **Other Rehabilitation programmes :** It includes provision for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and other social security and welfare measures.

6. **Pensions and other benefits to Freedom Fighters :** The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, which was introduced in 1972, has been liberalised from time to time. At present, a pension of Rs.1000 for month is paid to freedom fighters and the widows of

जेल मे कैदी व्यक्तियो को 1250/- रु. और उनकी विधवाओं को 1000/- रुपए प्रतिमाह पेंशन दी जाती है ।

deceased freedom fighters and Rs.1250 to those incarcerated in the Andaman Cellular Jail and Rs.1000 to their widows.

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास

7. **उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं :** उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सात राज्यों का समेकित आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करना है । यह परिषद संघटक एककों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहायता करती है और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के दायरे में आने वाली समन्वित योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है । वर्ष 1993-94 का परिव्यय 255.00 करोड़ रुपए है जिनमें कृषि और उससे संबंधित क्षेत्र, जल, बिजली विकास, उद्योग और खनन, परिवहन और संचार, जनशक्ति विकास और सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं तथा सामान्य सेवाओं को शामिल किया गया है।

8. **आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार कार्य :** क्षेत्र में यह कार्य सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

9. **भारतीय विद्युत ग्रिड निगम :** भारतीय विद्युत ग्रिड निगम लि., जो पहले राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम (एन टी पी सी) था, को 5,000 करोड़ रुपए की प्रारम्भिक अधिकृत शेयर पूंजी से अक्तूबर 1989 में निगमित किया गया था ताकि विद्युत क्षेत्र में सभी भागीदारों के लाभ के लिए प्रचालित किए जाने हेतु देश के लिए एकीकृत पारेषण पद्धति स्थापित की जा सके और देश के संसाधनों का समयोचित उपयोग किया जा सके। निगम के लिए ई.एच.वी ए सी. और डी.सी पारेषण लाइनों, उप-केन्द्रों, लोड डिस्पेचिंग केन्द्रों और संचार केन्द्रों का समन्वित और दक्ष ढंग से निर्माण करना अनिवार्य है ताकि केन्द्रीय विद्युत उत्पादन केन्द्रों से बिजली के बड़े ब्लाकों और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों से फालतू बिजली, यदि कोई हो, को विश्वसनीयता, सुरक्षा और मितव्ययिता के साथ क्षेत्र के अन्दर और बाहर स्थित लोड केन्द्रों में ले जाया जा सके। यह निगम वर्तमान में दो एन ई सी परियोजनाओं को लागू कर रहा है। जिनके नाम हैं-40.87 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमोदित लागत के साथ नागालैंड में दोयांग पारेषण लाइन परियोजना और 47.34 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमोदित लागत के साथ अरूणाचल प्रदेश में रंगानदनी पारेषण लाइन परियोजना।

10. **उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम :** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विद्युत शक्ति की सभी संभावनाओं के समेकित विकास की आयोजना करने, उसे बढ़ावा देने एवं व्यवस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है। यह निगम विद्युत विभाग के अन्तर्गत आता है।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें क्षेत्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, सीमेंट के छोटे संयंत्रों की स्थापना तथा पुलों के निर्माण आदि पर होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं।

12. **सीमा क्षेत्रों का विकास :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास की योजनाओं को न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण देकर किया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है । 1993-94 के लिए प्रावधान वित्त मंत्रालय के बजट में किए गए हैं ।

13. **जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण :** जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण की एक योजना जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1987-88 से प्रारंभ की गई थी। इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता अनुदान, उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले समनुरूप अंशदान के आधार पर दिया जाएगा। यह योजना 31-3-1992 को समाप्त हो गई। इसे अब आठवीं योजना के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के साथ एक योजना स्कीम के रूप में 1992 से आगे बढाया गया है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय स्वीकृत किया गया है।

14. **अन्य मदें :** इनमें जागीर आदि के एवज में पेंशन, राष्ट्रीय एकता योजना की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Development of North Eastern Region :

7. **Schemes of North Eastern Council :** The North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development of the North Eastern Region in the seven States of the Region. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional Plan. The outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.255.00 crores covering agriculture and allied sectors, water, power development, industries and mining, transport and communications, manpower development and social and community services and General Services.

8. **Construction/Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance :** This is carried out in the area through the Border Roads Development Board and the State Governments.

9. **Power Grid Cooporation of India :** The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., erstwhile National Power Transmission Corporation (NTPC), was incorporated in October 1989 with an initial authorised share capital of Rs.5,000 crores in order to create unified transmission system for the country to be operated for the benefit of all participants in the power sector and to bring about timely use of country's resources. The mandate for the Corporation is construction of EHV AC and HV DC transmission lines, Sub-stations, Load Despatching Centres and Communication Centres in a coordinated and efficient manner to move large blocks of power from central generating stations and surplus from the State Electricity Boards, if any, to load centres within and across the region with reliability, security and economy. The Corporation is at present executing two NEC Projects namely Doyang Transmission Line Project in Nagaland with an approved cost of Rs.40.87 crores and Ranganadhi Transmission Line Project in Arunachal Pradesh with an approved cost of Rs.47.34 crores.

10. **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation :** has been set up with the objective to plan, promote and organize integrated development of electrical power in all its aspects in the region. This Corporation is under the Department of Power.

11. **Other programmes :** covers expenditure on Regional Police Training College, setting up of Mini Cement Plants, construction of bridges etc.

12. **Development of Border Areas :** The schemes for the balanced development of Border areas not only from the economic point of view but also from the security angle will be undertaken under this programme. The programme is financed by the Central Government by giving 90% as grant and 10% as loan. There is a provision of Rs.2.00 crores in RE 1992-93. The provision for 1993-94 has been made in the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

13. **Modernisation of Prison Administration :** A scheme for the modernisation of prison administration with a total outlay of Rs.50 crores was started in 1987-88. According to this scheme, grants-in-aid to States/UTs. will be given on the basis of matching contributions by them. The scheme came to an end on 31.3.1992. It has now been extended beyond 1992 as a Plan scheme with a total outlay of Rs.50 crores for the Eighth Plan. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.12 crores has been approved.

14. **Other items :** includes provision for pensions in lieu of Jagirs, Scheme of National Integration, etc.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 46

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to Union Territory Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		47.74	51.50	99.24	52.38	51.50	103.88	57.32	58.65	115.97
पूंजी	*Capital*		*42.26*	*16.03*	*58.29*	*37.62*	*16.03*	*53.65*	*50.68*	*18.48*	*69.16*
जोड़	**Total**		**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**	**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**	**108.00**	**77.13**	**185.13**
1. पांडिचेरी	1. Pondicherry										
संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	...	51.50	51.50	...	51.50	51.50	...	58.65	58.65
		7602	...	16.03	16.03	...	16.03	16.03	...	18.48	18.48
जोड़		*Total*	...	*67.53*	*67.53*	...	*67.53*	*67.53*	...	*77.13*	*77.13*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	47.74	...	47.74	52.38	...	52.38	57.32	...	57.32
		7602	42.26	...	42.26	37.62	...	37.62	50.68	...	50.68
जोड़		*Total*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*
जोड़-पांडिचेरी	**Total - Pondicherry**		**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**	**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**	**108.00**	**77.13**	**185.13**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***90.00***	***67.53***	***157.53***	***90.00***	***67.53***	***157.53***	***108.00***	***77.13***	***185.13***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Union Territories with Legislature:**										
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	43602	90.00	...	90.00	90.00	...	90.00	108.00	...	108.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Total-Union Territory Plans**		**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**	**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**	**108.00**	**...**	**108.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**	**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**	**108.00**	**...**	**108.00**

इस मांग के अंतर्गत विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । इस समय विधान मंडल वाला केवल एक ही संघ राज्य क्षेत्र यथा, पांडिचेरी है । आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तरों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण तथा साथ ही आयोजनागत खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए भी अनुदान और ऋण दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

This Demand covers assistance provided to Union Territories with legislature in the form of grants and loans. At present, there is only one UT with legislature, viz. Pondicherry. Provision has been made both for grants and loans to meet the Non-Plan gaps and also grants and loans towards Plan expenditure.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.47

शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		950.78	771.02	1721.80	1010.78	810.02	1820.80	1308.78	847.16	2155.94
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.52*	*2.85*	*3.37*	*0.52*	*2.85*	*3.37*	*0.52*	*2.85*	*3.37*
जोड़	**Total**		**951.30**	**773.87**	**1725.17**	**1011.30**	**812.87**	**1824.17**	**1309.30**	**850.01**	**2159.31**
1. सचिवालय -सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.15	6.92	7.07	0.15	7.69	7.84	0.22	9.04	9.26
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
सामान्य शिक्षा	***General Education***										
प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा	**Elementary Education**										
3. आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड	3. Operation Black Board	2202	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35
		2251	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	98.14	...	98.14	174.17	...	174.17	178.20	...	178.20
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*99.14*	...	*99.14*	*175.17*	...	*175.17*	*179.00*	...	*179.00*
4. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Teachers Training Programme	2202	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50
		2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
		3601	62.50	...	62.50	62.50	...	62.50	66.93	...	66.93
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.65	...	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*64.50*	...	*64.50*	*64.50*	...	*64.50*	*69.10*	...	*69.10*
5. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	5. Non-Formal Education	2202	22.00	...	22.00	12.00	...	12.00	19.50	...	19.50
		2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
		3601	68.10	...	68.10	68.10	...	68.10	89.12	...	89.12
जोड़		*Total*	*90.10*	...	*90.10*	*80.10*	...	*80.10*	*108.67*	...	*108.67*
6. राजस्थान में शिक्षाकर्मी परियोजना	6. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	2202	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70	5.00	...	5.00
7. महिला समाख्या	7. Mahila Samakhya	2202	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	8.80	...	8.80
		2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
		Total	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*8.90*	...	*8.90*
8 .राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण परिषद	8. National Council of Teacher Education	2202	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	1.00	...	1.00
9. बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना	9. Bihar Education Project	2202	12.00	...	12.00	6.00	...	6.00	20.00	...	20.00
10. बाल भवन समिति	10. Bal Bhawan Society	2202	1.00	0.66	1.66	0.41	0.66	1.07	1.00	0.66	1.66
11. लोक जंबिश	11. Lok Jumbish	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.33	...	9.33
12. जिला प्राथमिक शिक्षा परियोजना (एस.ओ.पी.)	12. District Primary Education Project (S.O.P.)	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	...	40.00
13. अन्य कार्यक्रम	13. Other Programmes	2202	8.06	...	8.06	4.02	...	4.02	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़ प्रारंभिक शिक्षा	**Total Elementary Education**		**284.00**	**0.66**	**284.66**	**339.00**	**0.66**	**339.66**	**442.20**	**0.66**	**442.86**
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	***Secondary Education***										
14. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद	14. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	3.00	22.20	25.20	3.00	13.70	16.70	5.87	22.00	27.87
15. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	15. Kendriya Vidyalayas	2202	...	163.01	163.01	...	165.55	165.55	...	185.46	185.46
16. नवोदय विद्यालय	16. Navodaya Vidyalayas	2202	75.00	44.50	119.50	92.09	46.29	138.38	131.71	49.27	180.98
17. शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण	17.Vocationalisation of Education	2202	3.75	...	3.75	3.75	...	3.75	6.51	...	6.51
		2251	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
		3601	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00	77.99	...	77.99
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*79.00*	...	*79.00*	*79.00*	...	*79.00*	*85.00*	...	*85.00*
18. विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा	18. Computer Education in Schools	2202	6.00	...	6.00	4.00	...	4.00	26.07	...	26.07
19.. विकलांग बच्चों के लिए एकीकृत शिक्षा	19. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	0.70	...	0.70	0.55	...	0.55	0.70	...	0.70
		3601	2.75	...	2.75	2.94	...	2.94	3.75	...	3.75
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05
		Total	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*
20. शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (इनसैट सैल)	20. Education Technology Programmes (INSAT CELL)	2202	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	8.43	...	8.43
		3601	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*23.43*	...	*23.43*
21. विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का विकास	21. Promotion of Science Laboratories	2202	2.25	...	2.25	1.80	...	1.80	2.02	...	2.02
		3601	19.72	...	19.72	23.17	...	23.17	19.65	...	19.65
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*21.98*	...	*21.98*	*24.98*	...	*24.98*	*21.68*	...	*21.68*
22. विद्यालयी शिक्षा में पर्यावरणीय स्थिति निर्धारण	22. Environmental Orientation in School Education	2202	1.18	...	1.18	0.99	...	0.99	1.28	...	1.28
		3601	1.70	...	1.70	0.90	...	0.90	0.50	...	0.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.90*	...	*2.90*	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*1.80*	...	*1.80*
23. जनसंख्या शिक्षा योजना	23. Population Education Project	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.98	...	0.98
24. खुला विद्यालय कार्यक्रम	24. Open School Programme	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.90	0.34	3.24
25. केन्द्रीय तिब्बती विद्यालय सोसाइटी प्रशासन	25. Central Tibetan School Society Administration	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.14	5.14
26. अन्य कार्यक्रम	26. Other Programmes	2202	3.02	4.95	7.97	2.53	5.44	7.97	1.33	0.30	1.63
जोड़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Total-Secondary Education**		**208.40**	**234.66**	**443.06**	**225.00**	**230.98**	**455.98**	**305.27**	**262.51**	**567.78**
विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	***University and Higher Education***										
27. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	27. University Grants Commission	2202	124.00	247.09	371.09	124.90	306.54	431.44	131.00	288.82	419.82
28. राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना (आईजीएनओयू)	28. Establishment of a National University(IGNOU)	2202	10.00	7.53	17.53	10.00	7.53	17.53	14.00	7.90	21.90
29. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम	29. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	9.50	...	9.50	9.50	...	9.50	9.50	...	9.50
30. विश्वविद्यालय और कालेजों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमान में सुधार	30. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	60.00	60.00	...	37.00	37.00	...	34.00	34.00
31. भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद	31. Indian Council of Social Science Research	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	4.37	6.87
32. भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद	32. Indian Council of Historical Research	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	1.39	1.74
33. अन्य कार्यक्रम	33. Other Programmes	2202	6.00	8.67	14.67	5.07	9.05	14.12	3.15	3.40	6.55
		6202	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	*8.67*	*15.17*	*5.57*	*9.05*	*14.62*	*3.65*	*3.40*	*7.05*
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	**Total-University & Higher Education**		**150.00**	**323.29**	**473.29**	**149.97**	**360.12**	**510.09**	**161.00**	**339.88**	**500.88**
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	***Adult Education***										
34. स्वयंसेवी संगठन	34. Voluntary Organisations	2202	18.00	...	18.00	8.00	...	8.00	15.00	...	15.00
35. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए वृहत कार्यक्रम	35. Mass Movement for Adult Education	2202	3.65	...	3.65	2.25	...	2.25	2.40	...	2.40
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
		Total	*3.75*	...	*3.75*	*2.27*	...	*2.27*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
36. साक्षरतोत्तर और जारी परियोजना	36. Post Literacy and Continuing Project	2202	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	9.80	...	9.80	9.00	...	9.00	13.20	...	13.20
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*0.30*	*10.30*	*9.15*	*0.05*	*9.20*	*13.50*	...	*13.50*
37. ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना	37. Rural Functional Literacy Project	2202	1.70	0.40	2.10	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	14.80	2.30	17.10	5.12	2.30	7.42	6.00	...	6.00
जोड़		*Total*	*16.50*	*2.70*	*19.20*	*5.62*	*2.30*	*7.92*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*
38. प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना	38. Strengthening of Administrative Structure	2202	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
		3601	6.75	...	6.75	7.75	...	7.75	9.75	...	9.75
		Total	*7.00*	...	*7.00*	*7.90*	...	*7.90*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
39. प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन	39. Technology Demonstration	2202	0.50	...	0.50	0.40	...	0.40	0.47	...	0.47
40. राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण	40. National Literacy Mission Authority	2202	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.24	...	0.24
		2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.26	...	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
41. निरक्षरता के उन्मूलन के लिए विशेष परियोजना	41. Special Project for eradication of Illiteracy	2202	58.65	...	58.65	71.50	...	71.50	120.00	...	120.00
42. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय	42. Directorate of Adult Education	2202	1.35	1.31	2.66	1.38	1.20	2.58	4.57	1.27	5.84
		3601	0.12	...	0.12	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.06
		Total	*1.47*	*1.31*	*2.78*	*1.38*	*1.20*	*2.58*	*4.63*	*1.27*	*5.90*
43. श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को अनुदान	43. Grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths	2202	1.00	0.72	1.72	1.13	0.72	1.85	1.45	0.72	2.17
		3601	0.30	0.33	0.63	0.30	0.33	0.63	0.30	0.33	0.63
जोड़		*Total*	*1.30*	*1.05*	*2.35*	*1.43*	*1.05*	*2.48*	*1.75*	*1.05*	*2.80*
44. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	44. Non-formal Education for Women and Girls in Adult Education	2202	0.09	...	0.09	0.22	...	0.22	0.11	...	0.11
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
		Total	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.22*	...	*0.22*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*
45. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में जनसंख्या शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रारंभिक परियोजना	45. Population Education in Adult Education Programme Preparatory Project	2202	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.92	...	0.92
		3601	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*0.93*	...	*0.93*	*0.90*	...	*0.90*	*0.95*	...	*0.95*
46. राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थान	46. National Institute of Adult Education	2202	1.50	...	1.50	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
47. अन्य कार्यक्रम	47. Other Programmes	2202	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.34	0.05	0.31	0.36
जोड़-प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	**Total-Adult Education**		**120.00**	**5.66**	**125.66**	**109.55**	**4.91**	**114.46**	**177.97**	**2.63**	**180.60**

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
भाषाओं का विकास	***Development of Languages***										
48. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं और साहित्य	48. Modern Indian Languages and Literature	2202	6.05	7.38	13.43	5.95	7.39	13.34	6.68	7.67	14.35
		3601	2.16	0.10	2.26	1.85	0.10	1.95	3.80	0.10	3.90
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*8.26*	*7.48*	*15.74*	*7.85*	*7.49*	*15.34*	*10.53*	*7.77*	*18.30*
49. संस्कृत	49. Sanskrit	2202	3.19	5.73	8.92	2.40	5.22	7.62	3.44	5.80	9.24
		3601	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.76	...	0.76
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01	0.04	...	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*3.74*	*5.73*	*9.47*	*2.94*	*5.22*	*8.16*	*4.24*	*5.80*	*10.04*
जोड़- भाषाओं का विकास	**Total-Development of Languages**		**12.00**	**13.21**	**25.21**	**10.79**	**12.71**	**23.50**	**14.77**	**13.57**	**28.34**
सामान्य	***General***										
50. जवाहरलाल नेहरू शताब्दी अध्येता वृत्ति	50. Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Fellowship	2202	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.50	...	0.50
51. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना	51. National Scholarship Scheme	2202	0.02	5.45	5.47	0.02	4.22	4.24	0.02	4.27	4.29
		3601	2.11	0.49	2.60	2.11	0.49	2.60	2.11	0.49	2.60
		3602	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
		7601	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
जोड़		*Total*	*2.15*	*8.80*	*10.95*	*2.15*	*7.57*	*9.72*	*2.15*	*7.62*	*9.77*
52. अन्य	52. Others	2202	3.65	11.53	15.18	3.74	9.63	13.37	4.42	11.40	15.82
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*3.65*	*11.53*	*15.18*	*3.74*	*9.63*	*13.37*	*6.62*	*11.40*	*18.02*
जोड़-सामान्य	**Total-General**		**6.15**	**20.33**	**26.48**	**6.24**	**17.20**	**23.44**	**9.27**	**19.02**	**28.29**
जोड़-सामान्य शिक्षा	***Total-General Education***		***780.55***	***597.81***	***1378.36***	***840.55***	***626.58***	***1467.13***	***1110.48***	***638.27***	***1748.75***
तकनीकी शिक्षा	***Technical Education***										
53. तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान	53. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	6.00	5.02	11.02	4.15	4.32	8.47	5.00	5.12	10.12
54. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	54. University Grants Commission	2203	22.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	22.00	18.00	...	18.00
55. गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम	55. Quality Improvement Programmes	2203	3.00	4.75	7.75	3.00	4.75	7.75	6.00	4.80	10.80
56. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	56. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	24.00	94.81	118.81	28.56	109.24	137.80	23.88	113.06	136.94
57. क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	57. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	24.00	21.86	45.86	24.00	21.86	45.86	44.00	22.52	66.52
58. छात्रवृत्तियां	58. Scholarships	2203	2.00	4.35	6.35	2.00	4.35	6.35	6.50	7.83	14.33
59. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर, लखनऊ	59. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Lucknow	2203	8.00	9.59	17.59	9.52	9.58	19.10	6.00	9.58	15.58
60. आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार	60. Expansion of Education and Training facilities for Modern Techniques	2203	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	...	...	...
61. उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में अवस्थापना का निर्माण	61. Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of Emerging Technologies	2203	9.00	2.20	11.20	9.00	2.20	11.20	...	...	...
62. इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	62. Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops	2203	30.00	...	30.00	26.02	...	26.02	18.00	...	18.00
63. तकनीकी संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन	63. Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions	3601	...	8.00	8.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	5.00	5.00
64. भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदान	64. Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	23.50	21.45	44.95
65. एजूकेशनल कंसल्टेशन इंडिया लि0	65. Educational Consultants India Ltd.	4202	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
66. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम और अनुसंधान कार्य	66. Post Graduate Courses and Research Work	2203	0.75	2.50	3.25	0.75	2.50	3.25	0.75	2.58	3.33
		3601	0.25	1.50	1.75	0.25	1.50	1.75	0.25	1.55	1.80
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*4.00*	*5.00*	*1.00*	*4.00*	*5.00*	*1.00*	*4.13*	*5.13*
67. नए और/अथवा उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में नए पाठ्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करना	67. Programme in New and/or Improved Technology and offering new courses in specialised fields	2203	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	...	...	...
68. लोंगोवाल अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	68. Longowal Institute of Engineerig and Technology	2203	5.00	...	5.00	7.00	...	7.00	6.75	...	6.75
69. ए आई सी टी ई को अनुदान	69. Grants to AICTE	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.60	...	2.60
70 एन आई टी आई ई बम्बई को अनुदान	70. Grants to NITIE, Bombay	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	3.31	4.61
71. एन आई एफ एफ टी रांची को अनुदान	71. Grants to NIFFT, Ranchi	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.52	2.52
72. एस पी ए नई दिल्ली को अनुदान	72. Grants to SPA, New Delhi	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.30	1.97	4.27
73. चयनित उच्च तकनीकी संस्थानों मे अनुसंधान और विकास	73. R & D in selected higher Technical Institutions	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.25	...	2.25

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
74. अनवरत शिक्षा विभागों/कक्षों में इंजीनियरी और तकनीकी सस्थानों की स्थापना - अनवरत शिक्षा योजना	74. Continuing Education Scheme - setting up of continuing education Deptts/Cells in Engineering and Technical Institutions	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
75. राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना व्यवस्था	75. National Manpower Information System	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.52	1.52
76. जम्मू में एक इंजीनियरी कालेज की स्थापना	76. Setting up of an Eng. College at Jammu	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
77. तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र	77. Thrust Area of Technical Education	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00
78. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास मिशन	78. Technology Development Mission	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00
79. असंगठित और अनिगमित क्षेत्र के लिए उद्यमवृति और प्रबंध विकास	79. Entrepreneurship and Management Development for Unorganised and Non-Corporate Sector	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
80. तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	80. Other Programmes of Technical Education	2203	14.98	7.63	22.61	12.73	8.37	21.10	2.40	1.56	3.96
जोड़ तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Total-Technical Education**		**170.00**	**162.21**	**332.21**	**170.00**	**171.67**	**341.67**	**198.00**	**202.37**	**400.37**
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	***Sports & Youth Services***										
81. शारीरिक शिक्षा	81. Physical Education	2204	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.30	0.30	0.60
		3601	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़- खेल और युवा सेवाएं	**Total-Sports & Youth Services**		**0.60**	**0.30**	**0.90**	**0.60**	**0.30**	**0.90**	**0.60**	**0.30**	**0.90**
82. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	82. Aid Material and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	6.62	6.62	...	6.62	6.62	...	0.02	0.02
घटाइये - प्रकार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों में अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfers to functional major head(s)	3606	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02
निवल - सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	***Net - Aid Materials & Equipments***		...	***6.60***	***6.60***	...	***6.60***	***6.60***	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***951.30***	***773.87***	***1725.17***	***1011.30***	***812.87***	***1824.17***	***1309.30***	***850.01***	***2159.31***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	781.25	...	781.25	841.25	...	841.25	1111.18	...	1111.18
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	170.00	...	170.00	170.00	...	170.00	198.00	...	198.00
3. खेल और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60
4. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.22	...	0.22
जोड़		**Total**	**952.00**	**...**	**952.00**	**1012.00**	**...**	**1012.00**	**1310.00**	**...**	**1310.00**
	*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माणकार्य परिव्यय शामिल है Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development										
निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय मांग संख्या 80	Works Outlay Demand No. 80		0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान :** पात्र मामलों में अनुदान मजूर करने के लिए यह राशि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को सौंप दी जाती है ।

3. **आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड :** यह योजना सम्पूर्ण देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों को न्यूनतम आवश्यक शारीरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करके प्राथमिक शिक्षा में सुधार लाने के लिए तैयार की गई है । इस योजना को 1987-88 में आरंभ किया गया था और अब तक इसमें 77 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को शामिल किया जा चुका है । शेष विद्यालयों को आठवीं योजना के दौरान शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

4. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम :** यह कार्यक्रम (i) जिला स्तर पर शैक्षिक और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना करने/उन्हें जारी रखने के लिए है जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा (अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहित) और जिलास्तर पर व्यक्त सिक्षा प्रणाली को प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान करता है । (ii) उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थानों को सुदृढ बनाता है ताकि वे उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को प्रभावी प्रशिक्षण और शैक्षिक समर्थन दे सकें । (iii) राज्य शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण की राज्य परिषदों को सुदृढ बनाता है और (iv) सेवारत विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ।

5. **अनौपचारिक शिक्षा :** वैधानिक उद्देश्यों के पालन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साधारणीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा की वैकल्पिक सहायक पद्धति के तौर पर प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास किया जा रहा है । मुख्य रूप से तथा अधिकतम बल शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े दस राज्यों यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और अरूणाचल प्रदेश में दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों, पर्वतीय, रेगिस्तानों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों

1. **Secretariat: Social Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Discretionary Grant:** is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for sanctioning grants in deserving cases.

3. **Operation Black Board :** This scheme has been formulated to improve primary education by the provision of minimum essential physical facilities to primary schools throughout the country. The scheme was launched during 1987-88 and over 77% of the primary schools have been covered so far. The remaining schools are proposed to be covered during the VIIIth Plan.

4. **Teachers Training Programme:** For (i) Establishment/continuation of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) for providing training and academic support to Elementary Education (including Non-Formal Education) and Adult Education system at the District level; (ii) Strengthening of Secondary Teacher Education Institutions so that they may provide effective training and academic support for Secondary Schools; (iii) Strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERT) ; and (iv) In-service training programmes for School Teachers.

5. **Non-Formal Education:** To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in fulfilment of constitutional objectives, non-formal education for the elementary age-group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The main thrust and maximum extent of coverage is in the ten educationally backward states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition,

में काम करने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के तहत शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों को भी सहायता दी जा रही है ।

6. **राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना :** शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना 1987 से स्वीडिश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण की सहायता से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इस का उद्देश्य राज्य के चुने हुए दूरस्थ सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े गावों में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का पुनःआरंभ तथा विस्तार करना है । आरंभिक सहायता करार भी, 1987 से जून, 1991 तक 4 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए था, जिस की अनुमानित लागत 20.8 करोड़ रुपए थी, जून 1991 में समाप्त हो गया। जुलाई 1991 से जून, 1994 तक तीन वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के लिए 21.57 करोड़ रुपए का एस.आई.डी.ए. की सहायता को बढ़ाने के लिए एक और सहायता करार पर हस्ताक्षर हो चुके हैं । राजस्थान में 1994 से आगे शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना के विस्तार पर विचार करने के लिए जनवरी, 1994 में एक पुनरीक्षा बैठक आयोजित की जाएगी । परियोजना को केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिस में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का व्यय में क्रमशः 90 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत के आधार पर हिस्सा है । केन्द्रीय भाग की स्वीडिश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण एस.आई.डी.ए. द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाएगी।

7. **महिला समाख्या :** महिला समाख्या कार्यक्रम (महिला समानता के लिए शिक्षा) डच्यूश सहायता से गुजरात, कर्नाटक और उत्तर प्रदेश के 10 जिलों में अप्रैल 1989 में चलाया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और निर्धनतम महिलाओं को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए तैयार किया गया है । महिला समाख्या परियोजना यह मान कर चलती है कि महिलाओं की समानता के लिए उनकी शिक्षा ही एकमात्र निर्णायक हस्तक्षेप हो सकता है । इसका अंतिम लक्ष्य ऐसी स्थितियां पैदा करना है जिससे महिलाएं स्वयं अपनी दुर्दशा से परिचित हो सकें, नितांत असहायता की स्थिति से निकल कर ऐसी स्थिति की ओर अग्रसर हों जिसमें वे स्वयं अपनी जीविकोपार्जन का निर्धारण कर सकें और अपने वातावरण को भी प्रभावित करें और इसके साथ-साथ वे स्वयं अपने लिए परिवार के लिए शिक्षा के ऐसे अवसरों का सृजन कर सकें जो उनके विकास की प्रक्रिया में सहायक हो ।

8 से 9. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक शिक्षण परिषद, और बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **बाल भवन समिति (भारत):** पं0 जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पहल पर इसका गठन किया गया और रजिस्ट्रीकृत समिति के रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा इसे 1955 में स्थापित किया गया था । यह इस विभाग द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से वित्तपोषित स्वायत्त संगठन है, इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य मनोरंजन और शारीरिक कार्यों से बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा, व्यक्तित्व का विकास और प्रतिभा के अवसर प्रदान करना, सभी वर्गों और समुदायों के बच्चों के बीच सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का संवर्धन करना; उनमें ऐसी भावना जागृत करना ताकि वे वैज्ञानिक सूझबूझ से आधुनिक भारतीय व्यक्तित्व का विकास कर सकें और इसे आंदोलन के रूप में बढ़ावा देना।

11-13. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश परियोजना, दक्षिण उड़ीसा परियोजना और लोक जुम्बिश/राजस्थान परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. **रा.शै.अ.प्र.प : राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद:** शिक्षा विभाग को उसकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप से स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे नीतियों व प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में सलाह तथा सहायता प्रदान करती है । यह अनुसंधान, शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, विद्यालय पूर्व और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विशिष्ट समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा उसको सौंपे गए कतिपय विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यकलापों को भी संचालित करती है।

15. **केन्द्रीय विद्यालय :** केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उनका नियत्रंण व प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त पोषित एक पंजीकृत निकाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की स्थापना 1965 में स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए की गई थी । यह संगठन विदेशों में स्थित 3 विद्यालयों सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 771 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का प्रशासन करता है ।

16. **नवोदय विद्यालय :** प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आवासीय विद्यालय अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए 1985-86 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था । इन विद्यालयों को स्थापित करने और इनका प्रबंध करने के लिए एक स्वायत्त संगठन अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय समिति की स्थापना की गई है । इस समय, जयपुर, लखनऊ, हैदराबाद, पूना, शिलांग, भोपाल और चंडीगढ़ में नवोदय विद्यालय संगठन के 7 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं । अब तक 305 नवोदय विद्यालय स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सभी विद्यार्थियों को आवास, खानपान, स्कूल की वर्दी, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, लेखन सामग्री आदि की सुविधा मुफ्त दी जाती है ।

17. **शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण:** विद्यालयों में + 2 स्तर पर शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रायोजित योजना के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है । योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्कशेडों का निर्माण करने, उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने,

assistance is also being given to states other than educationally backward states for NFE programme in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and projects for education of working children.

6. **Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan :** The Shiksha Karmi Progject is being implemented in Rajasthan with assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) since 1987. It aims at revitalising and expanding elementary education in selected remote socio-economically backward villages of the State. The initial aid agreement for a 4 year period from 1987 to June 1991, at an estimated cost of Rs.20.80 Crores, expired in June, 1991. Another aid agreement extending SIDA's aid to the tune of Rs.21.57 crores over a 3 year period from July, 1991 to June, 1994 has been signed. In January, 1994 a review meeting will be held to consider the extension of Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan beyond 1994. The project is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the Central and State Governments sharing the expenditure on 90% and 10% basis, respectively. The Central share is fully reimbursable by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

7. **Mahila Samakhya :** Mahila Samakhya Programme (Education for women's equality) was lauched with Dutch assistance in 10 districts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh in April, 1989. The programme has been designed keeping in view the existing situation of women in rural areas and addresses itself to the poorest women,. The Mahila Samakhya Project presupposes that education can be a decisive intervention towards women's equality. Its overall goal is to Create circumstances to enable women to better understand their predicament, to move from a state of abject disempowerment towards a situation in which they can determine their own lives and influence their environment, and simultaneously create for themselves and their family an educational opportunity which serves the process of their development.

8—9. Provision is made for National Council of Teacher's Education and Bihar Education Project.

10. **Bal Bhavan Society (India)** : was founded at the initiative of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and established by the Government of India in the year 1955 as a registered Society. It is a fully-financed autonomous organisation of this Department. It's main objective is to afford opportunities to children for education, personality development and talent through recreation and physical activities; to promote social and cultural contacts amongst children of all classes and communities, to inculcate such values as would help them to develop a modern Indian personality with a scientific temper, and to promote this activity as a movement.

11-13. **Other Programmes**: Include provision for World Bank assisted Uttar Pradesh Project, South Orissa Project and Lok Jumbish/Rajasthan Project.

14. **National Council of Educational Research and Training** : NCERT advises and aids the Department of Education in implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research and training of teachers and specific time-bound projects in the field of Pre-school and School education and certain special areas entrusted to it by the Department of Education.

15. **Kendriya Vidyalayas**: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Government employees. The Sangathan administers 771 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country including 3 Vidyalayas abroad.

16. **Navodaya Vidyalayas :** With a view to providing good quality education to the talented Children, particularly from the rural areas, it was decided in 1985-86 to set up residential schools namely Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in each district of the country during the VII Plan. An autonomous organisation namely, NavodayaVidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas. At present, the NVS has 7 regional offices at Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Shillong, Bhopal and Chandigarh. 305 Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far been sanctioned). Under this scheme, boarding, lodging, school uniforms, textbooks, stationery etc are provided free of cost to all students.

17. **Vocationalisation of Education** : The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of education at + 2 level in Schools. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for construction of

पाठ्य-पुस्तकें विकसित करने और अनुदेश सामग्री के लिए 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । प्रबंधकीय ढांचे का गठन करने, अध्यापकों का वेतन तथा अन्य मदों के लिए भी हिस्से के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नवीन कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान है ।

सातवीं योजना के अन्त तक 7888 व्यावसायिक वर्गों को मंजूरी दी गई है 1990-91 और 1991-92 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 4655 नए व्यावसायिक वर्गों को मंजूरी दी गई । 8वीं योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के समेकन और सुदृढ़ीकरण पर बल दिया जाएगा । लेकिन, ध्यान दिया जाए कि 1992-93 के दौरान लगभग 1000 व्यावसायिक केन्द्रों और 1993-94 के दौरान 1000 केन्द्रों को शामिल किया जाएगा । इस प्रकार 1993-94 के अंत तक व्यावसायिक केन्द्रों में 7.27 लाख विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी

18. **स्कूलों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा :** इलैक्ट्रानिक विभाग तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही विद्यालय कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा और अध्ययन परियोजना के अंतर्गत, 2598 माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं ताकि विद्यार्थियों को कम्प्यूटर पर काम करने के तरीके, कार्य करने के अनुभव और कम्प्यूटरों के सरलीकरण की विस्तृत जानकारी दी जा सके । परियोजना इस समय इस के कार्यान्वियन, कार्यनीति और विस्तार को जारी रखने के लिए समीक्षाधीन है ।

19. **विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा :** इस केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम का उद्देश्य विकलांग बच्चों को सामान्य स्कूलों में विद्यालय प्रणाली में बनाए रखने में सहायता पहुंचाकर सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना है । योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों/स्वैच्छिक संगठनों में शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से विकलांग बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सहायक उपस्कर, प्रोत्साहन और विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की सहायता से 100 प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध करायी जा रही है ।

20. **शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम :** देश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से ऊपर के विद्यालयों में 1987-88 में एक संशोधित योजना आरंभ की गई जिसमें इनसेट उपयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए प्रयासों को समाविष्ट करना, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अधिक कार्यक्रमों संबंधी योग्यताओं को पैदा करना तथा रेडियो/टी.वी. के महत्व को बढ़ाना शामिल है । इस योजना में रंगीन टी.वी. सेटों की पूर्ति करने के लिए उपग्रह के माहपत्र से ई.टी.वी. प्रसारण वाले राज्यों को 75 प्रतिशत सहायता और ऐसी राज्य सरकारों/सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चुने हुए प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को रेडियो एवं कैसेट प्लेयर्स देने के लिए 100 प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदानकी जाती है।

21 **विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का विकास :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को प्रथमिक स्कूलों, माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं/पुस्तकालयों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए विज्ञान से संबंधी सामान की पूर्ति तथा वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराना और विज्ञान और गणित के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की जिला स्तर पर स्थापना करना । विज्ञान की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नवीन परियोजनाओं को अपनाने के लिए स्वयं सेवी एजेन्सियों को सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई गई है ।

22. **स्कूली शिक्षा में पर्यावरण स्थिति निर्धारण :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को स्कूलों में पर्यावरण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने तथा उन्हें स्थानीय पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों, शिक्षण सामग्री और पाठ्यपुस्तकों आदि, की समीक्षा के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियों को भी पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नई परियोजनाएं आरंभ करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

23. **जनसंख्या शिक्षा परियोजना:** औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में जनसंख्या शिक्षा लागू करने के लिए अप्रैल, 1980 से राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या शिक्षा परियोजना आरंभ की गई है । इसका उद्देश्य युवा पीढ़ी में जनसंख्या की समस्याओं के प्रति पर्याप्त जागरूकता लाना और राष्ट्र के प्रति अपने उत्तरदायित्वों को समझना है । यह परियोजना पूर्णरूप से संयुक्त राष्ट्र जनसंख्या निधि द्वारा वित्त पोषित है । इस समय यह परियोजना 29 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

24. **खुला विद्यालय कार्यक्रम:** राष्ट्रीय खुला विद्यालय का उद्देश्य खुली शिक्षा प्रणाली के माध्यम से शिक्षा की औपचारिक प्रणाली के विकल्प के रूप में विद्यालयी अवस्था में, नियामक राष्ट्रीय नीति प्रपत्रों के समनुरूप और लोगों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं के प्रत्युत्तर में प्राथमिकता प्राप्त विद्यार्थियों को सार्थक, अनवरत तथा विकासात्मक शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराना और परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्रदान करना तथा सुदूरवर्ती शिक्षा व मुक्त शिक्षण से सम्बद्ध सूचना के प्रभावात्मक प्रसारण के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य करना है ।

25. **केन्द्रीय तिब्बती विद्यालय प्रशासन:** केन्द्रीय तिब्बती विद्यालय प्रशासन शिक्षा विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है । इस संगठन का उद्देश्य तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिए भारत में विद्यालयों को सहायता पहुंचाना और उसका प्रबंधन करना है । इस समय प्रशासन देश के विभिन्न भागों में 79 विद्यालय चला रहा है । प्रशासन, मेधावी तिब्बती विद्यार्थियों को स्नातक से निचले स्तरों पर उन्हें उच्च

worksheds, procurement of equipment, training of teachers, development of textbook and instructional materials on 100% basis. Assistance is also provided for setting up of management structure, for salary of teachers and other items on a sharing basis. There is also provision for assistance to voluntary organisations for innovative programmes in the area of vocational education.

Up to the end of 7th Plan, 7888 vocational sections were approved. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 4655 new vocational sections were sanctioned to various State Governments and UTs. During the VIII Plan the emphasis will be on consolidation and strengthening of the programme. However, it is envisaged that about 1000 vocational sections will be covered during 1992-93 and 1000 sections in 1993-94. In this way, by the end of 1993-94 facilities are likely to be created for 7.27 lakhs students in the vocational stream.

18. **Computer Education In Schools :** Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project, being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics and the Department of Education, computers have been provided in 2598 secondary/senior secondary schools with the objectives of providing to students a broad understanding of computer application, hands-on experience and demystification of computers. The Project is currently under review for streamlining of its implementation strategy and expansion.

19. **Integrated Education for Disabled Children :** This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme aimed at providing educational opportunities to disabled children in common schools to facilitate their retention in the school system. Under the scheme 100% financial assistance is provided to States/UTs/VOs for the education of children with physical and intellectual handicaps with the help of necessary aids, incentives and specially trained teachers.

20. **Education Technology Programme :** In order to consolidate the efforts under the INSAT utilisation programme, achieve larger programme production capabilities within the education sector and extend Radio/TV coverage to upper primary schools in the country, a revised scheme was started in 1987-88. The scheme provides 75% assistance to States covered by ETV transmissions through satellite, for supply of colour TV Sets and 100% assistance towards Radio-cum-Cassette players to selected elementary schools in all Union Territory/ State Governments.

21. **Promotion of Science Laboratories:** Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for supplying science kits to upper primary schools to upgrade science laboratories/Libraries in Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools and to set up District Resource Centres and training of teachers of Science and Mathematics. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the field of science education.

22. **Environmental Orientation in School Education :** Under the scheme assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for taking up various environment related programmes in Schools and for review of curriculum, instructional materials and textbooks, etc. to make them relevant to the local environment. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the area of environment education.

23. **Population Education Project**: The National Population Education Project has been launched from April, 1980 to introduce population education in the formal education system. The object is to create adequate awareness of the population problems in the younger generation and realisation of its responsibilities towards the nation. The Project is fully funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At present the Project is being implemented by 29 States/UTs.

24. **Open School Programmes**: The Mission of National Open School (NOS) is to provide relevant continuing and developmental education to prioritised client groups, in consonance with the normative national policy documents and in response to the assessed needs of the people through an Open Learning System, at the school stage as an alternative to the formal system of Education, provide consultancy services and serve as an agency for effective dissemination of information related to Distance Education and Open Learning.

25. **Central Tribetan Schools Administration**: The Central Tribetan Schools Administration is an autonomous organisation under Department of Education. The object of the Organisation is to manage and assist Schools in India for the education of the children of Tibetan Refugees. At present the Administration is running 79 schools in different parts of the country. The Administration also provides

शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है और उन्हें उनके लिए आरक्षित स्थानों में एम.बी.बी.एस., इंजीनियरिंग, मुद्रण प्रौद्योगिकी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश के लिए भी सहायता करता है । प्रशासन मुख्याध्यापकों और प्रधानाचार्यों सहित प्रशंसनीय अध्यापकों को पुरस्कार देकर प्रात्साहित करता है और इसने मसूरी स्थित अपने नए बनाए गए प्रशिक्षण स्कंध में अध्यापकों को सेवा में रहते हुए प्रशिक्षण देना आरंभ कर दिया है ।

26. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें शैक्षिक संस्थाओं के सांस्कृतिक/कला/महत्व को बढ़ाने और परिवर्तनकारी कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए व्यवस्था और सशस्त्र सेना के जवानों/युद्ध के दौरान अपंग हुए जवानों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा में रियायत देने के लिए योजना भिन्न स्कीमें और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के केन्द्र की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है।

27. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग :** इसकी स्थापना विश्वविद्यालय के स्तरों के सम्न्वय और निर्धारण के प्रयोजन से सन् 1956 में संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी । इसके कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आयोग को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए अनुदान वितरित व आबंटित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और अन्तरविश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रों की स्थापना प्रचालन करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है ।

28. **एक राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना :** जनसंख्या के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को, और विशेष रूप से लाभ प्रप्त न कर सकने वाले समूह को, उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने; नियमित शिक्षा के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, ज्ञान और कौशल का उन्नयन करने और महिलाओं, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों आदि में रहने वाले लोगों, जैसे विशिष्ट लक्ष्य समूहों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा के विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरु करने के लिए सितम्बर 1985 में इंदिरा गांधी खुले विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी । इंदिरा गांधी खुला विश्वविद्यालय देश के शैक्षणिक पैटर्न में अन्तराल शिक्षा प्रणाली और खुले विश्वविद्यालय को बढ़वा देगा और ऐसी प्रणालियों में मानकों का समन्वय और निर्धारण करेगा ।

29. **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम :** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम मूलतः कुछ तय किए गए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों का विकास हो सके ।

30. **विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार :** विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने की स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकार के बकाया दावों की पूर्ति करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया।

31. **भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद:** भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद की स्थापना मुख्यतः अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को वित्त पोषित करने, अनुसंधान अध्येतावृत्तियों को पुरस्कृत करने, अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को विकासात्मक अनुदान देने और अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्रदान करने प्रलेखन सेवाओं के केन्द्रों का विकास करने और समाज विज्ञान से सम्बद्ध सेमानारों और कार्यशालाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए की गई थी।

32. **भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद्:** भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थापना इतिहास को वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से लिखने, ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों को प्रायोजित करने और देश की राष्ट्रीय और सास्कृतिक धरोहर को लोगों के मन में बैठाने तथा उसकी जानकारी का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन के रूप में की गई थी।

33 **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत, उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे कि इंडियन इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस स्टडी, शिमला, भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय समाजविज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद, शास्त्री भारत-कनाडा संस्थान, डा. जाकिर हुसैन स्मारक कालेज ट्रस्ट दिल्ली, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एसोसिएशन नई दिल्ली, की सहायता-अनुदानों और अखिल भारतीय महत्व की उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

34. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन :** इस केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, पंजीकृत सोसाइटियों, सरकारी ट्रस्टों, कोई लाभ न कमाने वाली कम्पनियों आदि को वित्तीय साक्षरता परियोजनाओं और उत्तर साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों तथा अनुवर्ती प्रकाशनों, सेमिनारों, कार्यशालाओं को आयोजित करने आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। विभिन्न स्तरों पर वयस्क शिक्षा के क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण आयोजन कर के शैक्षणिक और तकनीकी संसाधन समर्थन प्रदान करने, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा और शिक्षा के पश्चात्, दोनों के लिए, अध्यापन/सीखने की सामग्री तैयार करने और वातावरण आदि बनाने में लगी राज्य संसाधन केन्द्रों को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कार्यान्वियन कार्यनीति को परिणामोन्मुखी, समयबाधित तथा नकद प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम को सुधरी हुई गति और सीखने की इच्छा के अधीन स्वैच्छिक आधार पर चलाया जा रहा है ।

35. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए वृहत कार्यक्रम : स्वयंसेवी आधार पर शिक्षा के संवर्धन संबंधी एक या दूसरे कार्यों में** यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना और राष्ट्र सेवा योजनेत्तर छात्रों, राष्ट्रीय कैडटकों के छात्रों, युवकों, जेसीस, लाइन क्लब और अन्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को सम्बद्ध कर के चलाया जाता है। शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए स्वयंसेवकों को बिना किसी कीमत के

facilities to meritorious Tibetan students for higher education at the under-graduate level and also helps them in admission to M.B.B.S., Engineering, Printing Technology Course against reserved seats. The Administration gives incentive awards to meritorious teachers including Headmasters and Principals and has also started importing inservice training to its teachers at its newly created Training Wing at Mussoorie.

26. **Other Programmes:** These include provision for strengthening Culture/Art/Value in educational institutes, implementing innovative programmes, educational concessions to children of Armed Forces Personnal killed/disabled during hostilities, National Awards to teachers and Cultural Exchange Programme in the field of school education.

27. **University Grants Commission** : was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in universities. In the discharge of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to Universities for their maintenance and development, and to establish and operate Inter-University Centres.

28. **Establishment of a National University:** The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in September 1985 to provide access to higher education to large segments of the population especially the disadvantaged groups; to organise programmes of continuing education, to upgrade knowledge and skill; and to initiate special programmes of higher education for specific target groups like women, people living in backward regions, hilly areas etc. The IGNOU will encourage the Open University and Distance Education System in the educational pattern of the country and coordinate and determine standards in such systems.

29. **Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research :** The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities of international standard.

30. **Improvement in Salary Scales of University and College Teachers:** Provision has been made for meeting the residual claims of the State Governments for implementation of the scheme of revision of pay scales of University and College teachers.

31. **Indian Council of Social Science Research:** The Indian Council of Social Science Research was set up primarily with the objective of financing research projects, awarding research fellowships, providing maintenance and development grants to research institutes, developing centres for Documentation Service and financing seminars and workshops relating to Social Sciene.

32. **Indian Council of Historical Research:** The Indian Council of Historical Research was set up as an autonomous organisation to promote the objective of scientific writing of history, to sponsor historical research programmes and to inculcate an informed appreciation of the country's national and cultural heritage.

33. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for grants-in -aid to other institutes of higher learning such as Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla; Indian Council of Historical Research; Indian Council of Philosophical Research; Indian Council of Social Science Research, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute; Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust, Delhi; Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and institutions of higher learning of all India importance etc.

34. **Voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education :** Under this Central Scheme, financial assistance is given to registered societies, public trusts, non-profit making companies etc. for undertaking projects of total literacy and post literacy and follow up in a compact and contiguous area with the responsibility of making it fully literate, as well as for publications, holding seminars, workshops etc. Assistance is also given to State Resource Centres/Districts Resource Units engaged in providing academic and technical resource support to the Literacy/Adult Education Programme by way of organising trainings for field functionaries at various levels, production of teaching/learning material, both for basic literacy and post-literacy and environment building etc. Implementation strategy has been revised to make it result oriented, time-bound and cost effective by running the programme on a voluntary basis under the improved pace and content of learning.

35. **Mass Movement for Adult Education:** Undertaken by involving NSS and non-NSS students, NCC students, Youth, JAYCEES, Lion's Clubs and other non-governmental organisations and individuals in one or the other activities relating to promotion of literacy on voluntary basis. Literacy kits for imparting literacy are

शिक्षा सामग्री दी जाएगी । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने हाल ही में व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रेरक अंक प्रदान करके कक्षा नवीं और बारहवीं के विद्यार्थियों को साक्षरता कार्य में शामिल करने के लिए एक योजना आरंभ की है ।

36. **साक्षरोत्तर और जारी परियोजना :** योजना का उद्देश्य साक्षर व्यक्तियों की साक्षरोत्तर शैक्षणिक और जारी शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए जन शिक्षण निलायम के जरिए पर्याप्त आधारभूत संस्थागत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । 500 व्यक्तियों के लिए 4-5 गांवों के समूह में जन शिक्षण निलायम स्थापित किए जाएंगे । जन शिक्षण निलायम के सदस्यों में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के नियो-शिक्षित लोग, विद्यालय को छोड़ कर चले गए, प्राथमिक शिक्षा उत्तीर्ण सदस्य, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण हुए सदस्य और स्थानीय समुदाय के दूसरे सदस्य शामिल हैं ।

37. **ग्रामीण साक्षरता परियोजना :** ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है जिस विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है यह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत इस में निर्धारित वित्तीय पद्धति के अनुसार चालू परियोजना के लिए आवर्ती परियोजना लागत शामिल होती है । योजना को पुनर्गठित किया गया है तथा कार्यान्वयन तंत्र तथा वित्तीय और स्टाफ पैटर्न में परिवर्तन किया गया है ।

38. **प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर आवश्यक प्रशासनिक ढांचा सृजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शत प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है । इसमें कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियां, चिकित्सा और यात्रा व्यय आदि शामिल है । इस समय इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 27 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे है । 1988 में इस योजना में संशोधन किया गया जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी मंजूर किए गए और अब तक 12 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने संशोधित कर्मचारी पैटर्न को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

39. **प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन :** प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन जिलों के रूप में हमने 42 चुने हुए जिलों में प्रौद्योगिक-अध्यापन निवेशों के विकास आदि प्रयोग के लिए अनेक सहयोगी अभिकरणों का निर्धारण किया गया है । टी.पी.आई. के अपनाए गए विभिन्न सोलर पैक में से अभियोज्य पावर पैक, टू-इन-वन साउंड प्रणाली, वीडियोग्राम और संघमित्र प्रणाली विभिन्न जिलों में उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं । अन्य टी.पी.आई. जैसे उन्नत धूल रहित चाक, उन्नत पोली प्रोलीप्रोप्लर ब्लैक बोर्ड और स्लेटें विकास/प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में है।

40. **राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन में 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 800 लाख व्यक्तियों को 1995 तक कार्यात्मक रूप से शिक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन परियोजना में दी गई कार्यनीतियों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण स्थापित की गई है । यद्यपि शिक्षा और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण नीतियां और कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करता है, परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित नीति और मार्गनिर्देशों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण की कार्यपालक समिति प्राधिकरण के सभी कार्य करती है।

41. इसमें विशेष साक्षरता शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत और पूर्णसाक्षरता अभियानों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए चुने हुए जिलों की जिला साक्षरता समितियों की परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृतियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

42. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालयः** भारत में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए वयस्क शिक्षा निदेशालय शीर्ष संसाधन निकाय है । विभाग के तकनीकी स्कन्ध के रूप में यह वयस्क शिक्षा से जुड़े हुए सभी मामलों के लिए तकनीकी सेवाएं प्रदान करता रहा है ।

43. **श्रमिक विद्यापीठः** 1967 में शुरु की गई श्रमिक विद्यापीठ स्कीम शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी श्रमिकों और अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से उद्योग, व्यापारिक इकाइयों, खननों, बागानों, विनिर्माणों, सेवाओं तथा दूसरे संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र जैसे कई क्षेत्रों में रोजगार प्राप्त उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को बहुसंवेदी शैक्षणिक, व्यावसायिक और नौकरी-पेशा संबंधी प्रशिक्षण की बहु-आयामी आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने का प्रतीक है ।

44. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षाः** महिलाओं और बालिकाओं के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा की योजना का वित्तपोषण अनौपचारिक दृष्टिकोणों के माध्यम से व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के साथ साक्षरता को सम्बद्ध करने के उद्देश्य से और पूर्ण साक्षरता अभियानों में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं की भागीदारी पर जोर देते हुए "जीवन के सत्यों" पर आधारित सामग्री तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से किया जाता है।

45. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भिक परियोजना में जनसंख्या शिक्षाः** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने हुए राज्य संसाधन केन्द्रों को निधियां इसलिए दी जाती हैं ताकि वे साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों के लिए तैयार की गई सामग्री में जनसंख्या शिक्षा से सम्बद्ध संदेश को समाविष्ट कर सकें और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा प्रदत्त जनसंख्या शिक्षा से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण निविष्टियों को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए व्यय की वापसी

provided to the volunteers free of cost. The Central Board of Secondary Education has recently introduced a scheme for involving students of Class IX to XII in literacy work by awarding incentive marks for making persons literate.

36. **Post Literacy and Continuing Project :** The scheme aims at providing adequate institutional infrastructure through Jana Shikshan Nilayams for the post-literacy and continuing education needs of the neo-literates. The JSNs will be set up in a cluster of 4-5 villages to serve a population of 500 persons. The clientele of JSNs include neo-literates of adult education programme, school drop-outs, pass-outs of primary schools, pass-outs of non-formal education programme and other members of the local community.

37. **Rural Functional Literacy Project:** Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme, implemented in various States and Union Territories. It is cent per cent funded by the Central Government. This covers recurring project cost for on-going projects as per prescribed financial pattern. The scheme has been reorganised and there is change in the implementation mechanism as well as the financial and staffing pattern.

38. **Strengthening of Administrative Structure :** 100% grant is given to States/UTs for creating necessary administrative structure at the State and District levels for achieving the aims of National Literacy Mission. This covers expenditure on emoluments of staff, medical and travel expenses, etc. About 27 States/UTs are presently receiving central grant under this scheme. The scheme has been revised in 1988 under which additional staff has been sanctioned to States/UTs and so far 12 States/UTs have accepted the revised staffing pattern.

39. **Technology Demonstration :** A number of collaborating agencies have been identified for the development and application of technopedagogic inputs (TPIs) in 42 selected districts known as Technology Demonstration Districts. Out of the various TPIs identified solar packs chargeable power packs, two-in-one sound systems, videograms and Sanghamitra Systems have been provided in the various districts. The other TPIs like improved dustless chalks, improved poly-propylene blackboards and slates are in the process of being developed/procured.

40. **National Literacy Mission Authority :** The National Literacy Mission envisages imparting functional literacy to 80 million persons in the 15-35 age group, by 1995. A National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) has been set up to operationalise the strategies contained in the National Literacy Mission project while the council of NLMA lays down policies and programmes in the field of literacy and adult education. The executive committee of NLMA carries out all the functions of the Authority in accordance with the policy and guildelines laid down by the Council.

41. Provision has been made for Special Project for Eradication of Illiteracy. Under the scheme, projects for total literacy compaigns are sanctioned to Zilla Saksharata Samities of selected districts for implementation.

42. **Directorate of Adult Education**: The Directorate of Adult Education is an apex resource body for the Adult Education Programme in India. As a technical wing of the Department, it has been rendering technical services for all matters connected with the Adult Education.

43. **Shramik Vidyapeeth**: Introduced in 1967, the scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeths symbolises the growing awareness of the need for a multi-dimensional polyvalent educational vocational and occupational training of industrial workers in urban and semi-urban centres and their family members employed in various sectors like industries, business concerns, mines, plantations, manufacturing, servicing and other organised and unorganised sectors through a programme of non-formal education.

44. **Non-Formal Education for Women and Girls in Adult Education:** The Scheme of Non-formal Education for Women and Girls is funded by UNICEF with the objective of linking Literacy with vocational education through Non-formal approaches, preparation of materials based on "Facts of life", focussing on participation of women and girls in Total Literacy Campaigns.

45. **Population Education in Adult Education Programme Preparatory Project**: Under this programme selected State Resource Centres (SRCs) are given funds to incorporate the messages relating to Pupulation Education in materials designed for the Literacy Programmes and for strengthening the training input pertaining to Population Education to be imparted by adult education functionaries.

अदायगी यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए. द्वारा की जाती है ।

46. राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थान: राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थान अनुसंधान, मानव संसाधन विकास, माध्यम, संचार पुस्तकालय और वस्तावेज आदि के केन्द्र रूप में एक स्वायत्त इकाई के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । यह देश में साक्षरता और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक निवेश उपलब्ध कराएगा ।

47. अन्य कार्यक्रम: इनमें साक्षरता गृह, लखनऊ और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं ।

48. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषायें और साहित्य: हिन्दी, आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी के संवर्धन और प्रचार के लिए प्रकाशन और भाषाओं के संवर्द्धन प्रसारण और विकास के लिए दूसरी गतिविधियों के वास्ते स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । संगठनों और पुस्तकालयों को मुफ्त वितरण के वास्ते विभिन्न भाषाओं की कई पुस्तकों की खरीद का भी प्रावधान है । हिन्दी अध्यापकों की नियुक्त करने और प्रशिक्षण तथा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, उर्दू संवर्धन ब्यूरो, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्रीय संस्थान और अंग्रेजी तथा विदेशी भाषा केन्द्रीय संस्थान आदि के रख-रखाव के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान देने के वास्ते राशियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं ।

आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति, सिंधी विकास बोर्ड, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय और उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना और उर्दू पर जाफरी समिति को कार्यान्वित करने जैसी नई योजनाएं भी विचाराधीन हैं ।

49. संस्कृत: सम्पूर्ण भारत में लगभग 700 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं और पाठशालाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जो संस्कृत के विकास के प्रचार-क्षेत्र में संलग्न है । ऐसे ही 14 स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन संस्थाओं और विकास तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए विकास क्षमता वाली दो स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान एक स्वतंत्र संगठन है जो संस्कृत के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता देता है। भारत सरकार ने दो मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालयों अर्थात् (i) श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली और (ii) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति की भी स्थापना की है । उन संस्थाओं को, जो माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने की सुविधायें प्रदान करती हैं और जो महत्वपूर्ण संस्कृत ग्रंथों के पुनः मुद्रण और प्रकाशन में लगी हैं, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है ।

50. जवाहरलाल नेहरु शताब्दी अध्येतावृत्ति: 7.00 करोड़ रुपए की आरम्भिक राशि के साथ एक संग्रह निधि का निर्माण करने का निर्णय लिया गया है । इस संग्रह निधि से वार्षिक ब्याज अर्जन को भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की स्मृति में सम्माननीय अध्येत्ता वृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाएगा । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए मेधावी छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । यह अध्येत्तावृत्ति भारतीय तथा विदेशी विद्वानों के लिए है । कुल मिलाकर 20 छात्रवृत्तियां दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसमें से 10 भारतीय विद्यार्थियों के लिए भारत अध्ययन करने के लिए, 5 भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को विदेश में अध्ययन करने के लिए हैं । जब तक इस संग्रह निधि का निर्माण हो तब तक नियमित बजटीय व्यवस्था के माध्यम से इस पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

51. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृति योजना: योग्यता के आधार पर निर्धन लेकिन मेधावी छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

52. अन्य: इसके अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थान, विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां, यूनेस्को और डब्ल्यू. आई.पी.ओ. तथा विदेश स्थित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अंशदान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

53. तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान: पालिटेक्निक के डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्रीधारी अध्यापकों के लिए अल्पावधिक, दीर्घावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चार तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भोपाल, कलकत्ता, चंडीगढ़ और मद्रास में स्थापित किए गए हैं । ये संस्थान, अध्ययन की प्रगति और ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए इंजीनियरी व प्रौद्योगिकी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में नवीनीकरणों, पाठ्यक्रम विकास, अनुदेश सामग्री विकास, अनुसंधान और विकास आदि तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान भी आयोजित करते हैं। वे इस समय कार्यान्वियन के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त तकनीकी शिक्षा परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले राज्यों को भी सहायता पहुंचा रही हैं ।

54. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग: विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसके शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

55. कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम: भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए सेवारत अध्यापकों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते है जैसे कि एम. टेक. और पी.एच.डी. कार्यक्रम उद्योग में सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण

The expenditure incurred under this programme is reimbursed by UNFPA.

46. National Institute of Adult Education: The NIAE is an autonomous body set up as a centre of research, human resource development, media, communication, library and documentation etc. It will provide the necessary imputs to strengthen the literacy and adult education programmes in the country.

47. Other Programmes: These include Literacy House Lucknow and Cultural Exchange Programme in the field of Adult Education.

48. Modern Indian Languages and Literature: For promotion and propagation of Hindi, Modern Indian Languages and English, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for publication and other activities for promotion, propagation and development of languages. Provision is also made for bulk purchase of books in different languages for free distribution to organisations and libraries. Funds are earmarked for giving Grants to States/Union Territories for appointment and training of Hindi teachers and maintenance of Central Hindi Directorate, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Central Institute of Indian Languages and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, etc.

New Schemes namely Appointment of Modern Indian Language Teachers, establishment of Sindhi Vikas Board are likely to be taken up. Establishment of International Hindi University, Urdu University and implementation of Jafri Committee on Urdu are also under consideration.

49. Sanskrit: Financial assistance is given to about 700 voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Institutions and Pathashalas all over India, which are engaged in the promotion of research in Sanskrit. Financial assistance is also provided to 14 post-graduate teaching institutions and two post-graduate research institutions having potential for further development and offering post graduate studies. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry assists in the promotion of Sanskrit studies. The Govt. of India have also established two Deemed Universities, namely: (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and (ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. Institutions providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary schools and those which are engaged in reprinting and publication of Sanskrit Classics etc. are being provided financial assistance.

50. Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Fellowships: It has been decided to create a Corpus Fund with initial amount of Rs.7.00 crores. The interest accrued annualy from the Corpus Fund will be utilised to grant prestigious fellowships in the memory of the late Prime Minister. Under this scheme financial assistane to meritorious students for post-graduate studies is provided. The fellowship is open for both Indian and Foreign Scholars. 20 scholarships are proposed to be given i.e., 10 for Indian students for study in India, 5 for Indian students to study abroad and 5 for students from foreign countries to study in India. Till such time the Corpus is created, it is envisaged to meet the expenditure through regular budgetary provision.

51. National Scholarship Scheme: Financial assistance to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level through State Governments and Union Territories is provided.

52. Others: Include provision for grants to National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, national scholarships for studies abroad, contributions etc. to UNESCO and W.I.P.O. and educational institutions abroad.

53. Technical Teachers Training Institutes: Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have been set up at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Madras to provide short-term, long-term training programmes for diploma and degree holding teachers of the polytechnic. They also undertake research for innovations, curricular development, instructional material development, R&D etc. and optimisation in various branches of engineering and technology for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge. They are also assisting States in the implementation of World Bank assisted Technician Education Projects, currently under implementation.

54. University Grants Commission: Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

55. Quality Improvement Programmes: To improve the quality and standards of technical education in India, a number of programmes are undertaken for the serving teachers such as M.Tech.

विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

56. **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान :** बम्बई, खडगपुर, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मद्रास स्थित पांच भा.प्रौ. संस्थानों की स्थापना अवर-स्नातक स्तर पर इंजीनियरी तथा प्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण के अग्रणी केन्द्रों के रूप में की गई है; इन संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं ।

आसाम समझौते के तहत आसाम में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की स्थापना की जा रही है । राज्य सरकार प्रस्तावित आई.आई.टी. के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए तत्काल कदम उठा रही है । भूमि के अधिग्रहण परिसर के विकास, आवश्यक भवनों के निर्माण , स्टाफ और कार्यालय पर होने वाले आवर्ती व्यय के अतिरिक्त के लिए व्यवस्था है।

57. **क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज :** प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच संयुक्त उपक्रमों के रूप में इन 17 कालेजों की स्थापना की गई थी । इनमें से अधिकांश क्षेत्रीय कालेजों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा डाक्टोरल कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है।

58. **छात्रवृत्तियां:** शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 के तहत, नए इंजीनियरी स्नातकों ओर डिप्लोमा धारियों और 10 + 2 व्यावसायिक विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं ताकि उन्हें लाभप्रद रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके । विंभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए न्यूनतम मासिक वृत्तिकाएं 380 रुपए से लेकर 700 रुपए तक हैं । वृत्तिका की लागत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाता है । यह कार्यक्रम कानपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता स्थित चार प्रशिक्षता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डो द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

59. **भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और लखनऊ :** इन चार संस्थानों की स्थापना छात्रों को प्रबंध आजीविका में प्रशिक्षण देने, प्रबंध तकनीकों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करने तथा परामर्श कार्य के अलावा स्नातकोत्तर और छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए की गई है।

60. **आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार :** इसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है जहां प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है जैसे कि संगणक विज्ञान इलैक्ट्रानिकी, इंजीनियरी डिजाइनों को बनाए रखना, पंजीकरण का विनिर्माण और अनुरक्षण, उत्पाद विकास, जैव-विज्ञान तथा प्रबन्ध विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध ।

61. **उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना का निर्माण :** इसका उद्देश्य इंजीनियरी कालेजों को उन नवीनतम प्रगतियों से बराबर सज्जित करते रहना है जो उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं जैसे कि माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर शिक्षा, दूरवर्ती संवेदनशील माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, लेसर प्रौद्योगिकियां, फाइबर आप्टिक्स और फाइबर संचार माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर, संगणक समर्थित डिजाइन आदि । अन्य उद्देश्य है : जनशक्ति का विकास करना, अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का विकास तथा आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचे का सृजन।

62. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य मा.प्रौ.संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि को आधुनिक उपकरण तथा उपस्कर प्रदान करना है ताकि इन संस्थाओं की प्रयोगशालाओं/ कार्यशालाओं में अप्रचलन को दूर किया जा सके और इन्हे परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार सज्जित किया जा सके ।

63. **तकनीकी संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन :** तकनीकी संस्थाओं के स्नातक स्तर के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय के 80 प्रतिशत को पूरा करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ।

64. **भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदान :** मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा संवितरित सुपर आकलन सुविधा की 18.50 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत पर स्थापना करने और इसके लिए आवृत्ति खर्चों की पूर्ति के लिए 4.75 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है । भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान बंगलौर को अब तक सुपर कम्प्यूटर परियोजना के लिए 34.80 करोड़ रुपए (आवृत्ति और अनावृत्ति) की राशि जारी कर दी गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 तक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से इस संस्थान को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुरक्षण अनुदान दिया जाता रहा था । निर्णय लिया गया है कि 1993-94 से और उससे आगे सीधे ही आयोजना-भिन्न अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्रदान किया जाएगा ।

65. **भारतीय शैक्षणिक परामर्शदाता लिमिटेड (ई.डी.सी.आई.एल.)** शिक्षा विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अकेला सरकारी क्षेत्र का उद्यम है। इसकी स्थापना 1981 में की गई थी । सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस उद्यम की

and training through summer/winter institute programmes and Curriculum Development Programme.

56. **Indian Institutes of Technology :** The five I.I.Ts at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras have been established as premier centres of education and training in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level; they provide adequate facilities for post graduate studies and research.

Under the Assam Accord an Indian Institute of Technology is being set up in Assam. The State Government is taking urgent steps for the acquisition of land for the proposed IIT. The provision made is for acquisition of land, development of the campus, construction of essential buildings, besides some recurring expenditure on staff and office.

57. **Regional Engineering Colleges :** These colleges, which are seventeen in number, were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State governments concerned to meet the growing needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for post graduate and doctoral programmes.

58. **Scholarships :** Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training facilities are being provided to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders and 10+2 vocational students to condition them for gainful employment. The minimum monthly stipends for different categories of apprentices range from Rs.380 to Rs.700. The cost of the stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The programme is being implemented through the 4 Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

59. **Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow :** The four Institutes were set up with the objective of training students for management careers, conducting research in management techniques and conducting post graduate and fellowship programmes besides consultancy work.

60. **Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques :** is to develop facilities for education and training in areas where weakness exists such as computer sciences, electronics, maintenance of engineering designs, manufacture and maintenance of instrumentation, product development, bio-sciences, management sciences and management of scientific and technical institutions.

61. **Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of emerging Technologies :** aims at equipping the engineering colleges to keep them abreast of the latest technical advancement which is vital for the national development in areas of emerging technologies such as micro-processor education, remote sensing, micro-electronics, laser technologies, fibre optics and fibre communication micro- processor, computer aided design etc. The other objective is to generate manpower, develop R&D and create necessary infrastructure.

62. **Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops:** is for providing modern equipments and instruments to the IITs., Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. and thereby removing obsolescence in laboratories/workshops in these institutions and equip them according to the changed curricula.

63. **Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions :** Provision has been made to meet 80% of additional expenditure on the revision of salary scales of teachers of degree level technical institutions.

64. **Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :** A proposal for installation of Distributed Super Computing Facility at a capital cost of Rs.18.50 crores and Rs.4.75 crores per annum towards recurring expenses has been approved by the Cabinet. An amount of Rs.34.80 crores (Recurring and Non-recurring) have been released to IISc., Bangalore for Super Computer Project so far. The Institute was being given Non-Plan maintainance grant through the UGC till 1992-93. It has been decided to give Non-Plan maintainance grant direct from 1993-94 onwards.

65. **Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL):** is the only public sector enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Education. This was set up in 1981. The objctive of

स्थापना करने का उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना के क्षेत्र में संसाधन आधार बनाने में भारत को प्राप्त उस विशाल अनुभव और बहुत अधिक विशेषज्ञता को बांटना और विकासशील देशों को प्रशिक्षण देना था । यह संगठन न केवल देश में बल्कि पूरे विश्व में शिक्षा और मानव संसाधन विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में परामर्श और तकनीकी सेवायें प्रदान करता है । चुनी हुई पोलीटेक्नीकों के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना सहित इस संगठन के पास देश तथा विदेशों में कई परामर्शी परियोजनायें हैं ।

66. **स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम और अनुसंधान कार्य:** इसका उद्देश्य प्रौद्योगिकी के विशिष्टताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में, जिनकी राष्ट्रीय प्रासंगिकता है, स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर विशिष्टताप्राप्त ज्ञान और प्रशिक्षण में अनुसंधान प्रक्रिया विकसित करना है । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार की 16 और 24 गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की सहायता की जा रही है ।

67. **नई और/या उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों के कार्यक्रम और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में नए पाठ्यक्रमों के प्रस्ताव करना:** यह योजना पूरे विश्व में बदलते हुए औद्योगिक परिवेश और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की गति को ध्यान में रखते हुए निरुपित की गई है । हाल के वर्षों में प्रौद्योगिकी के परम्परागत तथा उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी के कई नए क्षेत्र विकसित हुए हैं जो राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं के समनुरूप हैं, जहां उचित विशेषज्ञता के साथ जनशक्ति विकसित की जानी है । प्रौद्योगिकी के उन नए/ उन्नत क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया है जहां योजना के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों/पाठ्यक्रमों को समर्थन दिया जाएगा।

68. **लोंगोवाल अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान:** यह संस्थान पंजाब राज्य की विशेष तकनीकी जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्थापित किया गया है । यह संस्थान विभिन्न स्तरों पर विविध प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रम उपलब्ध कराएगा । 1991-92 के दौरान आवश्यक आधारभूत संरचनात्मक ढांचा सृजित किया गया है और 5 प्रमाणपत्र और तीन डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम आरंभ करने के साथ शैक्षिक सत्र शुरू किया गया । पहले चरण के लिए स्वीकृत बाकी 7 प्रमाणपत्र और 7 डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम 1992-93 के दौरान आरंभ किए गए । संस्थान में डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों का आरंभ करने के बारे में संस्थान के विकास के द्वितीय चरण में राज्य की वास्तविक जनशक्ति की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अलग से विचार किया जाएगा ।

69. **ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. को अनुदान:** ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. को 28 मार्च, 1988 को सांविधिक दर्जा प्रदान किया गया । इस के मुख्य कार्यों में देश में तकनीकी शिक्षा की उचित आयोजना और समन्वित विकास शामिल है । ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. के समक्ष मुख्य कार्य, उनके प्रोन्नत और शैक्षणिक घोषणापत्र के संबंध में विभिन्न विशिष्टता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए इसके अध्ययन बोर्ड को सक्रिय बनाना है । परिषद द्वारा पहले ही प्रबंध, वास्तु शिल्प और शहर आयोजना, तकनीकी शिक्षा और स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों के लिए अध्ययन बोर्डों को पहले ही सक्रिय कर दिया गया है।

70. **एन.आई.टी.आई.ई. बम्बई को अनुदान:** एन.आई.टी.आई.ईऔद्योगिक इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख संस्थान है । औद्योगिक इंजीनियरिंग के क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ बनाने के अतिरिक्त, संस्थान ने विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान गतिविधियों का विस्तार किया है । इसने हाल ही में देश में कुछेक क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र खोले हैं और इसकी गतिविधियों में प्रौद्योगिकी का सृजन और अनुसंधान आंकड़ा आधारित प्रौद्योगिकीय अंतरण और महिला उद्यमकर्मियों सहित उद्यमशीलता का विकास, परिवहनइंजीनियरिंग और प्रबंध, श्रमदक्षता शास्त्र की कार्यकरण संस्था आदि शामिल है । 8वी योजना में संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में इसकी गतिविधियों में और विविधता लाना और उनको विस्तृत किया जाना है ।

71. **एन.आई.एफ.एफ.टी. रांची को अनुदान:** यह संस्थान ढलाई और भट्टी प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए एक शीर्ष संस्थान के रूप में यू.एन.डी.पी.-यूनेस्को के सहयोग से 1966 में स्थापित किया गया था, एन.आई.एफ.एफ.टी. शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त बड़ी संख्या में पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम, सम्मेलन, औद्योगिक कर्मियों के लाभ के लिए कार्यशालाएं आयोजित करता है । हाल ही में, स्नातक स्तर पर विनिर्माण इंजीनियरिंग में एक पाठ्यक्रम आरंभ किया गया है और आठवीं योजना में विनिर्माण इंजीनियरिंग में स्नात्तकोत्तर डिग्री और डाक्टरी स्तर पर नए पाठ्यक्रम आरंभ किए जाने हैं ।

72. **एस.पी.ए.नई दिल्ली को अनुदान:** इसकी मानव समंजन और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्रों में एक पुरोगी संस्थान के रूप में 1955 में स्थापना की गई थी, विद्यालय को 1979 में एक समविश्वविद्यालय के रूप में घोषित किया गया था । वास्तुशिल्प, आयोजना और सम्बद्ध शाखाओं में विभिन्न स्तरों पर शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, यह विद्यालय समुन्नत अध्ययनों के विभिन्न

establishing this public sector enterprise was to channelise the rich experience and the vast expertise that India has acquired in building resource base in the field of establishment of educational institutions and imparting training to the developing countries. This organisation offers consultancy and technical services in different fields of education and human resource development, not only within the country but also on a global basis. This organisation has a number of consultancy projects in hand in the country as well as abroad including the World Bank assisted project for selected polytechnics.

66. **Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work**: aims at developing specialised knowledge and training in research methodology at Post-Graduate level in specialised fields of Technology having national relevance. Under the scheme, 16 State Governments and 24 Non-Government Institutes are being assisted.

67. **Programme of new and/or improved technologies and offering new courses in specialised fields:** The scheme has been formulated keeping in view the changing industrial scene and the pace of technology development the world over. Many new areas of technology have evolved in recent years in conventional as well as emerging fields of technology which have relevance to the national needs, where manpower with appropriate expertise has to be developed. Several new/improved areas of technology have been identified where programmes/courses will be supported under the scheme.

68. **Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology:** The Institute has been set up in order to meet the special technical manpower needs of the State of Punjab. The Institute will provide a variety of courses at various levels. Necessary infrastructure was created during 1991-92 and the academic session has started with the introduction of 5 Certificate and 3 Diploma courses. The remaining 7 Certificate and 7 Diploma courses approved for the 1st phase have been introduced during 1992-93. Introduction of degree courses at the institute will be considered separately in the IInd phase of the development of the institute as per actual manpower needs of the State.

69. **Grants to A.I.C.T.E.**: The A.I.C.T.E. was given a statutory status on March 28, 1988. The main functions include proper planning and coordinated development of Technical Education in the country. The major tasks before the A.I.C.T.E. are to activate its Boards of Studies to cater to various specialised areas in terms of their promotional and academic charter. The Council has already activated the Boards of Studies for Management, Architecture and Town Planning, Technician Education and Post-Graduate Studies.

70. **Grants to NITIE, Bombay**: NITIE is a premier Institute in the field of Industrial Engineering. In addition to strengthening the programme in the field of Industrial Engineering, the Institute has expanded research activities in various areas. It has recently opened a few regional centres in the country and its activities include creation of technology and research data base technology transfer and enterprenurship development including Women Enterprenurs, Transportation Engineering and Management, Ergonomics of working Postures etc. Its activities are further to be diversified and expanded in the allied fields in the 8th Plan.

71. **Grants to NIFFT, Ranchi**: The Institute was set up in 1966 in collaboration with UNDP-UNESCO as an apex institution for training and reasearch in foundary and forge technology. The NIFFT has been conducting a large number of refresher courses, conferences, workshops for the benefit of industry personnel in addition to the academic programmes. A course in Manufacturing Engineering at the Bachelor's level has been started recently and new courses at Master's Degree and Doctoral level in Manufacturing Engineering are to be introduced during the Eighth Plan.

72 **Grants to SPA, New Delhi**: Established in 1955 as a pioneer Institution in the areas of human settlement and environment, the School was declared as a Deemed University in 1979. Apart from the acedemic programmes at various levels in architecture, planning and allied branches, the School is actively involved in promoting research

शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, यह विद्यालय समुन्नत अध्ययनों के विभिन्न केन्द्रों के जरिए अनुसंधान और विस्तार कार्यक्रमों को संवर्धित करने के लिए सक्रिय रूप से शामिल है ।

73. **चयनित उच्च तकनीकी संस्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास:** इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास के संवर्द्धन और प्रोत्साहन के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकलाप उच्च शिक्षा के लिए आवश्यक संघटक हैं । इसका उद्देश्य विकसित अध्ययनों और/या अनुसंधान के वर्तमान केन्द्रों को सुदृढ़ बनाना और उनकी पुनःसंरचना करना, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयासों के लिए संरचनात्मक आधारभूत ढांचे को स्थापित करना तथा उसे आधुनिक बनाना और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर इंजीनियरिंग प्रौद्योगिकी और प्रबंध में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का समर्थन और उन को प्रायोजित करना है ।

74. **अनवरत शिक्षा योजना: इंजीनियरिंग/तकनीकी संस्थानों में अनवरत शिक्षा विभाग/कक्षों की स्थापना:** अनवरत शिक्षा योजना, उद्योगों में कायशील व्यावसायिकों की क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए फरवरी, 1988 में की गई थी। इस योजना में अभी तक विभिन्न क्षेत्र शामिल किए गए हैं तथा 200 प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम मापांक (माडयलस) तैयार किए गए हैं । इन प्रशिक्षण मापांकों पर आधारित, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के जरिए 28,000 से ज्यादा कार्यशील व्यावसायिकों ने लाभ उठाया है ।

मुद्रित सामग्री के अतिरिक्त, आठवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों में दूरस्थ शिक्षा के प्रकार सहित वीडियो समूह और सी.ए.आई. समूह इस कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाने के लिए शामिल हैं । यह आशा की जाती है कि आठवीं योजना के अंत तक और 80.000 कार्यशील व्यावसायिक इन पैकेजों से लाभान्वित होंगे ।

75. **राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना व्यवस्था:** राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना व्यवस्था का कार्य अत्यधिक प्रभावी तरीके से तकनीकी शिक्षा की आयोजना और विकास के लिए चालू आंकड़ा आधार का विकास और उसे बनाए रखना है। इसमें अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान, नई दिल्ली में एक प्रमुख केन्द्र और 21 नाडल केन्द्र जिनमें इंजीनियरिंग/प्रौद्योगिकीय संस्थान शामिल है और प्रशिक्षता के लिए प्रशिक्षण के चार बोर्ड शामिल हैं ।

80. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इनमें प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड, गैर-विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रों में प्रबंध पाठ्यक्रमों का विकास, संस्थान नेटवर्क योजना, एशियन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बैंकाक शामिल हैं ।

81. **शारीरिक शिक्षा:** शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति, 1986 को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्कूलों में योग को आरंभ करने के लिए 1989-90 में एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना आरंभ की गई, जिसके अंतर्गत इस प्रयोजन के लिए योग अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने और इस प्रयोजनार्थ आधारभूत सुविधाएं जुटाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों/अखिल भारतीय स्तर की योग संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई । 1992-93 के दौरान, प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त अध्यापकों की यात्रा लागत के लिए योजना को संशोधित किया गया।

अखिल भारतीय स्तर के योग संस्थान कैवल्यधाम श्रीमन माधव योग मंदिर समिति, लोनावला को इसके रखरखाव के लिए 80 प्रतिशत और उपचारात्मक पहलुओं के अतिरिक्त उनके विभिन्न पहलुओं में आधारभूत अनुसंधान और/या अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए इसके विभागीय व्यय के शत प्रतिशत की सीमा तक सहायता दी जा रही है ।

82. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर** : इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत विभाग के अधीन एक स्वायत्त निकाय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा केवल स्कूल पुस्तकों के उत्पादन के लिए वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर वस्तु सहायता के रूप में, नार्वे से मुद्रण कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है।

allied branches, the School is actively involved in promoting research and extension programmes through various centres of advanced studies.

73. **Research and Development in selected higher Technical Institutions:** R & D activities are an essential component of higher education for promoting and augmenting research and development in institutions of engineering and technology. It is aimed at strengthening and restructuring of existing centres of advance studies and/or research; creating and updating the infrastructure for research and development efforts and supporting and sponsoring research projects in engineering, technology and management at post-graduate level.

74. **Continuing Education Scheme - setting up of continuing education Departments/Cells in Engineering/Technical Institutions:** The Scheme of continuing education was launched in February 1988 for upgrading the capability of the working professional in the industries. This scheme has so far covered various fields and 200 training course modules have been prepared. Based on these training modules, more than 28000 working professionals have been benefited through the training programmes.

In addition to the print material, the 8th Plan proposals include distance education mode, vedio package and CAI packages to give thrust to this programme. It is expected that by the end of the 8th Plan, another 80,000 working professionals would be benefited through trhese packages.

75. **National Manpower Information System**: The function of the National Manpower Information System is to develop and maintain a current data base for the planning and development of technical education in the most effective manner. It comprises of a lead centre at the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi and 21 nodal centres which include Engineering/Technological institutions and the four Boards of Apprenticeship Training.

80. **Other Programmes**: These include Apprenticeship Training Board, Development of Management Courses at Non-university Centres, Institute Net Work Scheme, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok.

81. **Physical Education**: In the light of the National Policy on Education, 1986 a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Introduction of Yoga in Schools was introduced in 1989-90 under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Yoga Institutions of all India character for organising training programme for Yoga teachers and for building infrastructural facilities for the purpose. The scheme has been revised during 1992-93 to provide for the travel cost of teachers deputed for training.

Kaivalyadhama Shriman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, a yoga institution of all India character is being assisted to the extent of 80% of its maintenance and 100% of its developmental expenditure for promotion of basic research and/or for teacher training programmes in various aspects of Yoga other than therapeutical aspects.

82. **Aid Material and Equipment** : Under the scheme, printing paper is being imported from Norway in terms of commodity assistance on year to year basis exclusively for production of school text-books by the NCERT, an autonomous body under this Department.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.48

युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		72.00	38.79	110.79	72.00	39.14	111.14	84.55	39.62	124.17
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2.00*	*0.01*	*2.01*	*2.00*	*0.01*	*2.01*	*0.45*	*0.01*	*0.46*
जोड़	**Total**		**74.00**	**38.80**	**112.80**	**74.00**	**39.15**	**113.15**	**85.00**	**39.63**	**124.63**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.25	1.68	1.93	0.25	1.83	2.08	0.25	2.14	2.39
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	***Sports & Youth Services***										
युवा कल्याण योजनाएं	**Youth Welfare Schemes**										
2. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन	2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	2204	9.00	6.03	15.03	8.85	6.03	14.88	10.17	6.03	16.20
3. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना	3. National Service Scheme	2204	1.29	0.98	2.27	1.29	1.01	2.30	1.34	1.09	2.43
		3601	8.56	3.41	11.97	8.56	3.37	11.93	9.50	3.70	13.20
		3602	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*9.87*	*4.40*	*14.27*	*9.87*	*4.39*	*14.26*	*10.87*	*4.80*	*15.67*
4. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना	4. National Discipline Scheme	3601	...	9.65	9.65	...	9.65	9.65	...	9.65	9.65
5. अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्य-कलाप	5. Other Youth Welfare Activities	2204	10.04	1.12	11.16	8.69	1.13	9.82	12.17	1.20	13.37
		3601	1.48	...	1.48	0.98	...	0.98	4.18	...	4.18
		4202	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*13.52*	*1.12*	*14.64*	*11.67*	*1.13*	*12.80*	*16.80*	*1.20*	*18.00*
जोड़-युवा कल्याण योजनाएं खेल एवं	**Total -Youth Welfare Schemes**		**32.39**	**21.20**	**53.59**	**30.39**	**21.20**	**51.59**	**37.84**	**21.68**	**59.52**
खेल-कूद	***Sports & Games***										
6. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण	6. Sports Authority of India	2204	23.41	13.30	36.71	25.91	13.50	39.41	26.50	14.00	40.50
7. खेल संघों को अनुदान	7. Grants to Sports Federations	2204	3.50	0.94	4.44	3.50	0.86	4.36	4.00	0.80	4.80
8. राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों को अनुदान	8. Grants to Universities and Colleges	2204	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.30	...	2.30
9. खेल गतिविधियों के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन	9. Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities	2204	3.00	...	3.00	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
10. राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास	10. Development of Sports through State Sports Councils	2204	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	1.26	...	1.26
		3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*6.24*	...	*6.24*	*6.24*	...	*6.24*	*7.30*	...	*7.30*
11. सिंथेटिक ट्रैक्स एवं सरफेसेज को बिछाना	11. Laying of Synthetic tracks and surfaces	2204	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
12. अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes	2204	1.71	1.40	3.11	1.71	1.48	3.19	2.31	0.84	3.15
		4202	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.71*	*1.41*	*3.12*	*1.71*	*1.49*	*3.20*	*2.31*	*0.85*	*3.16*
जोड़—खेल और युवा कार्य	**Total Sports & Games**		**41.36**	**15.65**	**57.01**	**43.36**	**15.85**	**59.21**	**46.91**	**15.65**	**62.56**
13. अन्य प्रोग्राम जोड़	13. Other Programmes	2204	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.16	0.16
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***74.00***	***38.80***	***112.80***	***74.00***	***39.15***	***113.15***	***85.00***	***39.63***	***124.63***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. खेल और युवा सेवाएं	1. Sports & Youth Affairs	22204	73.75	...	73.75	73.75	...	73.75	84.75	...	84.75
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़	Total		74.00	...	74.00	74.00	...	74.00	85.00	...	85.00

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन :** नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन इस विभाग का केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकाय है जिसके अन्तर्गत जिलों में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं । सरकार द्वारा इस संगठन का उपयोग युवा नेतृत्व, प्रशिक्षण, सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल-कूद तथा मनोरंजन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से गैर-छात्र ग्रामीण युवाओं के कार्यकलापों को अतिरिक्त बल देने के लिए किया जाता है ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना :** यह योजना 1969-70 में शुरू की गई थी। इसे विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्चतर-शिक्षा देने वाले अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना का अधिकांश व्यय राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान देकर पूरा किया जाता है। इस योजना में (क) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर चुने हुए कल्याणकारी अभिकरणों के रूप में करने के लिए भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सम्पन्न संस्थात्मक कार्य, (ख) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में सुधार की परियोजनाएं, खेलकूद के मैदानों का निर्माण कार्य और विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण और (ग) निरक्षरता, लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य, कृषि कार्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाएं तथा ग्रामीण सड़कों इत्यादि के लिए ग्राम्य परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services :** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan:** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is a Central autonomous body of the department which has Nehru Yuva Kendras in the districts functioning under it. This organisation is used by the Government to give extra thrust to the activities of non-student rural youth through programmes such as youth leadership, training, community service programmes, vocational training, sports and recreation, cultural activities, non-formal education, etc.

3. **National Service Scheme:** The scheme started in 1969-70 is implemented through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Bulk of the expenditure on the scheme is incurred through grants to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme includes (a) institutional work by students sent to selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers, (b) institutional projects for the improvement of the campus, construction of play-fields, plantation of trees in the campus and (c) rural projects for eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation works, agricultural operations, environmental conservation, health, family welfare and nutrition programmes, rural cooperatives, rural roads etc.

4. **राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (एन.डी.एस.) :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस योजना के अधीन नियोजित राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनों तथा भत्तों के व्यय और अन्य प्रासंगिक व्ययों की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5. **अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्यकलाप :** इनमें, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन युवकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडलों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पन्न की जाने वाली यात्राओं, युवा कल्याण कार्यो में संलग्न ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार योजना, पर्वतारोहण संस्थानों और उनके विकास तथा स्काउटिंग तथा गाइडिंग और राष्ट्रमंडलीय युवक कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन, युवकों के प्रशिक्षण, युवा क्लबों, पिछड़ी जनजातियों में युवा गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष योजना, युवा विकास राष्ट्रीय संस्थान और संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वयं सेवक कार्यक्रम को योगदान के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।अनिवार्य राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्कीम के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था भी की गई है और कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन के लिए अलग प्रावधान रखा गया ह ।

6. **भारतीय खेल कूद प्राधिकरणः** यह एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है जिसमें खेल कूद की प्रतिभाओं का पता लगाने और उन्हें विकसित करने, 'सभी के लिए खेल-कूद' भावना को कार्यान्वित करने, विशेष क्षेत्रों में खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, खेल-कूद उपस्करों का एक केन्द्रीय पूल बनाने, महिला खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, ग्रामीण खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने, खेल-कूद संबंधी छात्रवृत्तियां देने, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षु कैम्पों का संचालन करने तथा स्टेडियमों का प्रबन्ध करने के साथ-साथ खेल-कूद होस्टलों की स्थापना एवं उनके प्रबन्ध विषयक अनेकों आयोजना-गत योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना शामिल हैं । शारीरिक शिक्षा की अवधारणा की प्रगति पर लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर और शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम के माध्यम से निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

7. **खेलकूद संघों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान खेलकूद प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के माध्यम से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेलकूद आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों को तैयार करने, वरिष्ठ, कनिष्ठ तथा उप-कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप का आयोजन करने तथा अव्ययित प्रकृति के खेलकूद के सामान की खरीद के लिए दिए जाते है।

8. **विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों के तथा खेलों के आधारभूत ढांचे के संवर्धन के लिए दिए जाते हैं । योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से किया जाता है । इसमें प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं ।

9. **खेलकूद के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन :** खेलकूद क्षेत्र में सुप्रतिष्ठित खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा जिला स्तर पर टूर्नामेंट जीतने वाले विद्यालयों को सहायता देने के लिए भी एक सामुच्चयिक प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है ।

10. **खेलकूद परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलकूद विकास :** यह योजना राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के टूर्नामेंटों तथा मैचों का आयोजन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करने, जिमनास्टिक के स्टेडियमों तथा तैरने के लिए जलाशयों का निर्माण करने आदि के लिए तैयार की गई है।

11. सिंथेटिक **ट्रैक और सतह की व्यवस्था :** हमारी टीमों को कृत्रिम ट्रैकों और एस्ट्रो आच्छादित खेल के मैदानों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम ट्रैक व्यवस्थापन तथा कृत्रिम सतही आच्छादन की व्यवस्था व्यापक स्तर पर की जाएगी।

12. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत खेलकूद की संभावित क्षमता रखने वाले खिलाड़ियों की खोज से संबंधित छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करने, ग्रामीण खेलकूद कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने, महिलाओं में खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने, महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद चैम्पियनशिप, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के एन.सी.सी. कैडिटों के लिए शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा खेल-कूद व शारीरिक शिक्षा दल विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान शामिल करने की योजनाएं हैं।

13. **अन्य कार्यक्रमः** ये मुख्यतः युवा तथा खेल-कूद, सम्मेलनों, राष्ट्रीय युवा परिषदों आदि के लिए व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

4. **National Discipline Scheme (NDS):** Under the scheme the Central Government meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the NDS instructors under the erstwhile National Fitness Corps Scheme and other incidental expenses.

5. **Other Youth Welfare Activities:** These include provision for National Service Volunteer Scheme, International Exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programmes, financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in youth welfare, National Youth Award Scheme, establishment and development of mountaineering institutions, scouting and guiding, Commonwealth Youth Programme, promotion of national integration, training of youth, youth clubs, special scheme for promotion of Youth activities among Backward Tribes, National Institute of Youth Development and contributions to United Nation Volunteer Programmes.Token provisions have also been made for compulsory National Service Scheme and a seperate provision has been kept for evaluation of programmes.

6. **Sports Authority of India :** is an autonomous body implementing a number of plan schemes including spotting and nurturing of sports talent, realisation of the concept 'Sports for All', promotion of sports in special areas, creation of a central pool of sports equipments, promotion of women sports, rural sports, sports scholarships, conduct of national coaching camps, establishment and management of sports hostels besides managing the stadia. Progress of the concept of physical education is monitored through the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and the Physical Education College, Trivandrum.

7. **Grants to Sports Federations :** are for preparation of national teams for participation in international sports events through coaching camps, organising national championships for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors and purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

8. **Grants to Universities and Colleges :** are for promotion of games and sports in frastructure in the university sector. The schemes are implemented through agencies like University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and Sports Authority of India. It includes cost of scholarships given to talented Sports persons.

9. **Incentives for promotion of Sports Activities :** A Package Incentive Scheme has been devised for providing incentives to outstanding sports persons and also giving assistance to the schools winning district level tournaments.

10. **Development of Sports through State Sports Councils :** The scheme is for creating facilities for organising tournaments and matches of national and international importance, developing play fields, constructing stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc.

11. **Laying of Synthetic track and surfaces:** In order to familiarise our teams with the use of synthetic tracks and astro surface fields, the scheme seeks to have a net work of synthetic tracks and artificial surface in the different regions of the country.

12. **Other Schemes :** Include Sports Talent Search Scholarship, Rural Sports Programmes, Promotion of Sport among Women, National Sports Championships for Women. Exchange of sports and Physical Education team experts and physical education for NCC cadets of Central Schools.

13. **Other Programmes :** Provides mainly for meeting expenditure on holding of Youth and Sports Conferences, National Youth Councils, etc.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.49

कला और संस्कृति Art and Culture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		64.00	62.59	126.59	56.61	71.23	127.84	85.70	70.06	155.76
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**64.00**	**62.59**	**126.59**	**56.61**	**71.23**	**127.84**	**85.70**	**70.06**	**155.76**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.50	2.41	2.91	0.50	2.61	3.11	0.78	2.81	3.59
कला और संस्कृति	**Art & Culture**										
कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Promotion of Art and Culture**										
2. क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति केन्द्र	2. Zonal Cultural Centres	2205	2.50	...	2.50	0.85	...	0.85	1.75	...	1.75
3. संगीत नाटक अकादमी	3. Sangeet Natak Akademi	2205	2.25	1.23	3.48	2.00	1.23	3.23	2.70	1.27	3.97
4. ललित कला अकादमी	4. Lalit Kala Akademi	2205	1.20	0.86	2.06	1.20	0.86	2.06	1.35	0.89	2.24
5. साहित्य अकादमी	5. Sahitya Akademi	2205	1.80	0.80	2.60	1.80	0.80	2.60	1.50	0.82	2.32
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां	6. International Art & Cultural Exhibitions	2205	...	3.82	3.82	...	3.82	3.82	...	1.00	1.00
7. इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र	7. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	2205	10.00	0.02	10.02	7.00	0.02	7.02	10.00	0.02	10.02
8. अन्य	8. Others	2205	12.64	6.85	19.49	13.09	9.74	22.83	21.05	10.39	31.44
		3601	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.27	0.20	0.47	0.19	0.27	0.46
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़	*Total*		*12.74*	*6.96*	*19.70*	*13.37*	*9.94*	*23.31*	*21.25*	*10.66*	*31.91*
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Total-Promotion of Art and Culture**		**30.49**	**13.69**	**44.18**	**26.22**	**16.67**	**42.89**	**38.55**	**14.66**	**53.21**
पुरातत्व, अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Archaeology, Archives and Museums**										
9. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	9. Archaeological Survey	2205	6.80	25.47	32.27	8.10	29.99	38.09	12.00	29.99	41.99
		3601	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़	*Total*		*6.80*	*25.91*	*32.71*	*8.10*	*30.60*	*38.70*	*12.00*	*30.60*	*42.60*
10. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	10. National Archives	2205	1.61	1.97	3.58	0.54	1.97	2.51	1.53	2.03	3.56
		3601	0.62	...	0.62	0.22	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.22
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*2.25*	*1.97*	*4.22*	*0.76*	*1.97*	*2.73*	*1.75*	*2.03*	*3.78*
11. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	11. National Museum	2205	2.00	2.51	4.51	1.25	2.51	3.76	2.00	2.59	4.59
12. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद	12. National Council of Science Museums	2205	8.00	3.73	11.73	8.00	4.07	12.07	13.00	4.19	17.19
13. मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	13. Anthropological Survey	2205	1.20	2.78	3.98	1.20	2.78	3.98	1.50	2.86	4.36
14. अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes	2205	7.88	4.47	12.35	5.88	4.34	10.22	11.00	4.47	15.47
जोड़- पुरातत्व अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Total- Archaeology, Archives and Museums**		**28.13**	**41.37**	**69.50**	**25.19**	**46.27**	**71.46**	**41.25**	**46.74**	**87.99**
पुस्तकालय	**Libraries**										
15. राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता	15. National Library , Calcutta	2205	1.85	2.61	4.46	1.75	2.95	4.70	1.00	3.04	4.04
16. अन्य पुस्तकालय	16. Other Libraries	2205	2.98	2.34	5.32	2.90	2.56	5.46	4.07	2.64	6.71
		3601	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22
जोड़	*Total*		*3.03*	*2.51*	*5.54*	*2.95*	*2.73*	*5.68*	*4.12*	*2.81*	*6.93*
जोड़-पुस्तकालय	**Total-Libraries**		**4.88**	**5.12**	**10.00**	**4.70**	**5.68**	**10.38**	**5.12**	**5.85**	**10.97**
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति	**Total-Art &Culture**		**63.50**	**60.18**	**123.68**	**56.11**	**68.62**	**124.73**	**84.92**	**67.25**	**152.17**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***64.00***	***62.59***	***126.59***	***56.61***	***71.23***	***127.84***	***85.70***	***70.06***	***155.76***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कला और संस्कृति	1. Art and Culture	22205	69.50	...	69.50	59.15	...	59.15	94.22	...	94.22
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.78	...	0.78
जोड़	*Total*		*70.00*	...	*70.00*	*59.65*	...	*59.65*	*95.00*	...	*95.00*

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

मांग संख्या नं. 78 Demand No. 79	0.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.58	...	0.58
मांग संख्या नं. 79 Demand No. 80	5.66	...	5.66	2.70	...	2.70	8.72	...	8.72
जोड़ Total	**6.00**	**...**	**6.00**	**3.04**	**...**	**3.04**	**9.30**	**...**	**9.30**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इसमें सचिवालय से व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र:** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों पर बल देना है, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी सीमाओं से परे होते हैं। ये केन्द्र न केवल विभिन्न राज्यों की संस्कृति के स्वरूप और शैलियों को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे बल्कि समूचे देश की मिश्रित संस्कृति का संयुक्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे ।

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमी:** संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना सन् 1953 में अभिनय कलाओं के संवर्धन के लिए की गई थी । यह अकादमी भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, अभिनय कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के विभिन्न रूपों के संबंध में सामग्रियों के संरक्षण, पुनरुद्धार, प्रलेखन तथा प्रचार के लिए और प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य करती है ।

4. **ललित कला अकादमी:** यह एक राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जो रचनात्मक दृश्य कला के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित और समन्वित करता है और इस प्रकार देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देता है ।

5. **साहित्य अकादमी:** की स्थापना भारतीय साहित्य के विकास तथा उच्च साहित्यिक मानकों को स्थापित करने, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने और उनके माध्यम से देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई है ।

6. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां:-** प्रदर्शनियों, अभिनय कलाओं की प्रस्तुति, फिल्मों, गोष्ठियों आदि के माध्यम से देश की छवि को विदेशों में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भारत महोत्सवों का आयोजन किया जाता है । जिन देशों में हमारे देश के महोत्सव आयोजित किए जाते हैं, लोगों के आपसी सम्पर्क को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उन देशों को भी भारत में महोत्सव आयोजित करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है । एक स्वीडिश बाल चलचित्र महोत्सव अक्तूबर - नवम्बर 1992 में बम्बई, गोहाटी तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम में आयोजित हुआ था । भारत में चीन महोत्सव का भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति, श्री आर. के. नारायणन् और चीन जनवादी गणतन्त्र के राष्ट्रीय जन कांग्रेस के उपाध्यक्ष, श्री लियाओ हानशेंग द्वारा 2 दिसम्बर, 1992 को संयुक्त रूप से उद्घाटन किया गया था । जनवरी, 1993 के मध्य में इस समारोह महोत्सव का समापन हुआ ।

7. **इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र (आई. जी. एन. सी. ए.) :-** की स्थापना स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री की स्मृति में की गई थी । यह केन्द्र नवम्बर, 1985 में आरम्भ किया गया था और एक स्वायतशासी न्यास के रूप में सरकार के संकल्प द्वारा दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1987 में गठित किया गया था । इसके भवन परिसर के निर्माण के लिए नई दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय दृश्य क्षेत्र में इस न्यास को भूमि का एक टुकड़ा आबंटित किया गया था । इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र को शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों को चलाने और ब्याज आय से इसका प्रशासनिक खर्च पूरा करने के लिए इसे संग्रह निधि भी दी गई थी ।

इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र में पांच प्रमुख प्रभाग है अर्थात (i) कला निधि (ii) कला कोश (iii) जनपद सम्पदा (iv) कला दर्शन और (v) सूत्रधार

अनेकों दीर्घावधिक और अल्पावधिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अद्वितीय संकल्पित योजना को साकार किया गया है । इसमें एक संदर्भ पुस्तकालय की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें बहुमूल्य वैयक्तिक संग्रहों और दुर्लभ पुस्तकों सहित लगभग 70,000 पुस्तकें हैं । केन्द्र ने भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं में भारतीय मूल की कई लाख अप्रकाशित पांडुलिपियों की माइक्रोफिल्म और माइक्रोफिश तैयार करने और उनका संग्रहण करने का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है । इसने कला और विरासत के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यापक स्तर पर सूचना का कम्प्यूटरीकृत संग्रहण, उसका रख-रखाव और प्रसार आंकड़ा आधार पर विकसित किया है । इसने बच्चों के लिए एक प्रायोगिक शैक्षिक कठपुतली थियेटर की स्थापना की है । इसने एकीकृत कथाओं के परिदृश्य में तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बहु-अनुशासनिक सेमिनार/बैठकें प्रदर्शनियां भी आयोजित की है ।

यूनेस्को ने केन्द्र को कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के क्षेत्र में एक क्षेत्रीय संस्था के रूप में मान्यता दी है ।

8. **अन्य:** इसमें राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला वीथी, केन्द्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, गांधी स्मृति और दर्शन समिति आदि पर व्यय या उनके अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाओं जैसे

2. **Zonal Cultural Centres** : The main objective underlying the scheme is to emphasise the cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These centres would reflect not only the forms and styles of different States but would represent jointly the composite culture of the country.

3. **Sangeet Natak Akademi** : The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts; for the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of materials relating to various forms of music, dance and drama and for the recognition of outstanding artists.

4. **Lalit Kala Akademi** : is a national organisation to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country.

5. **Sahitya Akademi** : has been set up for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards; to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

6. **International Art and Cultural Exhibitions :** The Festivals of India are organised to present the image of the country abroad through exhibitions, performing arts, films, seminars etc. Reciprocal festivals of the countries where our festivals are held, are also received and held in India with a view to increasing the people to people contact. A Swedish Children's Film Festival was held in Bombay, Gauhati and Trivandrum in October - November, '92. The Festival of China in India was jointly inaugurated on 2nd December, 1992 by Vice President of India, Sh. K. R. Narayanan and Sh. Liao Hansheng, Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress of People's Republic of China. The Festival was concluded in the middle of January, 1993.

7. **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts :** (IGNCA) was established to commemorate the memory of the former Prime Minister, late Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Centre was launached in November, 1985 and was constituted into an autonomous Trust vide Government's resolution dated 19th March, 1987. A piece of land has been allotted to the Trust in the Central Vista Area in New Delhi for construction of its building complex. The IGNCA has also been given corpus fund for running the academic programmes and meeting its administrative expenditure out of the interest earnings.

The IGNCA comprises of five main divisions viz. i) Kala Nidhi ii) Kala Kosa, iii) janapada Sampada iv) Kala Darshan and v) Sutradhara.

The Unique conceptual plan has been concretized through several long-term and short-term programmes. These include the establishement of a Reference Library comprising approximately 70,000 volumes, including precious personal collections and rare books. The centre has initiated a massive programme of collecting and generating microfilms and microfiche of several lakhs of unpublished manuscripts of Indian origin in foreign and Indian collections. It has evolved databases for computerised storage, retrieval and dissemination of a vast volume of information on different aspects of the arts and the heritage. It has established an experimental educational puppet theatre for children. It has also organised three international Multi-disciplinary seminars/meetings exhibitions revolving round single unified themes.

The UNESCO has recognised the Centre as Regional Institution in the fields of art and cultural heritage.

8. **Others:** Include provision for expenditure on grants to National Gallery of Modern Art, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti etc. Provision is also there for various other

उत्कृष्ट कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियों/फेलोशिप, पुस्तकों का संवर्धन, प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने, शताब्दी तथा वर्षगांठ आयोजित करने, भवन अनुदान, नृत्य, नाट्य-कला, रंगशाला, बहुउद्देशीय सांस्कृतिक काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है, ।

9. **भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण :** पुरातत्व सवेक्षण की स्थापना वर्ष 1861 में इस देश में पुरातत्व विषयक अवशेषों का सर्वेक्षण तथा उसका अध्ययन करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी । इसके मुख्य कार्य केन्द्रीय रूप से संरक्षित स्मारकों तथा स्थलों का अनुरक्षण तथा पर्यावरणात्मक विकास करना, स्मारकों तथा प्राचीन वस्तुओं का रासायनिक उपचार और संरक्षण करना, प्राचीन स्थलों की खोज तथा खुदाई करना, शिलालेखों तथा भारतीय वास्तुकला के विभिन्न चरणों का विशिष्ट अध्ययन करना, पुरातत्वीय संग्राहलयों का रख-रखाव करना, प्राचीन वस्तुओं तथा कला सम्पत्ति अधिनियम, 1972 को लागू करना, और पुरातत्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करना और प्रशिक्षण देना शामिल है ।

10. **राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार:** भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों के स्थायी प्रकृति के पुराने रिकार्ड रखने का केन्द्रीय भंडार है । यह प्रतिष्ठित भारतीयों के निजी लेखों और विदेशों से भारतीय हितों के अभिलेखों की माइक्रोफिल्म प्रतियों का अधिग्रहण करता है और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखता है । यह ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है और अभिलेख अध्ययन स्कूल के माध्यम से जो इस संबंध में बहुत से पाठ्यक्रम चलाता है, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति पर देश में अभिलेख अनुरक्षण को बढ़ावा देता है । भोपाल में इसका क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय है और जयपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में अभिलेख केन्द्र हैं ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय :** यह संस्कृति विभाग का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, जो देश के प्रमुख संग्रहालयों में से एक है, 1949 में स्थापित किया गया था । यह अर्जन,संरक्षण और शैक्षिक गतिविधयों जैसी सभी दिशाओं में विकास करता रहा है। संग्रहालय की मुख्य गतिविधियों में ये शामिल है ; (i) कला और संस्कृतियों से संबंधित प्रकाशन निकालना, (ii) कला वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति और संरक्षण ; (iii) प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करना ; (iv)भारतीय शिल्पों और कांसे की कृतियों की प्रतिकृतियां करना ; (v) दृश्य-श्रव्य और अन्य शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम ; (vi) कला और संरक्षण के इतिहास का शिक्षण ; और (vii) अभिलेख केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

12. **राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कलकत्ता :** इसका काम प्रदर्शनियों और विचार-गोष्ठियों के आयोजन द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाना, विज्ञान शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, युवा उद्यमियों, तकनीशियनों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि बनाना है । अन्य कतिपय स्थानों में लघु केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता, बंगलौर, बम्बई और दिल्ली में परिषद के संग्रहालय/केन्द्र हैं ।

13. **भारतीय नृतत्वशास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षण :** 1945 में इसकी स्थापना नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी. यह नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से कार्य करता है । यह भारतीय जनसंख्या पर जैव-सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण का कार्य करता है और वैज्ञानिक रूचि के दस्तावेजों का संग्रह और परिरक्षण करता है ।

14. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हॉल, कलकत्ता, सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय , नयी दिल्ली, भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता, सालारजंग सग्रंहालय, हैदराबाद, राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल और इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था हैं ।

15. **राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय (नेशनल लाइब्रेरी), कलकत्ता:** यह भारत और विदेशों में भारत के संबंध में प्रकाशित सभी पाठ्य और सूचना सामग्री के भंडारण के एक प्रमुख केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । यहां फारसी, संस्कृत, अरबी और तमिल पांडुलिपियों तथा दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का अमूल्य और विशाल संग्रह है । यह पुस्तक और समाचारपत्र परिदान (सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन और दक्षिण एशिया में निक्षेप पुस्तकालय है। इस पुस्तकालय ने 87 देशों के 198 संस्थानों से आदान-प्रदान संबंध भी स्थापित कर रखा है ।

16. **अन्य पुस्तकालय :** इनमें केन्द्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, बम्बई, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, दिल्ली, राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन, कलकत्ता तथा ग्रामीण पुस्तकालयों आदि की स्थापना की योजना शामिल हैं ।

schemes viz: scholarship/fellowship to outstanding artists, promotion of books, organising delegations, centenaries and anniversaries, building grants, assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre, setting up of multipurpose cultural complexes etc.

9. **Archaeological Survey of India :** The Archaeological Survey of India was set up in 1861 with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country and their study. Its main functions are preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments and sites, chemical treatment and preservation of monuments and antiquities, exploration and excavation of ancient sites, specialized study of inscriptions and various phases of Indian architecture, maintenance of archaelogical museums, operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, and research and training in different areas of archaeology.

10. **National Archives :** The National Archives of India is the central repository of non-current records of enduring value belonging to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also acquires and preserves private papers of eminent Indians and microfilm copies of records of Indian interests from abroad. It provides facilities for historical research and promotes archives keeping in the country on scientific lines through the School of Archival Studies which runs many courses in this discipline. It has a regional office at Bhopal and record centres at Jaipur and Pondicherry.

11. **National Museum:** a subrodinate office under Department of Culture, is one of the premier museums in the country established in 1949. It continues to develop in all directions like acquisition, conservation and educational activities. The main activities of the Museum includes (i) bringing out publications on art and culture; (ii) acquisition and conservation of art objects; (iii) organising exhibitions; (iv) production of replicas of masterpieces of Indian sculptures and bronzes; (v) audio visual and other educational programmes; (vi) teaching of history of art and conservation and (vii) setting up of reprography centre.

12. **National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta :** to popularise science and technology by organising exhibitions and seminars, training programmes for science teachers, students, young entrepreneurs, technicians etc. The Council has museums/centres at Calcutta, Bangalore, Bombay and Delhi besides small centres at certain other places.

13. **Anthropological Survey of India :** Established in 1945 for the advancement of scientific research in anthropology and allied disciplines, it collaborates with other organisations in the field of anthropology and allied disciplines. It conducts bio-cultural investigation on Indian population, collects and preserves documents of scientific interest.

14. **Other Programmes :** This provides for Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and Allahabad Museum, etc.

15. **National Library, Calcutta :** serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The National Library is also maintaining exchange relations with 198 institutions in 87 countries.

16. **Other Libraries :** These include Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and scheme for establishment of rural libraries. etc.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.50

महिला और बाल विकास विभाग Department of Women and Child Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		449.00	39.63	488.63	510.36	39.63	549.99	560.86	40.08	600.94
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*5.14*	...	*5.14*
जोड़	**Total**		**450.00**	**39.63**	**489.63**	**511.36**	**39.63**	**550.99**	**566.00**	**40.08**	**606.08**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	1.88	1.88	...	1.88	1.88	...	2.03	2.03
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security & Welfare***										
बाल कल्याण	**Child Welfare**										
2. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं	2. Integrated Child Development Services	2235	13.70	...	13.70	11.31	...	11.31	14.77	...	14.77
		3601	345.30	...	345.30	388.68	...	388.68	458.23	...	458.23
		3602	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	0.88	...	0.88
जोड़		*Total*	*359.74*	...	*359.74*	*400.73*	...	*400.73*	*473.88*	...	*473.88*
3. दिवस पोषण केन्द्र	3. Day Care Centres	2235	7.50	15.55	23.05	3.00	15.55	18.55	7.50	15.55	23.05
4. बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	4. Balwadi Nutrition Programme	2235	5.00	3.67	8.67	1.00	3.67	4.67	6.45	3.67	10.12
5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (युनिसेफ) को अंशदान	5. Contribution to UNICEF	2235	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98
6. प्रारम्भिक बाल-शिक्षा स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को संहायता	6.Early Childhood Education-Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	2235	0.50	3.02	3.52	0.30	3.02	3.32	0.50	3.02	3.52
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes	2235	4.15	2.38	6.53	4.15	2.38	6.53	24.85	2.68	27.53
जोड़-बाल कल्याण	**Total-Child Welfare**		**376.89**	**27.60**	**404.49**	**409.18**	**27.60**	**436.78**	**513.18**	**27.90**	**541.08**
महिला कल्याण	**Women's Welfare**										
8. महिला शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	8. Condensed Courses for Women's, Education	2235	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
9. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	9. Hostels for Working Women	2235	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	0.80
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*
10. रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन	10. Support to Employment Programme	2235	11.00	...	11.00	11.00	...	11.00	15.05	...	15.05
11. अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए पूरक पोषाहार	11. Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries	2235	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
		3601	24.50	...	24.50	24.50	...	24.50	...	...	...
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*	...	...	...
12. सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	12. Socio-economic Programmes	2235	5.75	...	5.75	5.75	...	5.75	4.50	...	4.50
13. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	13. Central Social Welfare Board	2235	7.50	8.81	16.31	6.57	8.81	15.38	3.00	8.81	11.81
14. प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र	14. Training-cum-Production Centres	2235	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes	2235	4.73	1.34	6.07	34.73	1.34	36.07	6.13	1.34	7.47
		3601	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
		4235	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	5.14	...	5.14
जोड़		*Total*	*5.86*	*1.34*	*7.20*	*35.86*	*1.34*	*37.20*	*11.27*	*1.34*	*12.61*
जोड़-महिला कल्याण	**Total-Women's Welfare**		**73.11**	**10.15**	**83.26**	**102.18**	**10.15**	**112.33**	**52.82**	**10.15**	**62.97**
जोड़- सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Total-Social Security & Welfare**		**450.00**	**37.75**	**487.75**	**511.36**	**37.75**	**549.11**	**566.00**	**38.05**	**604.05**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***450.00***	***39.63***	***489.63***	***511.36***	***39.63***	***550.99***	***566.00***	***40.08***	***606.08***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	1. Social Security and Welfare	22235	450.00	...	450.00	511.36	...	511.36	566.00	...	566.00
जोड़	**Total**		**450.00**	**...**	**450.00**	**511.36**	**...**	**511.36**	**566.00**	**...**	**566.00**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य छः वर्ष से कम आयु के शिशुओं, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार तथा शैक्षणिक सेवाओं के एकीकृत पैकेज की व्यवस्था करना है। इस पैकेज में पूरक पोषाहार, रोगमुक्ति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों को रोगी सौंपे जाने की सेवाओं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा शामिल है। इस योजना को राज्यों की सरकारों/संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। अब तक 2571 केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र में इसके अलावा

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** : Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**: The scheme aims at providing integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The package comprises supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. So far, 2571 Centrally sponsoered ICDS projects have been sanctioned. In addition, 190 ICDS projects have been taken up in the

190 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा परियोजना शुरू की गई है। शिशु विकास परियोजना अधिकारियों और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कतिपय क्षेत्रों में व्यय के भाग के लिए एन. ओ. आर. ए. डी., सीडा और विश्व बैंक से विदेशी सहायता उपलब्ध है । विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त आई. सी. डी. एस. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कतिपय अतिरिक्त घटक जैसे किशोर लड़कियों के लिए योजना, जीवन के लिए महिलाओं की एकीकृत जानकारी और महिलाओं के लिए आय देने वाली गतिविधियां, ग्राम स्तर पर आंगनबाड़ी भवन और चयनात्मक आधार पर ब्लाक स्तर पर माल गोदाम एवं सी. डी. पी. ओ. का निर्माण और स्वास्थ्य संचार को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा परियोजना प्रबन्ध निविष्टियों को जोड़ा गया है । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान आई. सी. डी. एस के एक अतिरिक्त घटक के रूप में देश में 507 ब्लाकों में किशोर लड़कियों के लिए दो योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई है।

3. **दिवस पोषण केन्द्र :** इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य समाज के ऐसे कमजोर वर्गो से संबंधित परिवार जिनकी मासिक आय 1800 रुपए से अधिक नहीं है, उनके 5 वर्ष के कम उम्र के बच्चों को दिवस पोषण सेवाएं प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के अधीन जो बाल सुश्रुषा सदन चलाए जाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों ,जिनके अभिभावक कार्य स्थलों पर होते हैं अथवा बीमारी के कारण अक्षम होते हैं और उनकी देखभाल करने में असमर्थ होते है, के स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण, पूरक पोषाहार, डाक्टरी जांच तथा रोगमुक्ति उपचार आदि की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं । भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद, भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ और केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड और सहायता प्राप्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा हैं ।

4. **बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड और चार राष्ट्रीय स्तर के स्वैच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही बालबाडियों में आने वाले 3 से 5 वर्ष की आयु के 2.29 लाख बच्चे शामिल है । एक वर्ष में लगभग 270 दिन के लिए प्रतिदिन प्रति बालक 300 कैलोरी और लगभग 12 ग्राम प्रोटीन का पूरक पोषाहार इन बालकों को दिया जाता है । यह कार्यक्रम आयोजना भिन्न और गैर-व्ययकारी है।

5. **संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) को अंशदान :** संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में भारत द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान और नई दिल्ली में इसके कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **प्राम्भिक बाल शिक्षा :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के आधार का विस्तार करने और समर्थन देने के लिए ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अलाभान्वित वर्गों के लिए पूर्व स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना है। 190 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए 9 राज्यों में 4365 बच्चे लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं ।

7. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत, मुख्य रूप से, बालसेविका तथा शिशु सदनों के कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक राशियों और शिशु पोषाहार के लिए प्राप्त शुल्क मुक्त सहायता को संभालने तथा उसकी निकासी करने संबंधी विविध गतिविधियों के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता । राष्ट्रीय सरकारी सहयोग तथा बाल विकास संस्थान एक निकाय हैं जो एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में इस के कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण, विचार-गोष्ठी तथा सम्मेलन के आयोजन की व्यवस्थाएं करता हैं । महिला विकास संबंधी कार्य भी इसे ही सौंपा गया है ।

8. **स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम :** इन का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्रियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बाद में नौकरियां हासिल करने के योग्य बनाया जाए। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐच्छिक संगठनों को प्रारंभिक/मिडिल/उच्च स्कूली स्तर की परीक्षाओं के लिए पाठयक्रमों का आयोजन करने और उन महिलाओं के लिए जिन्होंने स्कूल की पढ़ाई छोड़ दी थी व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए से अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

9. **कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल :** स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहायता दी जाती है । इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य कामकाजी महिलाओं को और उनके आश्रित बच्चों को सस्ते और सुरक्षित आवास मुहैया कराना है । जिन महिलाओं की आय 3000 रुपए (समेकित) से अधिक नहीं है, वे इन होस्टलों में आवास प्राप्त करने की पात्र है ।

10. **रोजगार कार्यक्रम की सहायता :** यह योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की परियोजनाओं ५। हाथों में ले र कृषि, पशु-पालन, डेरी,

State sector. The programme also has a comprehensive training programme for Child Development Project Officers and other functionaries. External assistance from NORAD, SIDA and World Bank is available for part of the expenditure integrated under the programme in certain areas. Under the World Bank assisted ICDS Programme, certain additional components such as schemes for adolescent girls, Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL) and income generation activities for women, construction of anganwadi buildings at village level and godown-cum-CDPO office at block level on a selective basis and strengthening of health communication and project management inputs have been added. During 1991-92, two schemes for Adolescent Girls have been implemented in 507 blocks of the country as additional component of the ICDS.

3. **Day Care Centres** : The scheme aims to provide day care services for Children below 5 years belonging to weaker sections of the society, whose family income does not exceed Rs. 1800 per month. The creches run under the scheme also provide health care, supplementary nutrition, medical check-up and immunisation etc. to the children, whose parents are away at work sites or are incapacitated due to sickness and are unable to look after them. The scheme is being implemented through Indian Council for Child Welfare, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and the Central Social Welfare Board and with the help of Voluntary Organisations.

4. **Balwadi Nutrition Programme** : This programme covers 2.29 lakhs children in the age group of 3 to 5 attending Balwadis run by the Central Social Welfare Board and four national level voluntary organisations. Supplementary Nutrition consisting of 300 calories and about 12 grams of protein per day per child is provided for nearly 270 days in a year. The programme is non-plan and non-expending.

5. **Contribution to UNICEF :** Provision has been made for meeting expenditure on India's contribution to the UNICEF and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi.

6. **Early Childhood Education:** The scheme intends to provide pre-school education for the disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas to broad-base and support elementary education. There are 4365 E C E Centres run in 9 educationlly backward States through 190 voluntary organisations benefiting 1,52,775 children.

7. **Other Schemes** : These include, mainly, provision for Balsevika & Creches Workers Training Programme, handling and clearance of duty-free aid material for child nutrition, assistance to voluntary organisations for miscellaneous activities. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is a body for training of ICDS functionaries and for organising seminars and conferences in the field of ICDS. It is also entrusted with the task of women's development.

8. **Condensed Courses for Women's Education** : The objective is to enable women to complete their education, acquire training and later gain employment. Under this programme voluntary organisations are given grants to conduct courses for higher school level examinations and provide vocational training for women who were school drop-outs.

9. **Hostels for Working Women** : Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for the construction of Working Women's hostels . The major idea is to provide cheap and safe accommodation to working women and to their dependent children. Women, whose income does not exceed rupees 3,000 (consolidated) are eligible to have accommodation in these hostels.

10. **Support to Employment Programme :** The Scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's work and employment opportunities

मीन उद्योग, हायकरघा, दस्तकारी, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग और रेशम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कार्य तथा रोजगार को सुदृढ़ करने तथा महिलाओं द्वारा शासित पारम्परिक क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने और उनके विकास के कार्य करती है।

11. **अतिरिक्त लाभ भोगियों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम** : पहली जनवरी 1986 से गेहूं से तैयार पूरक पोषाहार दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नए कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय अतिरिक्त लाभ जुटाने वालों, खास तौर पर आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों और पिछड़े हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को पोषाहार देने संबंधी मौजूदा पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति के क्षेत्र को और विस्तृत करना है। इसे 16 राज्यों और 3 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है जिसमें 30 लाख आई सी डी एस लाभ भोगी शामिल है । 1993-94 से आगे इस योजना को राज्यों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

12. **सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनेक प्रकार के आय उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यों को शुरू करने, के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, ताकि जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों, निर्धनों, विधवाओं और परित्यक्त स्त्रियों, को पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक रोजगार दिलाया जा सके।

13. **केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड** : यह बोर्ड विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली महिलाओं, बच्चों, विकलांगों बुर्जुगों तथा मानसिक विकृति वाले लोगों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है ताकि वे कल्याण और सहायता सेवाएं कियान्वित कर सके।

14. **प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र** : यह स्कीम समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंध रखने वाली स्त्रियों को अपरम्परागत व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण देने और तदोपरान्त उन्हें अनवरत आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने के लिए है । योजना को नार्वेजियन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा धन राशि दी जाएगी।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, परित्यक्ता स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, स्त्रियों के आधारिक स्तर के संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार की रोकथाम के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

in the women dominated traditional sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries and sericulture by taking up Women's Projects in each of these sectors.

11. **Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries:** The wheat based supplementary nutrition scheme was introduced from 1 January 1986. This new programme is meant to enlarge the scope of the existing nutrition programme by covering additional beneficiaries, primarily in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas. This is being implemented in 16 states and 3 UTs covering 30 lakhs ICDS beneficiaries. This scheme has been transferred to States/UTs Govts. from 1993-94 onwards.

12. **Socio-economic Programmes** : Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary institutions to take up a wide variety of income generating activities with the object of providing opportunities of full time or part time work to needy, destitute, widows and deserted women.

13. **Central Social Welfare Board** : CSWB extends financial assistance to voluntary organisations for implementing welfare and support services for women, children, handicapped, aged and infirm with a focus on rural areas.

14. **Training-cum-Production Centres** : The scheme is meant for training of women belonging to weaker sections in the non-traditional trades and then employing them on sustained basis . The scheme is funded by Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

15. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for the welfare of destitute women and children, promotion and strengthening of grass root level women's organisations, education work for prevention of atrocities on women etc.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.51

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग Department of Industrial Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		252.20	63.25	315.45	878.31	64.75	943.06	757.20	39.98	797.18
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1.80*	*0.12*	*1.92*	*1.80*	*0.12*	*1.92*	*0.80*	*0.12*	*0.92*
जोड़	**Total**		**254.00**	**63.37**	**317.37**	**880.11**	**64.87**	**944.98**	**758.00**	**40.10**	**798.10**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं **उद्योग**	1.Secretariat-Economic Services **Industries**	3451	0.06	4.95	5.01	0.06	5.25	5.31	0.11	5.26	5.37
2. महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास	2.Director General, Technical Development.	2852	...	4.02	4.02	...	4.20	4.20	...	4.10	4.10
3. औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो	3.Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices	2852	0.50	1.34	1.84	0.32	1.34	1.66	0.60	1.40	2.00
4. नमक आयुक्त	4. Salt Commissioner	2852	0.10	3.78	3.88	0.08	3.78	3.86	0.20	3.90	4.10
5. राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद	5.National Productivity Council	2852	2.80	1.60	4.40	2.50	1.60	4.10	4.30	1.60	5.90
		6885	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*2.80*	*1.65*	*4.45*	*2.50*	*1.65*	*4.15*	*4.30*	*1.65*	*5.95*
6. राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान	6. National Institute of Design	2852	2.00	0.70	2.70	2.00	0.70	2.70	2.00	0.70	2.70
		6885	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*
7. केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान	7. Central Machine Tools Institute	2852	2.10	1.23	3.33	2.00	1.23	3.23	3.00	1.10	4.10
8. औद्योगिक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान व प्रशिक्षण	8. Industrial Education,Research & Training	2852	3.00	0.80	3.80	2.77	0.78	3.55	2.85	0.80	3.65
9. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :	**9.International Cooperation**										
9.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	9.01 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	2852	...	3.48	3.48	...	4.30	4.30	...	4.30	4.30
9.02 एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन	9.02 Asian Productivity Organisation	2852	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.45	1.45
जोड़		*Total*	...	*4.58*	*4.58*	...	*5.71*	*5.71*	...	*5.75*	*5.75*
10. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	**10. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries**										
10.01 सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास	10.01 Human Resources Development for Cement Industries	2852	6.00	...	6.00	4.25	...	4.25	5.38	...	5.38
10.02 तकनीकी अध्ययन	10.02 Technical Studies	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	1.20
10.03 सीमेंट की भारी ढुलाई के लिए पायलट संयंत्र	10.03 Pilot Plant for bulk transport of Cement	4854	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	0.80	...	0.80
जोड़		*Total*	*7.80*	...	*7.80*	*6.05*	...	*6.05*	*7.38*	...	*7.38*
11. वाहन उद्योग के अनुसंधान और विकास	11.Research and Development of Automotive Industry	2852	2.00	8.30	10.30	1.50	8.30	9.80	2.00	8.30	10.30
12. साबुन उद्योग को चर्बी युक्त एसिडों के आयात के कारण क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए एस.टी.सी. को अदायगियां	12. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	2852	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए अन्य परिव्यय -	**Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals**										
13. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास	*13. Development of Backward Areas*										
13.1 औद्योगिक एककों के लिए ढुलाई आर्थिक सहायता	13.1 Transport subsidy to Industrial Units	2885	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.50	...	10.50
132. विकास केन्द्र	13.2 Growth Centres	2885	22.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	22.00
जोड़		*Total*	*32.00*	...	*32.00*	*32.00*	...	*32.00*	*32.50*	...	*32.50*
14. विस्फोटक विभाग	14.Department of Explosives	2070	0.10	2.73	2.83	0.03	2.60	2.63	0.07	2.75	2.82
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*Other General Economic Services*										
15. पेटेंट, डिजाइन और ट्रेड मार्क महानियंत्रक	15.Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	3475	1.10	3.34	4.44	0.70	3.34	4.04	2.47	3.50	5.97
16. आर्थिक सलाहाकार	16. Economic Adviser	3475	0.14	0.60	0.74	0.14	0.64	0.78	0.25	0.62	0.87
17. पुनर्वास: अशोक पेपर मिल को पुनः चालू करने के लिए असम सरकार को अनुदान	17. Rehabilitation : Grants to Assam Govt for revival of M/s Ashok Paper Mills Unit	3601	...	20.08	20.08	...	20.08	20.08	...	...	...
18. राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि को अंतरण	18. Transfer to National Renewal Fund	2852	200.00	...	200.00	829.66	...	829.66	700.00	...	700.00
19. अन्य योजनाएं	19. Other Schemes	2852	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.27	0.20	0.47
		6860	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	*0.25*	*0.55*	*0.30*	*0.25*	*0.55*	*0.27*	*0.25*	*0.52*
20. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	20. Aid Material & Equipment	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.82	8.82
-घटाइए प्रकार्यात्मक मुख्य अंतरण	Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-8.82	-8.82
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***254.00***	***63.37***	***317.37***	***880.11***	***64.87***	***944.98***	***758.00***	***40.10***	***798.10***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	1. Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	7.80	...	7.80	6.05	...	6.05	7.38	...	7.38
2. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	2. Engineering Industries	12858	4.10	...	4.10	3.50	...	3.50	5.00	...	5.00
3. अन्य उद्योग	3. Other Industries	12875	208.70	...	208.70	837.63	...	837.63	710.22	...	710.22
4. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	32.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	32.00	32.50	...	32.50
5. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Secretariat - Economic Services	13451	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.11	...	0.11
6. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Other General Economic Services	13475	1.24	...	1.24	0.84	...	0.84	2.72	...	2.72
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.10	...	0.10	0.03	...	0.03	0.07	...	0.07
जोड़	**Total**		**254.00**	**...**	**254.00**	**880.11**	**...**	**880.11**	**758.00**	**...**	**758.00**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें औद्योगिक विकास विभाग और लघु उद्योग विभाग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास** : यह देश में उद्योगों के विनियंत्रित और एकीकृत विकास की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, योजना आयोग और अलग-अलग उद्योगों के लिए, सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को औद्योगिक योजनाएं और नीतियां तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रमुख तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन के रूप में काम करता है । बजट में संगठन के स्थापना खर्चों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो** : इसमें बी.आई.सी.पी. के स्थापना खर्च और स्कीमों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है । इसकी स्थापना 1970 में हुई थी और यह लागत घटाने, औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निश्चित करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार को सलाह देता है। औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो को समन्वय अध्ययनों तथा आयोजना स्कीमों के रूप में शामिल ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षा अध्ययनों का कार्य सौंपा गया है ।

4. **नमक आयुक्त** : यह संगठन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह नमक और आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन तथा वितरण और देश में उस के युक्तिसंगत वितरण को भी विनियमित करता है । यह नमक की कीमतों और उसकी उपलब्धता को भी मानीटर करता है। बजट में संगठन के स्थापना खर्चों और विकास कार्यों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद** : इसमें संगठन के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसकी स्थापना 1958 में, उत्पादकता के प्रति जागरुकता पैदा करने और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों, उत्पादकता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयुक्त अनुसंधान आदि के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादकता सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान** : इसकी स्थापना, उद्योग में डिजाइन के प्रति रुचि पैदा करने और मिट्टी की बनी वस्तुओं के डिजाइन, उत्पादन डिजाइन, वेशभूषा डिजाइन और इर्गोनोमिक्स और दृश्य संचार जैसे औद्योगिक डिजाइनों के प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई हैं । बजट में संस्थान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मशीनी औजार संस्थान** : यह एक प्रमुख अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन है जो मशीनी औजार और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को नए डिजाइन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियों और विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रोटो-टाइप के मूल्यांकन और कला प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थिति के परीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करता है । धातु काटने और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे है । यह उद्योग को प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी जानकारी भी देता है। बजट में इस संस्थान के लिए अनुदान सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **औद्योगिक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय रबड़ विनिर्माता अनुसंधान संघ और केन्द्रीय लुग्दी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** : इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन और एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग ।

10.01 **सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास** : विदेशी सहायता से कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत देश में 4 क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना ।

1. **Secretariat**: Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development and the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries.

2. **Director General, Technical Development**: Acts as the Principal Technical Advisory Organisation to various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission and individual industries, both in the public and private sectors for formulating industrial plans and policies to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country. The budget provides for establishment charges of the organisation.

3. **Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices:** Provides for establishment charges and schemes of BICP. Set up in 1970, BICP advises the Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement in industrial efficiency and pricing of industrial commodities. BICP has also been entrusted with Tariff Harmonisation and Energy Audit Studies included as Plan Schemes.

4. **Salt Commissioner**: The Organisation is responsible for administration of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the rules framed thereunder. It regulates the production and rational distribution of salt including iodised salt. It also regularly monitors the price and availability of salt. The budget provides for establishment charges of the organisation and for development works.

5. **National Productivity Council**: Provides for grants to the Organisation, which was set up in 1958 for generating productivity consciousness and providing productivity services to various sectors of the national economy through training programmes,seminars, productivity survey, applied research etc.

6. **National Institute of Design**: Set up to generate design consciousness in Industry and to provide training, research and service in industrial designs like ceramic design, product design, apparel design and Ergonomics and Visual Communication. The budget provides for grant-in-aid to the Institute.

7. **Central Machine Tools Institute**: Central Machine Tools Institute is a premier R & D Organisation for Machine Tool Industry providing technical assistance to engineering industries by way of development of new designs and control systems. It conducts evaluation of proto-types and research in the field of development in respect of State-of-the-Art technology testing, metal cutting and production technology. It also provides training and technical information to the Industry. The Budget provide for grants-in-aid to the Institute.

8. **Industrial Education, Research and Training:** This covers grants given to the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

9. **International Cooperation**: Provides for contribution to United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and Asian Productivity Organisation.

10. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

10.01 **Human Resources Development for Cement Industries:** Provides assistance for setting up 4 Regional Training Centres in the country under the Human Resources Development Programme for Cement Industry, to be implemented with foreign assistance.

10.02 **सीमेंट उद्योग पुनर्संरचना परियोजना के अधीन तकनीकी अध्ययन :** इसके अंतर्गत विश्व बैंक सहायता से कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले सीमेंट उद्योग के विकास से जुड़े विभिन्न परहलुओं से संबंधित छह तकनीकी अध्ययनों के वास्ते व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10.02 **Technical Studies under Cement Industry Restructuring Project**: Provides assistance for undertaking six technical studies on various aspects connected with the development of cement industry to be implemented with World Bank assistance.

10.03 **सीमेंट की बल्क ढुलाई के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना :** इसके अंतर्गत सीमेंट की बल्क ढुलाई के लिए बम्बई में एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना स्थापित करने के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार और सहभागी सीमेंट उत्पादकों के इक्विटी सहयोग के साथ एक नई कंपनी में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10.03 **Pilot Project for Bulk Transport of Cement :** Provides for investment in a new company with equity participation of Central Government and participating cement manufacturers for setting up a Pilot project at Bombay for bulk transportation of cement.

11. **स्वचालित (आटोमोटिव) उद्योग का अनुसंधान और विकास :** इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योग के लिए आटोमोटिव इंजीनियरी जिसमें (i) उत्पादन का डिजाइन और विकास (ii) सड़क पर प्रयोग किए जाने की योग्यता, क्षमता और ईंधन कुशलता के लिए स्वचालित उपस्करों और सहायक उत्पादों का मूल्यांकन, और (iii) मानकीकरण तथा तकनीकी सूचना सेवाएं शामिल है, के अनुसंधान, विकास और उत्पाद की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

11. **Research and Development of Automotive Industry:** Provides for research, development and testing of products in Automotive Engineering Industry, including(i) product design and development (ii) evaluation of automotive equipment and ancillaries for endurance, roadworthiness and fuel efficiency and (iii) standardisation and technical information services.

12. **साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिडों के कारण हुई हानियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी :** इसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित लांडरी साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिड की उचित सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

12. **Payment to STC to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry:** Provides for subsidy to cover losses on fatty acids to be imported and supplied at reasonable rates to laundry soap industry, reserved for small scale sector.

13. **पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास :** इसके अंतर्गत ये शामिल हैं : (i) सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों तक और उनसे कच्ची सामग्रियों और तैयार माल दोनों की ढुलाई लागतों पर ढुलाई सब्सिडी, और (ii) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के भीतर देश के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 70 विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

13. **Development of Backward Areas:** Covers (i) transport subsidy on the transport costs of both raw materials and finished goods to and from industrial units in remote and inaccessible areas, and (ii) setting up of 70 growth centres in the industrially backward areas of the country within the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

14. **विस्फोटक पदार्थ विभाग :** इसमें संगठन के स्थापना व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह कार्यालय भारतीय, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1884, पेट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 तथा ज्वलनशील पदार्थ अधिनियम 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करता है । यह संस्थापना सभी प्राधिकारियों को इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है, और पुलिस, हवाई पत्तन सुरक्षा, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों आदि को विस्फोटक पदार्थों तथा छिपाए हुए विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के विषय में गहन प्रशिक्षण भी देता है । यह सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्धों में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेष मानक तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के साथ समन्वय भी करता है।

14. **Department of Explosives**: Provides for establishment costs of the Organisation which administers the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and respective rules framed thereunder. The establishment renders advice to all authorities on matters covered by these acts and imparts extensive training to police, airport security, senior police officials etc. in identifying explosives and deceptive devices. It also coordinates with the Bureau of Indian Standards for having specific standards for improving safety.

15. **पेटेन्ट, डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह महानियंत्रक :** यह कार्यालय, पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970, डिजाइन अधिनियम, 1911, ट्रेड एण्ड मर्चेन्डाइस मार्क अधिनियम, 1958 और पेटेन्ट सूचना सेवा का प्रशासन करता है ।

15. **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks:** Administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 1911, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Patent Information Service.

16. **आर्थिक सलाहकार :** इसमें संगठन के स्थापना व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। (i) यह आर्थिक नीतियों के सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है (ii) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और क्षमता के उपयोग की जांच करता है और औद्योगिक और आयात नीतियों के निर्माण मे सहायता करता है (iii) ऋण नीति, ऋण आयोजना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्ट उद्योगों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी उपलब्धता संबंधी मामलों की जांच करता है और (iv) भारत में थोक कीमतों के सरकारी सूचक अंकों का संकलन और विश्लेषण करता है ।

16. **Economic Adviser**: Provides for establishment expenses of the Organisation which (i) renders advice on all matters of economic policies, (ii) examines trends in industrial production and capacity utilisation, assists in formulation of industrial and import policies, (iii) examines matters pertaining to credit policy, credit planning and its availability with reference to Industrial sector and specific industries and (iv) provides compilations and analysis of indices of wholesale prices in India etc.

17. **पुनर्वास-असम सरकार को अनुदान :** इसमें असम समझौते के अन्तर्गत अशोक पेपर मिल्स लि. (जोगीगोपा इकाई) जिसका राज्य सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीकरण कर दिया गया है, को पुनः चालू करने के लिए असम राज्य सरकार को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

17. **Rehabilitation-Grants to Assam Government**: Provides grants to State Government of Assam in terms of Assam Accord for the revival of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. (Jogighopa Unit) since nationalised by State Government.

18. **राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि को अंतरण :** इस निधि का उपयोग प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन, औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के आधुनिकीकरण, पुर्नसंरचना और पुर्नस्थापना द्वारा प्रभावित कर्मचारियों की सहायता करने और औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में युक्तिकरण से प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को प्रतिपूर्ति भुगतान के लिए किया जाएगा। इन भुगतानों में, अन्य के साथ-साथ, स्वैछिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अधीन भुगतान भी शामिल होंगे ।

18. **Transfer to National Renewal Fund:** The Fund will be used for assisting employees affected by technology upgradation, modernisation, restructuring and revival of industrial undertakings and for compensation payments to the employees affected by rationalisation in industrial undertakings. These payments will, inter alia, include payments under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

19. **अन्य स्कीमें :** इसमें सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री की राष्ट्रीय परिषद के लिए अनुदान, नमक लाइसेंस धारियों को ऋण और प्राद्योगिकी डाटा वैंक पर व्यय तथा अध्ययनों आदि पर व्यय के लिए अनुदान व्यवस्था है ।

19. **Other Schemes :** Provides for grants to National Council for Cement & Building Materials, loan to Salt licencees and other expenditure on studies etc.

20. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर :** इसके अंतर्गत सीमेंट उद्योग के लिए सी. एम. टी. आई, एन. पी. सी, सी. जी. पी. डी. और टी. एम., बम्बई तथा एच. आर. डी. द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजना स्कीमों के लिए यू. एन. डी. पी. और डी. ए. एन. आई. डी. ए. से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर के लिए व्यवस्था की गई।

20. **Aid Material and Equipment :** The provision is for Aid material and equipment received from UNDP and DANIDA for plan schemes being implemented by CMTI, NPC, CGPD and TM, Bombay and HRD for Cement Industry.

उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.52

भारी उद्योग विभाग Department of Heavy Industry

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		6.70	30.61	37.31	4.05	4.26	8.31	7.66	15.31	22.97
पूंजी	*Capital*		*125.30*	*113.58*	*238.88*	*155.30*	*81.83*	*237.13*	*166.34*	*81.83*	*248.17*
जोड़	**Total**		**132.00**	**144.19**	**276.19**	**159.35**	**86.09**	**245.44**	**174.00**	**97.14**	**271.14**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.64	1.64	...	1.64	1.64	...	1.75	1.75
उद्योग	**Industries**										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	Engineering Industries										
2. हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करेंट कार्यक्रम	2. High Voltage Direct Current Programme	2852	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	4.00	...	4.00
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2852	6.20	12.97	19.17	3.55	2.62	6.17	3.66	13.56	17.22
4. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को ब्याज सहायता	4. Interest Subsidy to Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	2852	...	16.00	16.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़-उद्योग	Total-Industries		6.70	28.97	35.67	4.05	2.62	6.67	7.66	13.56	21.22
5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	***5. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises***										
सीमेंट उद्योग	**Cement Industries**										
5.01 भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	5.01 Cement Corporation of India	6854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
5.02 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस लि.	5.02 National Instruments Ltd.	6858	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70
5.03 भारत आपथल्मिक ग्लास लि.	5.03 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6858	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40
5.04 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.04 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	...	9.60	9.60	...	10.60	10.60	...	10.60	10.60
5.05 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.05 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00
5.06 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	5.06 Scooters India Ltd.	6858	...	11.45	11.45	...	12.95	12.95	...	12.95	12.95
5.07 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	5.07 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	11.35	11.35	...	11.35	11.35	...	11.35	11.35
5.08 माईनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	5.08 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	8.05	8.05	...	9.05	9.05	...	9.05	9.05
5.09 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि.	5.09 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.10 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	5.10 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	6858	...	3.50	3.50	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00
5.11 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	5.11 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00
5.12 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	5.12 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
5.13 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.13 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	4.50	4.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50
5.14 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.14 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.15 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.15 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	4.40	4.40	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.40	6.40
5.16 हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि.	5.16 Hindustan Salts Ltd	6860	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48
5.17 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.17 Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd	6860	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	...	*71.83*	*71.83*	...	*81.83*	*81.83*	...	*81.83*	*81.83*
6. पीएसयूएस के संबंध में स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन	**6. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes**										
6.01 इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	6.01 Engineering Industries	6858	...	49.50	49.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	141.00	...	141.00	128.00	...	128.00
6.02 उपभोक्ता उद्योग	6.02 Consumer Industries	6860	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	11.50	...	11.50	8.00	...	8.00
6.03 उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	6.03 Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*51.00*	*51.00*	*153.00*	...	*153.00*	*136.00*	...	*136.00*
घटाइए: राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6858	...	-49.50	-49.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6860	...	-1.50	-1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	-152.50	...	-152.50	-136.00	...	-136.00
		2885	...	...	...	-0.50	...	-0.50	...	...	...
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
7. सरकारी उद्यमों, सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	7. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries										
7.01 भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	7.01 Cement Corporation of India	4854	...	41.75	41.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	8. Investments in Public Enterprises	4854	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
		4858	45.65	...	45.65	70.00	...	70.00	68.29	...	68.29
		4860	16.50	...	16.50	15.25	...	15.25	13.47	...	13.47
		4885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6854	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
		6858	46.25	...	46.25	40.10	...	40.10	68.44	...	68.44
		6860	16.70	...	16.70	29.75	...	29.75	13.51	...	13.51
		6885	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.13	...	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*125.30*	...	*125.30*	*155.30*	...	*155.30*	*166.34*	...	*166.34*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		**132.00**	**144.19**	**276.19**	**159.35**	**86.09**	**245.44**	**174.00**	**97.14**	**271.14**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
8.01 भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि.	8.01 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	12858	...	106.26	106.26	...	106.00	106.00	...	109.00	109.00
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.	8.02 HMT Ltd	12858	...	86.76	86.76	...	86.76	86.76	...	93.36	93.36
8.03 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	8.03 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	12858	3.00	...	3.00	33.00	...	33.00	4.95	...	4.95
8.04 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.	8.04 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	12858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.05 माइनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	8.05 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	12858	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00	0.50	...	0.50
8.06 मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड	8.06 Maruti Udyog Limited	12858	...	100.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.07 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	8.07 Scooters India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
8.08 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि.	8.08 National Instruments Ltd.	12858	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	...	0.20
8.09 हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.	8.09 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12858	73.00	16.89	89.89	73.00	86.53	159.53	120.00	49.77	169.77
8.10 इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	8.10 Instrumentation Ltd.	12858	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.50	6.50	1.00	4.68	5.68
8.11 भारत आपथैल्मिक ग्लास लि.	8.11 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	12858	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.25
8.12 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.12 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
8.13 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.13 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
8.14 एन्ड्रयु यूले एंड कम्पनी लि.	8.14 Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	12858	...	35.00	35.00	...	19.24	19.24	...	21.00	21.00
8.15 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि.	8.15 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
8.16 प्रागा टूल्स निगम लि.	8.16 Praga Tools Ltd.	12858	...	3.00	3.00	...	1.88	1.88	...	5.00	5.00
8.17 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	8.17 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	12858	2.50	22.90	25.40	1.50	...	1.50	4.00	17.95	21.95
8.18 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	8.18 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	12858	8.70	2.00	10.70	...	4.50	4.50	4.75	14.45	19.20
8.19 द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	8.19 Fluid Control Research Institute	12858	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.40	0.40
जोड़-इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Total - Engineering Industries**		**91.90**	**379.56**	**471.46**	**110.10**	**311.61**	**421.71**	**136.73**	**315.61**	**452.34**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
8.20 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	8.20 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd	12860	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
8.21 टैनरी एंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.21 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
8.22 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	8.22 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	12860	...	51.96	51.96	...	49.96	49.96	6.00	64.74	70.74
8.23 एन.ई.पी.ए. लि.	8.23 NEPA Ltd	12860	2.00	1.07	3.07	...	6.44	6.44	1.00	9.72	10.72
8.24 हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	8.24 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12860	3.00	0.26	3.26	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	2.25	4.25
8.25 हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.	8.25 Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	12860	...	15.00	15.00	14.50	94.91	109.41	6.50	2.25	8.75
8.26 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.26 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	28.00	...	28.00	30.00	...	30.00	11.44	...	11.44
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**33.20**	**68.29**	**101.49**	**45.00**	**151.31**	**196.31**	**26.98**	**78.96**	**105.94**
सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	**Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries**										
8.27 सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.27 Cement Corporation of India Ltd	12854	...	77.00	77.00	...	47.49	47.49	2.50	37.50	40.00

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	**Other Outlays on Industries**										
8.28 राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.	8.28 National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	12885	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.13	...	0.13
जोड़	Total		125.30	525.00	650.30	155.30	510.56	665.86	166.34	432.07	598.41
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	98.60	379.56	478.16	114.15	311.61	425.76	144.39	315.61	460.00
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	33.20	68.29	101.49	45.00	151.31	196.31	26.98	78.96	105.94
3. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	3. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	...	77.00	77.00	...	47.49	47.49	2.50	37.50	40.00
4. उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries	12885	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.13	...	0.13
जोड़	Total		132.00	525.00	657.00	159.35	510.56	669.91	174.00	432.07	606.07

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अंतर्गत भारी उद्योग विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करंट कार्यक्रम** : यह हाई स्पीड एच. वी. डी. सी. पारेषण के लिए देश में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की योजना है । यह योजना इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और भारी उद्योग विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

3. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत बी.पी.एम.ई.एल और एस. आई.एल. को अपने कर्मचारियों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करने के लिए अनुदान और बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि., इण्डियन स्टैण्डर्ड वैगन कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि. आदि के राष्ट्रीकरण के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तियों में कमी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सं.अ. 1992-93 और ब.अ. 1993-94 के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए और कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है ।

6. **स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना** : स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न-ऋणों द्वारा बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है । स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्त योजनाओं (वी. आर. एस.) के लिए प्रावधान जो मूल रूप में योजना-भिन्न ऋषों के रूप में दिए जाने थे अब योजना अनुदानों के रूप में स्वीकृत जाएंगे ।

7. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना भिन्न निवेश** : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सं.अ. 1992-93 और ब.अ. 1993-94 के लिए कोई स्वव्था नहीं की गई है।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी के ज्यादातर 50 : 50 के अनुपात में बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था है जिससे विकास, विविधीकरण, नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन, आधुनिकीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास, उप नगर आदि संबंधी स्कीमों को शुरू किया जा सके या जारी रखा जा सके ताकि उनके कार्य निष्पादन और लाभ में सुधार हो सके ।

8.01 **भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी विद्युत और अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरक, धातुकर्म और खनिज उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादक उपस्कर, पारेषण और ढुलाई उपस्करों के विनिर्माण, पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने का कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने टर्नकी आधार पर भारत और विदेशों में विद्युत स्टेशन सप्लाई किए हैं ।

8.02 **हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.** : 1953 में स्थापित, धीरे-धीरे देश के 10 विभिन्न राज्यों में फैली हुई 16 इकाइयों और 22उत्पादन प्रभागों के साथ एक प्रमुख बहु इकाई और बहु-उत्पादन कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी हाई प्रिसिशन मशीन टूल्स, मुद्रण मशीनरी, लेंप व लैंप बनाने की मशीनरी, ट्रैक्टर, हाथ की घड़ियों, होरोलोजिकल मशीनों और डेरी मशीनरी के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही है ।

8.03 **हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : 1958 में निगमित की गई थी, इसमें तीन इंजीनियरी इकाइयां शामिल हैं - हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट, दी हैवी मशीन टूल्स संयंत्र और फाउन्डरी फोर्ज संयंत्र । निगम इस्पात संयंत्र उपस्कर, उत्खनन, प्लानिंग मशीन, बोरिंग मशीन और कास्टिंग और फोरजिंग का भी उत्पादन करती है ।

8.04 **इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में सात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सहायता संघ के रूप में हुई थी । इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य संविदाकारी कम्पनी के रूप में कार्य करते हुए भारत

1. **Secretariat:** It provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Heavy Industry.

2. **High Voltage Direct Current Programme:** The Scheme is for indigenous development of technology of high speed HVDC transmission. It is being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Heavy Industry.

3. **Other Expenditure:** Provides mainly for grants to BPMEL & SIL for payment of compensations to staff and shortfall in the realisation by nationalised banks consequent on the nationalisation of Burn and Company Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., Braithwaite and Company (India) Ltd. etc.

4. **Interest Subsidy:** No provision is made in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 under this head.

5. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** To meet cash losses and to provide working capital requirements.

6. **Voluntary Retirement Schemes** : Provides for budgetary support to the Public Sector Enterprises for implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Schemes. This expenditure would be met from the National Renewal Fund. The provisions for VRS, which were originally to be given as non-plan loan would now be passed on as plan grants.

7. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises:** No provision is made in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 under this head.

8. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for budgetary support by way of loans and equity mostly in the ratio of 50 : 50 to the PSUs for taking up continuing schemes for development, diversification, renewal & replacement, modernisation, research & development, township etc. to improve their performance and profitability.

8.01. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of power generating equipment, transmission and transportation equipment for power boards and other core sectors of the economy like steel, fertilizer, metallurgical and mineral industries. The Company has supplied power stations on turnkey basis in India and abroad.

8.02. **Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.:** Established in 1953, has steadily grown into a major multi-unit and multi-product company with 16 units and 22 product divisions, spread over 10 different States of the Country. The Company is engaged in the production of high precision machine tools, printing machinery, lamp and lamp making machinery, tractors, wrist watches, horological machines and dairy machinery.

8.03. **Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.:** Incorporated in 1958, it comprises three engineering units - Heavy Machine Building Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant. The Corporation produces steel plant equipment, excavators, planing machines, boring machines and also castings and forgings.

8.04. **Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.:** Was established in 1970 as a consortium of seven Public Sector Units with the objective of operating as a prime contracting company for securing industrial

और विदेश में टर्नकी आधार पर औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करना है । जिनमें विभिन्न परियोजनाएं लौह, अलौह और संबंधित उद्योग, सिविल और संरचनात्मक कार्य, सामग्री संचालन से संबंधित परियोजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

8.05 **माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1965 में की गई थी । कम्पनी का उद्देश्य भूमिगत कोयला खनन के लिए उपस्कर हेतु कोयला खनन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

8.06 **मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड** : यह ईंधन के कुशल प्रयोग वाली यात्री कारों तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए भूतपूर्व मारुति लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके फरवरी, 1981 में निगमित की गई थी ।

8.07 **स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि.** : लखनऊ में स्थित है । इसका निगमन सितम्बर, 1972 में किया गया था और यह स्कूटर और तिपहिया स्कूटरों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

8.08 **नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस लि.** : यह कम्पनी जून, 1957 में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत निगमित की गई थी । इस कम्पनी ने भूतपूर्व मैथेमैटिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस आफिस की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अधिग्रहण किया । यह कम्पनी विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण और आप्टिकल उपस्करों का उत्पादन और व्यापार कर रही है।

8.09 **हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.** : यह कम्पनी भारत में आधुनिक दूर-संचार केबल्स के विनिर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । इसके रूपनारायणपुर और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने है । कंपनी ने इलाहाबाद में एक और आप्टीकल फाइबर केबल्स फैक्टरी स्थापित की है ।

8.10 **इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना, अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, इस्पात संयंत्रों, उर्वरक संयंत्रों, तेल शोधन कारखानों और अन्य प्रक्रिया संयंत्रों को इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियां प्रदान करने में अधिकतम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्च, 1964 में की गई थी । इसकी दो उत्पादन इकाइयां हैं - एक कोटा में और दूसरी पालघाट में ।

8.11 **भारत आप्थलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1972 में की गई थी। यह कम्पनी आप्थलमिक ब्लैंक, फ्लिन्ट बटन, चश्मों के शीशों का निर्माण कर रही है।

8.12 **भारतीय साईकिल निगम लिमिटेड** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, मैसर्स सेन रेले के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीकरण कर के अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी । इसकी दो उत्पादन इकाइयां हैं - एक आसनसोल में और दूसरा कल्याणी में, जो 'रेले' ब्रान्ड नाम के अंतर्गत बाइसिकिलों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

8.13 **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकिल निगम लि.** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना मैसर्स हिंद साईकिल लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी इसके 'हिंद' ब्रांड नाम से साइकिलों के दो उत्पादन इकाइयां गाजियाबाद में और दूसरा बम्बई में है ।

8.14 **एन्ड्रयू यूले एण्ड कम्पनी लि.** : प्राथमिक रूप से इकाइयां विनिर्माण कार्यकलापों में संलग्न है; इस समय इस कम्पनी के आठ इकाइयां हैं जो औद्योगिक पंखे और चाय की मशीने, एच. टी और एल. टी बिजली के उपस्कर, कान्ट्रेक्टर, ओवरलोड रिले, मोल्डीड केस सरकिट बेकर्स, विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, स्विचगियर, कनवेयर बैल्ट, फैन और वी बैल्ट, वायु-प्रदुषण नियंत्रण उपस्कर का निर्माण और चाय उत्पादन का काम करती हैं ।

8.15 **पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि.** : इसकी स्थापना भूतपूर्व पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अप्रैल, 1959 में की गई थी । निगम के 13 इकाइयां हैं जो विभिन्न किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे हथकरघा वस्त्र, पोलिएस्टर सूटिंग और शर्टिंग, साज-समान के कपड़े और तुर्की तौलिए, चमड़े के उत्पाद, सिले-सिलाए परिधान, डिब्बा बंद फल, स्टील फर्नीचर, आयरन कास्टिंग और कृत्रिम इस्पात ढांचों का उत्पादन करती हैं ।

8.16 **प्रागा टूल्स लि.** : इस कम्पनी के तीन प्रभाग हैं अर्थात् (i) सिकन्दराबाद में मशीन टूल प्रभाग (ii) हैदराबाद में फोर्ज और फाउन्डरी प्रभाग और (iii) सी.एन.सी.प्रभाग । यह कम्पनी फरवरी, 1988 से एच.एम.टी.लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है । इस समय कम्पनी के मुख्य उत्पाद ये हैं : कटर और टूल ग्राइन्डर, सरफेस ग्राइन्डर, यूनीवर्सल मिलिंग मशीनें, कोपिंग लेथ, थ्रैड बोल्टिंग मशीनें और ड्रिलिंग मशीन फोरजिंग और उपकरण ।

8.17 **भारत यंत्र निगम लि.** : इसे जुलाई, 1986 को छः सहायक कम्पनियों अर्थात् भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वैसल्स, भारत पम्पस एंड कम्प्रेसर लि., त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि., रिचर्डसन एंड

projects on turnkey basis in India and abroad in various disciplines like ferrous, non-ferrous and allied industries, civil and structural works, material handling projects etc.

8.05. **Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1965 with the objective of meeting the requirements of the coal mining industry for equipment for underground coal mining.

8.06. **Maruti Udyog Limited:** It was incorporated in February, 1981 after taking over the assets of the erstwhile Maruti Limited to manufacture fuel efficient passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the latest technology.

8.07. **Scooters India Ltd.:** Located at Lucknow, it was incorporated in September 1972 and is engaged in the manufacture of scooters and three wheelers.

8.08. **National Instruments Ltd.:** It was incorporated in June, 1957 under Companies Act, 1956. It took over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Mathematical Instruments Office. It is engaged in production and trade of various types of survey and optical instruments.

8.09. **Hindustan Cables Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated telecommunication cables in India. It has got two factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad. The Company has set up another factory at Allahabad for the manufacture of optical fibre cables.

8.10. **Instrumentation Ltd.:** It was established in March, 1964 with the objective of attaining maximum self-reliance in providing instrumentation and control systems to key sectors of economy such as Thermal Power Plants, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Refineries and other process plants. It has two production Units - one at Kota and the other at Palghat.

8.11. **Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1972. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of flint buttons, optical glass, radiation shielding windows etc.

8.12. **Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.:** This was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertakings owned by M/S Sen-Raleigh Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Asansol and another at Kalyani - manufacturing bicycles under the brand name 'Raleigh'.

8.13. **National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.** Was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertaking owned by M/s Hind Cycles Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Bombay and another at Ghaziabad- manufacturing cycles under the brand name 'Hind'.

8.14. **Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.:** Primarily involved in manufacturing activities; the Company at present has eight units which manufacture industrial fans and tea machinery, HT & LT electrical equipment, contactors, overload relays, moulded case circuit breakers, power distribution transformers, switchgears, conveyor belts, fans & V-belts, air pollution control equipment and production of tea.

8.15. **Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up in April, 1959 with the object of providing employment for displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The Corporation has 13 units which produce a variety of articles like handloom textiles, polyester suiting and shirtings, furnishing fabrics and turkish towels, leather products, ready-made garments, canned fruit, steel furniture, iron castings and fabricated steel structure.

8.16. **Praga Tools Ltd.:** The Company has three Divisions, *viz.* (i) Machine Tool Division at Secunderabad (ii) Forge and Foundry Division at Hyderabad and (iii) CNC Division. The Company has become a subsidiary of H.M.T Ltd. from February, 1988. The main products of the Company at present are cutters and tool grinders, surface grinders, universal milling machines, copying lathes, thread volting machines and drilling machines, forgings and accessories.

8.17. **Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited:** It was incorporated as a Holding Company in July, 1986 with six subsidiaries, namely, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.,

क्रूडास लि., और ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि., के साथ धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया । कम्पनी का निगमित कार्यालय इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में है । बजट में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है।

8.18 **भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : इसे सितम्बर, 1986 में सात सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों अर्थात् बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि., जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि., भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि., भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि., बी. बी. जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि., और लगन जूट कम्पनी लि. सहित धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया जिसका निगमित कार्यालय कलकत्ता में है । बजट में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है ।

8.19 **द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान (एफ.सी.आर.आई.)** : द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना द्रव्य उपायों तथा नियंत्रण उपायों से संबंधित गतिविधियों को अपनाने के लिए तथा न केवल इस देश में बल्कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के लिए भी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और प्रवाह उत्पादों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यू.एन.डी.पी. परियोजना के रूप में की गई थी ।

8.20 **भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.** : इसकी स्थापना चमड़े की वस्तुओं के उद्योग के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए मार्च, 1976 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करना और देश में प्रौद्योगिकी का सुधार करना और चमड़ा कामगारों के उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

8.21 **भारत टैनरी तथा फुटवियर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना 1969 में ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के रुग्ण एककों, जिन का नाम कूपर एलन और नोर्थवेस्ट टैनरी ब्रांच है, को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई थी तथा यह चमड़े के सज्जित जूतों और जूते के संघटकों का उत्पादन करती है।

8.22 **हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लि.** : देश में इस निगम की स्थापना, मई, 1970 में लुगदी और कागज तथा अखबारी कागज के कारखानों की स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । इसकी दो इकाइयां और 3 सहायक कम्पनियां हैं । हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड अपनी कमियों को दूर करने और अपनी इकाइयों और सहायक कम्पनियों में उत्पादन को सुदृढ़ बनाने में लगी हैं।

8.23 **नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि.** : भारत सरकार ने मिल का नियंत्रण 1958 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया । एक नई खोई पर आधारित अखबारी कागज परियोजना 414.46 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अलीगंज, जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जानी है । जब यह कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह परियोजना अखबारी कागज की पूर्ति में देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाएगी।

8.24 **हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1958 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी नमक और ब्रोमीन के उत्पादन और बिक्री करने के काम में लगी हुई है । इसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम सांभर साल्टस लिमिटेड है ।

8.25 **हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.** : यह कम्पनी नवम्बर, 1960 में निगमित की गई थी । यह कम्पनी संवेदनशील फोटो फिल्म, सिने पाजिटिव (काली और सफेद), सिने फिल्म ध्वनि निगेटिव, चिकित्सा संबंधी एक्सरे फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रही है । यह कम्पनी जम्बो रोल्स, सिने कलर पाजिटिव फिल्म, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्म, आदि का आयात करती ही और उन्हें तैयार उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करती है।

8.26 **टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : फरवरी 1984 में इसकी स्थापना की गई जिसमें मैसर्स इन्चेक टायर लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय रबड़ विनिर्माण लिमिटेड जैसे राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों को शामिल किया गया । इस उपक्रम में आटोमोबाइल और साइकिल टायरों और ट्यूबों और अन्य रबड़ से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे कि फेन और वी-बैल्टों का उत्पादन किया जाता है। कंपनी काकीनाड़ा स्थित अपनी टायर निर्माण इकाई के आधुनिकीकरण की प्रक्रिया में हैं ।

8.27 **भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन** : इसकी स्थापना जनवरी, 1965 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करना है। इसके 10 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

8.28 **राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.** : की स्थापना 1954 में देश के औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी । इसके प्रचालन क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग परियोजनाएँ, ऊर्जा और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन शामिल हैं ।

Triveni Structurals Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., and Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. The Corporate Office of the Company is at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Provision in Budget is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

8.18 **Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited:** Incorporated in September, 1986 as a Holding Company consisting of seven Public Sector Enterprises, viz. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.; Jessop and Co. Limited, Braithwaite & Co. Limited, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, BBJ Construction Company Limited, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd., with corporate office at Calcutta. Provision in Budget is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

8.19 **Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI):** The Fluid Control Research Institute has been established at Palghat as a UNDP Project for undertaking activities connected with flow measuring and control devices and to provide the basic framework for technology development and flow products not only for this country but also for South-East Asia.

8.20. **Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was set up in March, 1976 for the promotion and development of leather and leather goods industry. Its objective is to create necessary infrastructure and also to improve technology in the country and to provide assistance in marketing the products of leather workers.

8.21. **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1969 by taking over and amalgamating the sick units of British India Corporation, namely, Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches. It manufactures finished leather footwear and footwear components.

8.22. **Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up in May, 1970 with the objective of establishing pulp and paper and newsprint mills in the country. It has got 2 units and 3 subsidiaries. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is in the process of removing bottlenecks and stabilising the production in its units and subsidiaries.

8.23. **National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.:** The Government of India took over the controlling interest of the Mill in 1958. A new bagasse-based newsprint project is to be set up at Aliganj, District Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores. When implemented, this project will take the country towards self-sufficiency in supply of newsprint.

8.24. **Hindustan Salts Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1958. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt and bromine. It has a subsidiary company called Sambhar Salts Limited.

8.25. **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited:** Incorporated in November, 1960, it is engaged in the manfuacture of photo-sensitised films, cine positive (black and white), cine films sound negative, medical x-ray films etc. It also imports jumbo rolls, cine colour positive films, amateur roll films, etc. and converts them into finished products.

8.26. **Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in February, 1984 in which the nationalised undertakings of two sick companies, i.e., M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been vested. It produces automobile and cycle tyres and tubes and other rubber goods like fan, V-belts etc. The company is in the process of modernisting its tyre making unit at Kankinara.

8.27. **Cement Corporation of India Ltd.:** It was established in January, 1965 with the objective of setting up cement factories in public sector to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production in the country. It has got 10 operating units.

8.28. **National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.:** was established in 1954 to promote the country's industrial development. Its field of operation covers industrial projects, civil engineering projects, energy and technological upgradation.

उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.53

सरकारी उद्यम विभाग Department of Public Enterprises

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	1.44	1.44	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.44	1.44
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**...**	**1.44**	**1.44**	**...**	**1.57**	**1.57**	**...**	**1.44**	**1.44**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.25	1.25	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.22	1.22
2. अन्य व्यय	2. Other Expenditure	2852	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.22	0.22
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***1.44***	***1.44***	...	***1.57***	***1.57***	...	***1.44***	***1.44***

1. **सचिवालय :- आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अन्य व्यय :** इसके अन्तर्गत, विकासशील देशों के सार्वजनिक उद्यमों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की सदस्यता के लिए भारत के अंशदान, जिसका भारत एक संस्थापक सदस्य है और निष्पादन में श्रेष्ठता के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को पुरस्कार प्रदान करने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services :** Provides for Secretariat Expenditure.

2. **Other Expenditure :** Includes provision for India's contribution to the membership of International Centre for Public Enterprises for Developing Countries of which India is a founder member and for meeting expenditure on grant of awards to public sector undertakings for excellence in performance.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.54

लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामोद्योग विभाग

Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)

(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		222.35	99.52	321.87	213.10	102.66	315.76	272.88	103.41	376.29
पूंजी	*Capital*		*111.00*	*84.18*	*195.18*	*110.70*	*84.18*	*194.88*	*102.92*	*248.82*	*351.74*
जोड़	**Total**		**333.35**	**183.70**	**517.05**	**323.80**	**186.84**	**510.64**	**375.80**	**352.23**	**728.03**
लघु उद्योग	**Small-Scale Industries**										
1. लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त	1. Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries	2851	0.50	2.58	3.08	0.50	2.97	3.47	0.58	3.10	3.68
2. लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को अनुदान	2. Grants to National Small Industries Corpn. for development of Small Scale Industries	2851	4.80	4.40	9.20	4.80	4.40	9.20	7.80	4.40	12.20
3. अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं	3. Other Small-Scale Industries Schemes	2851	49.15	17.33	66.48	40.03	17.08	57.11	69.68	17.65	87.33
		3601	2.88	...	2.88	2.88	...	2.88	5.50	...	5.50
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.12	...	0.12
		4851	1.00	...	1.00	0.70	...	0.70	1.12	...	1.12
		6851	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		7601	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	...	...	...
		7602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*53.55*	*17.33*	*70.88*	*44.13*	*17.08*	*61.21*	*76.42*	*17.65*	*94.07*
4. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना	4. Scheme for providing self-employment for Educated Unemployed	2851	45.00	...	45.00	45.00	...	45.00	40.00	...	40.00
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग	**Khadi & Village Industries**										
5. खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	**5. Khadi and Village Industries Commission**										
5.01 खादी उद्योग	5.01 Khadi Industries	2851	47.30	40.00	87.30	47.30	43.00	90.30	55.30	43.00	98.30
5.02 अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	5.02 Other Village Industries	2851	19.70	...	19.70	19.70	...	19.70	19.70	...	19.70
जोड़		*Total*	*67.00*	*40.00*	*107.00*	*67.00*	*43.00*	*110.00*	*75.00*	*43.00*	*118.00*
6. नारियल जटा उद्योग	6. Coir Industries	2851	5.50	1.21	6.71	5.50	1.21	6.71	5.70	1.26	6.96
		3601	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
		6851	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
		7601	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.95	...	0.95
		7602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	*1.26*	*7.76*	*6.50*	*1.26*	*7.76*	*7.00*	*1.31*	*8.31*
7. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	7. District Industries Centres	2851	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	18.70	...	18.70	18.70	...	18.70	18.70	...	18.70
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		6851	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		7601	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
		7602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
8 *ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता*	8. *Interest Subsidies*										
8.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	8.01 National Small Industries Corporation	2851	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
8.02 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	8.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	2851	14.00	23.00	37.00	14.00	23.00	37.00	20.00	23.00	43.00
8.03 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	8.03 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	2851	10.00	11.00	21.00	10.00	11.00	21.00	15.00	11.00	26.00
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	*34.00*	*58.00*	*24.00*	*34.00*	*58.00*	*35.00*	*34.00*	*69.00*
जोड़		**Total**	**24.20**	**34.00**	**58.20**	**24.20**	**34.00**	**58.20**	**35.20**	**34.00**	**69.20**
9. गहन ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण कार्यक्रम	9. Intensive Rural Industrialisation Programme	2851	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
10. विशेष रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम	10. Special Employment Generation Programme	2851	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
11. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	**11. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises**										
11.01 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	11.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission	6851	...	84.00	84.00	...	84.00	84.00	...	248.64	248.64
12. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	12. Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6851	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	90.00	...	90.00
जोड़		*Total*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*	*100.00*	...	*100.00*
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2851	0.70	...	0.70	0.57	...	0.57	0.70	...	0.70
		4851	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		6851	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	*0.13*	*0.93*	*0.67*	*0.13*	*0.80*	*0.80*	*0.13*	*0.93*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***333.35***	***183.70***	***517.05***	***323.80***	***186.84***	***510.64***	***375.80***	***352.23***	***728.03***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	*Village & Small Industries*										
12.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	12.01 National Small Industries Corporation	12851	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00
12.02 के.वी.आई.सी.- खादी उद्योग	12.02 KVIC - Khadi Industries	12851	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00
12.03 के.वी.आई.सी.- अन्य ग्राम उद्योग	12.03 KVIC - Other Village Industries.	12851	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	65.00	55.00	...	55.00
जोड़	**Total**		**108.00**	**...**	**108.00**	**108.00**	**...**	**108.00**	**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C.Plan Outlay ***										
1. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	335.00	...	335.00	325.45	...	325.45	378.00	...	378.00
जोड़	**Total**		**335.00**	**...**	**335.00**	**325.45**	**...**	**325.45**	**378.00**	**...**	**378.00**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

*** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development**

मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 79	12851	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No 80	12851	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.90	...	1.90
जोड़		*Total*	*1.65*	...	*1.65*	*1.65*	...	*1.65*	*2.20*	...	*2.20*

1. **लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त** : यह देश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय हेतु प्रमुख अभिकरण है । यह, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय जांच केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से छोटी इकाइयों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं तथा सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकीय-आर्थिक-प्रबन्धकीय पहलुओं में सलाह देना, विपणन, निर्यात आदि में प्रशिक्षण और सहायता देना शामिल है।

2. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : एन. एस. आई. सी., किराया-खरीद पर मशीनों की पूर्ति, बाजार संवर्धन, स्वदेशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्री की व्यवस्था, प्रोटोटाइपों आदि के विकास के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह प्रोटोटाइप विकास और टर्नकी परियोजनाओं के निर्यात के लिए प्रशिक्षण व सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है ।

3. **अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं** : इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः डेनिश सहायता से जमशेदपुर और भुवनेश्वर में तथा जर्मन सहायता से अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद और इंदौर में 5 नए टूल रूम की स्थापना करने, कन्नौज और फिरोजाबाद में स्थापित किए जा रहे नए पी.पी.डी.सी. के लिए अनुदानों और विद्यमान टूल रूम (पी.पी.डी.सी.) के लिए अनुदानों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें आंकड़ों के संग्रहण जैसी चल रही योजनाओं और नई योजनाओं अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित आधार-संरचनात्मक विकास और यू. एन. डी. पी. की सहायता से आगरा और मद्रास में सी. एफ. टी. सी. के आधुनिकीकरण के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां/व्यापार आदि शुरू करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है । सरकार द्वारा ऋण की 25 प्रशित राशि पूंजीगत सहायता के रूप में उधार देने वाले बैंकों को दी जाती है जिसे वे अन्ततोगत्वा लाभभोगियों को देते हैं । यह योजना निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिए है।

5. **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : आयोग की स्थापना, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार पैदा करने की दृष्टि से खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को खादी की खुदरा बिक्री पर रियायत देने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं । जिससे उन्हें मिल के बने कपड़ों और खादी के कपड़ों के बीच कीमत के अन्तर कम करके मिल क्षेत्र से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने में आंशिक रूप से सहायता मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप खादी की बिक्री बढ़ सकती है ।

6. **नारियल जटा उद्योग** : इसके अन्तर्गत कोयर बोर्ड, को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस बोर्ड की स्थापना नारियल जटा उद्योग अधिनियम,

1. **Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries:** is the nodal agency for coordinating the policies and programmes for the development of small scale Industries in the country. It also provides facility and services including consultancy in techno-economic managerial aspects, training and assistance in marketing,export etc. to small units through Small Industries Service Institutes, Regional Testing Centres etc.

2. **Grants to National Small Industries Corporation:** NSIC is responsible for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries through supply of machinery on hire purchase,market promotion, arrangement of both indigenous and imported raw materials, development of prototypes etc. It also provides for training and common facilities for prototype development and export of turn-key projects.

3. **Other Small Scale Industries Schemes:** Provides mainly for setting up of 5 new Tool Rooms at Jamshedpur and Bhubaneshwar with Danish assistance and at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Indore with German assistance, grants for new PPDCs being set up at Kannauj and Ferozabad, and grants for the existing Tool Rooms (PPDCs) etc. It also provides for continuing schemes like Collection of Statistics and for new schemes viz. Infrastructural Development for Small Scale Industries in rural areas, and modernisation of CFTCs at Agra and Madras with UNDP assistance.

4. **Scheme for providing self employment for Educated Unemployed**: aims at granting loans to educated unemployed for starting their own industrial units/business. 25% of loan is paid as capital subsidy by the Government to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries. The scheme is for the lower income group.

5. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**: Set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of khadi and village industries with a view to generating greater employment for rural population. Grants are given to K.V.I.C. for rebate on retail sales of khadi which helps in partly meeting competition from Mill Sector by reducing the price differential between the mill cloth and khadi cloth and consequently boosting up sales of khadi.

6. **Coir Industries**: Provisions made to meet expenses on account of grants and loans to Coir Board, which has been set up

1953 के अधीन नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास के लिए की गई है जिसमें नारियल जटा से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है। इसमें नारियल जटा उद्योग के सरकारीकरण छूट, आदर्श नारियल जटा ग्राम के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है।

7. **जिला उद्योग केन्द्र** : ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के संवर्धन करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रोंमें, ये केन्द्र एक ही स्थान पर व्यवस्था के माध्यम से छोटे उद्यमियों को सभी सेवाएं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु, छोटे और कारीगर अभिमुख औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विकास पर आधारित का विकास करना है ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हों। राज्यों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजना होने के कारण, इस पर होने वाला व्यय केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य/संघ सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

8. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को भी ब्याज के एवज में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

9. **गहन ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण कार्यक्रमः** इसके अन्तर्गत देश में चुने हुए जिलों में ग्रामीण उद्योगों के गहन विकास के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **विशेष रोजगार सजृन कार्यक्रमः**— यह विशेष कार्यक्रम देश में चुने हुए पिछड़े जिलों में ग्रामीण उद्योगों और क्राफटों के विकास के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों का सजृन करने के लिए है।

11. **सरकारी उद्यमों को गैर आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणः**

11.01 **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : (i) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दिए गए पिछले ऋणों का नवीकरण करने (ii) इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए व्यवस्था है।

12. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश** : इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उनकी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी व ऋण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है। इन उद्यमों और आ.ब.बा.सं. के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I में दिया गया है।

12.01 **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम** : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना और इसका पंजीकरण कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। इसके अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योग की ईकाइयों को किराया खरीद आधार पर आयातित और स्वदेशी मशीनों की सप्लाई करना, कच्ची सामग्री और फालतु पुर्जों आदि की पूर्ति और वितरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण तथा सामान्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इसके क्रियाकलापों और सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए वैकल्पिक वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए इक्विटी के माध्यम से बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है।

12.02 और 12.03 **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए था। इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े व समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कारीगरों के लिए खादी और कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्धन के माध्यम से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न करना था। इस प्रयोजन के लिए इसमें राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संस्थानों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, भारतीय सहकारी संघ, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी संघ के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के संघ में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

under Coir Industry Act, 1953, to promote the development of Coir Industry in the country including promotion of export of coir products. The provision also includes funds for the centrally sponsored schemes for cooperativisation of coir industries, rebate and model coir villages.

7. **District Industries Centres:** For the promotion of village and small industries particularly in rural areas these centres provide all facilities and services to small entrepreneurs under a single roof. The main thrust of the programme has been on the development of small, tiny and artisan oriented industrial units in rural and semi-urban areas, which could create large employment opportunities in such areas. This being a centrally sponsored plan scheme implemented by State/Union Territory Governments, the expenditure is shared by Central and State/Union Territory Governments.

8. **Interest subsidies**: Subsidy in lieu of interest mainly to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to National Small Industries Corporation.

9. **Intensive Rural Industrialisation Programme:** Provides funds for intensive development of rural Industries in selected districts, in the country.

10. **Special Employment Generation Programme :** It is a special programme to create employment opportunities in rural areas through the development of village industries and crafts in selected backward districts in the country.

11. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:**

11.01. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Provision is for (i) renewal of past loans given to K.V.I.C. as per Government decision and (ii) granting house building advance to its employees.

12. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to the public sector enterprises to meet their requirement of finances for implementing the programmes under the schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budget support to these enterprises and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

12.01. **National Small Industries Corporation:** N.S.I.C. was formed and registered under the Companies Act in 1955. Its functions, inter-alia, include supply of imported and indigenous machines to Small Scale Units on hire purchase basis, supply and distribution of raw materials, spares etc, internal marketing and external marketing, upgradation of technologies and provision of technical training and common facilities. The budgetary support through equity is for securing alternate finances for carrying out its activities and services in backward and hilly areas.

12.02 and 12.03 - **Khadi & Village Industries Commission :** K.V.I.C. has been set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries. The aim is to generate greater employment for the rural population through the promotion of khadi and cottage and village industries. The provision is for giving loans for this purpose to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Khadi and Village Industries Institutions etc.

13. **Other Schemes**: Provides mainly for grants to National Council for Cooperative Training, National Cooperative Union of India, National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives and Investments in National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.55

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		13.28	85.46	98.74	12.22	82.96	95.18	9.54	84.81	94.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*26.72*	...	*26.72*	*16.65*	...	*16.65*	*19.96*	...	*19.96*
जोड़	**Total**		**40.00**	**85.46**	**125.46**	**28.87**	**82.96**	**111.83**	**29.50**	**84.81**	**114.31**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.05	4.28	4.33	0.03	4.52	4.55	0.01	5.12	5.13
सूचना और प्रचार	***Information and Publicity***										
2. फिल्में	2. Films	2220	7.13	19.18	26.31	7.50	20.24	27.74	6.09	19.81	25.90
3. चलचित्रण फिल्मों का प्रमाणन	3. Certification of Cinematographic Films	2205	0.20	0.59	0.79	0.20	0.67	0.87	0.10	0.68	0.78
4. जन संचार में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण	4. Research & Training in Mass Communication	2220	0.50	1.33	1.83	0.45	1.37	1.82	0.70	1.44	2.14
5. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार	5. Advertising and Visual Publicity	2220	0.68	23.94	24.62	0.50	17.85	18.35	0.30	18.84	19.14
6. प्रेस सूचना सेवा	6. Press Information Services.	2220	0.20	7.54	7.74	0.20	7.87	8.07	0.30	8.19	8.49
7. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार	7. Field Publicity	2220	0.75	8.39	9.14	0.71	8.86	9.57	0.47	9.13	9.60
8. संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग	8. Song & Drama Division	2220	1.65	5.28	6.93	0.88	5.41	6.29	0.97	5.70	6.67
9. प्रकाशन	9. Publications	2220	0.64	12.98	13.62	0.35	13.22	13.57	0.30	13.75	14.05
10. पी.टी.आई को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10 Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	2220	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
11. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	11. Other Subsidies										
क) अखबारी कागज के आयात से हुई हानि	a) Loss on Import of Newsprint	2220	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.02	0.02
12. इमारतें और मशीनें	12. Buildings&Machinery	4220	22.72	...	22.72	12.65	...	12.65	11.43	...	11.43
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4220	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
		6220	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़	*Total*		*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
14. संयुक्त क्षेत्र कम्पनियों में निवेश	14. Investment in Joint Sector Company	4220	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.53	...	4.53
15. अन्य व्यय	15. Other Expenditure	2220	1.48	1.91	3.39	1.40	2.08	3.48	0.30	2.11	2.41
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***40.00***	***85.46***	***125.46***	***28.87***	***82.96***	***111.83***	***29.50***	***84.81***	***114.31***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises:**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
13 राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम	13 National Film Development Corporation	22220	4.00	2.84	6.84	4.00	2.50	6.50	4.00	2.50	6.50
14. संयुक्त क्षेत्र कम्पनी	14 Joint Sector Company	22220	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.53	...	4.53
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. सूचना और प्रचार	1. Information & Publicity *	22220	40.00	2.84	42.84	28.87	2.50	31.37	29.50	2.50	32.00

•इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाः** इसमें मंत्रालय के मुख्य सचिवालय तथा इसके मुख्य लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

सूचना तथा प्रचार :

2. **फिल्में :** इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, अर्थात (क) फिल्म प्रभाग, जो भारतीय तथा विदेशी दर्शकों को देश के जीवन के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलूओं के बारे में समाचार दर्शनों, लघुवृत्तचित्रों और वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी देता है, (ख) फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय का स्थापना व्यय, (ग) फिल्मों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, (घ) फिल्म महोत्सवों में पनोरमा आफ इंडियन फिल्म पर व्यय, (ड.) फिल्मोत्सव कम्पलेक्स, सिरिफोर्ट, नई दिल्ली, का अनुरक्षण (च) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार जो राष्ट्रीय और विदेशी सिनेमा की उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को सुरक्षित रखता है, (छ) राष्ट्रीय बाल एवम युवा फिल्म केन्द्र (एक स्वायत्त निकाय) को बच्चों के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण तथा वितरण करने के लिए अनुदान और (ज) भारतीय फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान को अनुदान जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निधिबद्ध एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो फिल्म निर्माण की कला और तकनीक में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Service :** This covers expenditure of the main Secretariat of the Ministry as well as its Principal Accounts Office.

Information and Publicity

2. **Films :** The provision under this head covers the following activities of the Ministry, viz. (a) Films Division, which disseminates information on all important aspects of the country's life to Indian and foreign audiences through news-reels, short films and documentaries; (b) Establishment expenses of Directorate of Film Festivals; (c) National Awards for Films; (d) Expenditure on Panorama of Indian Films in the Film Festivals; (e) Maintenance of Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, New Delhi; (f) National Film Archive of India which preserves the best of national and foreign film classics; (g) Grant to National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (NCYP) (an autonomous body) which produces and distributes films for children; and (h) Grants to Film & Television Institute of India, an autonomous body, funded by the Government which imparts training in the art and technique of film making.

3. **चलचित्रकला फिल्मों का प्रमाणनः** इसके अंतर्गत (i) फिल्म प्रमाणन केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और (ii) फिल्म प्रमाणन अपील न्यायाधिकरण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **जन संचार में अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैः- (क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो जन माध्यम में प्रशिक्षण तथा पत्रकारिता में पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करता है (ख) अनुसंधान एवं संदर्भ प्रभाग, जो मंत्रालय और उसके माध्यम एककों, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और समाचार पत्रों तथा माध्यम एजेंसियों के लिए माध्यम रूचि के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बुनियादी सूचना इकट्ठा करता है और उसका समन्वय करता है ।

5. **विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार :** इसके अंतर्गत विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विज्ञापन तथा अन्य प्रकाशित सामग्री के जरिए और साथ ही रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य बाह्य प्रचार माध्यमों के जरिए जन अभियानों का कार्यक्रम बनाता है तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करता है ।

6. **प्रेस सूचना सेवा :** इसके अंतर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैः (क) प्रैस सूचना ब्यूरो जो सरकार तथा प्रैस के बीच एक कड़ी के रूप में काम करता है तथा सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रचार तथा जन सम्पर्क संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को देखता है, (ख) भारतीय प्रैस परिषद, जो एक वैधानिक संगठन है, और जो प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयत्न करता है, को अनुदान, और (ग) प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से गुटनिरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पूल के भारतीय समाचार पूल डेस्क का संचालन करने के लिए व्यवस्था ।

7. **क्षेत्रीय प्रचार :** इसमें क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय तथा उसके जिला स्तरीय क्षेत्रीय एककों के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, सजीव मीडिया प्रोग्रामों, फोटो प्रदर्शनियों तथा संगोष्ठियों के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों के बीच विकास संबंधी संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है।

8. **संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग :** इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के लिए है जो देश भर में फैले हुए अपने एककों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों के बारे में, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जनसाधारण को अवगत कराने के लिए सजीव मनोरंजन के माध्यम का प्रयोग करता है ।

9. **प्रकाशन :** इसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विभिन्न किस्म के विषयों पर अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समूल्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं और अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है। प्रकाशन प्रभाग हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में, 'इम्पलाएमेंट न्यूज'/'रोजगार समाचार' साप्ताहिक भी निकालता है।

10. **पी.टी.आई. को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अंतर्गत प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया को इसके समाचार और अनुलिपि परियोजना के लिए ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **अन्य आर्थिक सहायता :** यह व्यवस्था छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा शुल्क में राहत देने के लिए की गई है । समाचार-पत्रों को पहले भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राहत दी जाती है जो कि समाचार -पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात करता है और सरकार द्वारा इस राशि की राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है ।

12. **भवन और मशीनरी :** इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैः- (क) सूचना भवन, दिल्ली (ख) फिल्म डिवीजन, बम्बई के लिए बहु-मंजिली इमारत, (ग) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के एककों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी क्वार्टर, (घ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे के लिए कार्यालय की इमारत, (ड.) सिरिफोर्ट कम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली में फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय द्वारा एक नए छोटे-थियेटर (च) कलकत्ता में फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान की स्थापना-राष्ट्रीय भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा भवन निर्माण तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय, क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय तथा गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत उपस्करों की अधिप्राप्ति।

13. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** यह शीर्ष राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को इक्विटी एवं ऋण द्वारा बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है ।

14. **संयुक्त क्षेत्र कम्पनी में निवेश :** यह बजट शीर्ष एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र कम्पनी को ईक्विटी के रूप में बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है, जिसे द्वितीय राष्ट्रीय दूरदर्शन चैनल के प्रचालन के लिए गठित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

15. **अन्य खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत फोटो डिवीजन, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार और संचार के विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **Certification of Cinematographic Films:** The provision covers expenditure on (i) Central Board of Film Certification and (ii) Film Certification Appellate Tribunal.

4. **Research and Training in Mass Communication:** The provision under this head is for (a) *Indian Institute of Mass Communication,* an autonomous body which imparts training in mass media and conducts courses in journalism, and (b) *Research and Reference Division* which collects and collates basic information on subjects of media interest for providing assistance to the Ministry and to its Media Units, Indian Missions abroad and newspapers and media agencies.

5. **Advertising & Visual Publicity** : This covers expenditure of the DAVP which plans and executes publicity campaigns through advertising and other printed materials, as well as through Radio, T. V., exhibitions and other out-door publicity media.

6. **Press Information Services:** This provides for expenditure (a) on the Press Information Bureau, which serves as a link between the Government and the Press and attends to the Publicity and Public relations requirements of various Ministries/Departments of the Government (b) Grants to Press Council of India, a statutory organisation seeking to preserve freedom of the Press, and (c) for running India's News Pool Desk of Non-aligned News Agencies Pool through Press Trust of India.

7. **Field Publicity :** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Field Publicity and its district level field units, engaged in inter-personal, developmental communication through film shows, live media programmes, photo displays and seminars.

8. **Song and Drama Division :** Provision under this head is for the Song & Drama Division which utilises live entertainment media for creating awareness amongst the masses, particularly in rural areas, about various activities of national development through its units spread all over the country.

9. **Publications :** This provides for expenditure of the Publications Division of the Ministry which publishes priced books, journals and other printed material in English, Hindi and Regional languages on a wide variety of subjects. Publications Division also brings out the weekly 'Employment News'/ 'Rozgar Samachar' in English , Hindi and Urdu.

10. **Interest Subsidy to P. T. I.:** This covers the expenditure involved in the grant of interest subsidy to Press Trust of India for its News and Facsimile project.

11. **Other Subsidies :** The provision is for graded relief to small and medium categories of newspapers from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint. This relief is first given by State Trading Corporation of India which imports the newsprint for the newspapers and the amount is reimbursed to the S.T.C. by the Government.

12. **Buildings & Machinery** : The provision is for capital expenditure on construction of (a) Soochna Bhawan, Delhi, (b) Multi-storeyed building of Films Division, Bombay, (c) Office and residential quarters for units of the Directorate of Field Publicity in the North-east, (d) Office building for National Film Archive of India, Pune, (e) a new mini-theatre at Siri-Fort Complex, Delhi, by the Directorate of Film Festivals (f) setting up of Film and Television Institute at Calcutta- acquisition of land and construction of building and for acquisition of equipment by Films Division, N.F.A.I., P.I.B., D.F.P. and Song & Drama Division under their modernisation programmes.

13. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** This budget head is for providing budgetary assistance to N.F.D.C by way of equity and loan.

14. **Investment in Joint Sector Company :** For providing budgetary assistance by way of equity to a Joint Sector Company proposed to be set up for operating a Second National Television Channel.

15. **Other Expenditure :** The provision is for expenditure of the Photo Division, Registrar of Newspapers for India and contribution to International Programme for Development of Communication.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.56

प्रसारण सेवाएं Broadcasting Services

क. वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		14.00	276.24	290.24	11.00	292.58	303.58	15.00	309.61	324.61
पूंजी	*Capital*		*60.00*	*3.53*	*63.53*	*10.00*	*2.76*	*12.76*	*30.50*	*2.59*	*33.09*
जोड़	**Total**		**74.00**	**279.77**	**353.77**	**21.00**	**295.34**	**316.34**	**45.50**	**312.20**	**357.70**
प्रसारण	***Broadcasting***										
आकाशवाणी	**Akashvani**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	4.13	7.79	11.92	1.85	8.37	10.22	3.41	8.86	12.27
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2221	3.53	6.42	9.95	2.62	6.75	9.37	3.83	6.97	10.80
3. परिचालन व्यय :	*3. Operational Expenses:*										
3.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	3.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	14.19	29.79	43.98	11.66	33.82	45.48	21.98	35.59	57.57
3.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	3.02 Programme Services	2221	45.92	94.20	140.12	18.79	100.42	119.21	42.24	107.78	150.02
3.03 समाचार सेवाएं	3.03 News Services	2221	1.13	9.47	10.60	0.08	9.87	9.95	0.19	10.14	10.33
3.04 विदेश सेवाएं	3.04 External Services	2221	0.41	2.32	2.73	0.11	2.28	2.39	0.21	2.42	2.63
3.05 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	3.05Commercial Services	2221	0.20	11.09	11.29	0.04	12.61	12.65	0.16	14.19	14.35
3.06 अन्य व्यय	3.06 Other Expenditure	2221	0.49	3.75	4.24	0.23	2.35	2.58	0.48	2.48	2.96
जोड़-परिचालन व्यय	**Total-Operational expenses**		**62.34**	**150.62**	**212.96**	**30.91**	**161.35**	**192.26**	**65.26**	**172.60**	**237.86**
4. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	4. Less - Receipts	0221	...	-42.80	-42.80	...	-50.00	-50.00	...	-60.00	-60.00
5. निवल	*5. Net*		*62.34*	*107.82*	*170.16*	*30.91*	*111.35*	*142.26*	*65.26*	*112.60*	*177.86*
6. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	2221	-60.00	8.42	-51.58	-29.38	11.53	-17.85	-63.50	16.86	-46.64
7. पूंजीगत व्यय:	*7. Capital Expenditure:*										
7.01 स्टूडियो	7.01 Studios	4221	45.42	0.10	45.52	29.38	0.05	29.43	31.93	0.10	32.03
7.02 ट्रांसमीटर	7.02 Transmitter	4221	79.55	...	79.55	43.76	...	43.76	66.01	...	66.01
7.03 इमारती उपस्कर आदि	7.03 Buildings Equipments Etc	4221	29.40	0.03	29.43	26.24	0.13	26.37	31.90	...	31.90
7.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	7.04 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-126.00	...	-126.00	-94.69	...	-94.69	-114.50	...	-114.50
7.06 अन्य व्यय	7.06 Other Expenditure	4221	0.63	1.59	2.22	0.31	1.75	2.06	0.66	1.87	2.53
जोड़-पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***29.00***	***1.72***	***30.72***	***5.00***	***1.93***	***6.93***	***16.00***	***1.97***	***17.97***
जोड़- आकाशवाणी	**Total Akashvani**		**39.00**	**132.17**	**171.17**	**11.00**	**139.93**	**150.93**	**25.00**	**147.26**	**172.26**
दूरदर्शन:	**Doordarshan:**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	1.10	5.84	6.94	0.88	6.71	7.59	0.27	7.06	7.33
2. परिचालन व्यय	2. Operational Expenses:										
2.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	2.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	18.75	46.44	65.19	13.19	53.70	66.89	14.55	61.04	75.59
2.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	2.02 Programme Services	2221	54.14	115.00	169.14	35.27	118.49	153.76	34.92	124.70	159.62
2.03 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	2.03 Commercial Services	2221	...	49.67	49.67	...	52.72	52.72	...	57.21	57.21
2.04 अन्य व्यय	2.04 Other Expenditure	2221	0.01	30.88	30.89	0.03	28.66	28.69	0.05	28.00	28.05
जोड़ - परिचालन व्यय	**Total-Operational expenses**		**72.90**	**241.99**	**314.89**	**48.49**	**253.57**	**302.06**	**49.52**	**270.95**	**320.47**
3. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	3. Less - Receipts	0221	...	-330.00	-330.00	...	-351.22	-351.22	...	-381.22	-381.22
4. निवल	*4. Net*		*72.90*	*-88.01*	*-15.11*	*48.49*	*-97.65*	*-49.16*	*49.52*	*-110.27*	*-60.75*
5. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	5 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues	2221	-70.00	227.96	157.96	-44.37	245.52	201.15	-43.79	267.53	223.74
6. पूंजीगत व्यय:	6 Capital Expenditure:										
6.01 स्टूडियो	6.01 Studios	4221	74.83	0.01	74.84	48.34	0.01	48.35	46.96	0.10	47.06
6.02 ट्रांसमीटर	6.02 Transmitters	4221	62.91	0.02	62.93	65.30	0.10	65.40	50.16	0.01	50.17
6.03 इमारतें और उपस्कर	6.03 Buildings & Equipments	4221	53.13	0.02	53.15	38.56	0.11	38.67	22.57	...	22.57
6.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6.04 Net Transfer to /from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-160.16	-0.04	-160.20	-147.56	-0.21	-147.77	-105.71	-0.11	-105.82
6.05 अन्य व्यय	6.05. Other Expenditure	4221	0.29	1.80	2.09	0.36	0.82	1.18	0.52	0.62	1.14
		6250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.29*	*1.80*	*2.09*	*0.36*	*0.82*	*1.18*	*0.52*	*0.62*	*1.14*
जोड़- पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***31.00***	***1.81***	***32.81***	***5.00***	***0.83***	***5.83***	***14.50***	***0.62***	***15.12***
जोड़- दूरदर्शन	**Total- Doordarshan**		**35.00**	**147.60**	**182.60**	**10.00**	**155.41**	**165.41**	**20.50**	**164.94**	**185.44**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***74.00***	***279.77***	***353.77***	***21.00***	***295.34***	***316.34***	***45.50***	***312.20***	***357.70***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
प्रसारण	Broadcasting*	22221	74.00	416.16	490.16	21.00	316.00	337.00	45.50	327.50	373.00

•इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement.

ध्वनि प्रसारण (आकाशवाणी)

राजस्व भाग

1. **निदेशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय तथा आकाशवाणी के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अनुसंधान और विकास :** इस कार्य के दो भाग हैं:- आयोजना और विकास तथा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण । पहले भाग के अंतर्गत, आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंताओं, जो आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं की आयोजना तैयार करने और विकास तथा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संस्थापनाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिये उत्तरदायी है, द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यय, तथा दूसरे भाग के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है । दूसरा कार्य रेडियो और दूरदर्शन दोनों से संबंधित है ।

3.01. **परिचालन और रख-रखाव:** इसके अन्तर्गत उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रीय भंडार कार्यालय हेतु सामान और फालतू पुर्जों की इकट्ठी खरीद के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित व्यय और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रोजमर्रा के कामकाज व रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक खर्चों तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ट्रांसमीटरों के खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.03. **समाचार सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समाचार सेवा प्रभाग और मानीटरिंग सेवा के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.04. **विदेश सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समुद्र पार श्रोताओं के लिए अनेक भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण पर विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.05. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के सभी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र मुख्यतः वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनके प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3.06. **अन्य व्यय:** इसके अन्तर्गत (i)"श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्यकलाप अर्थात आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियायों को जानने से संबंधित अध्ययनों हेतु व्यय तथा (ii) उचन्त, जिसके अंतर्गत आकाशवाणी के संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण के लिये आवश्यक कल-पुर्जो/भंडारों संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

4. **प्राप्तियां:** प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण से संबंधित हैं ।

6. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अंतरण :** इसके अंतर्गत अव्यपगत निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7. **पूंजी भाग**

7.01. **स्टूडियो:** इसके अन्तर्गत, स्टूडियो, भवनों का निर्माण करने, स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना के लिए भवनों के निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटर उपस्कर खरीदने और उसकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) आकाशवाणी की विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं, और (ii) आकाशवाणी की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और संस्थापन कार्यों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों, यात्रा-भत्तों तथा अन्य खर्चों और आकाशवाणी की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये किये जाने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अंतरण:** इसके अंतर्गत, एन.एल.एफ. निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7.06. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है: (i) क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंताओं और सिविल निर्माण विंग के कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने वाले कलपुर्जों और संयंत्रों की खरीद और उनके क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अन्य तकनीकी क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाला व्यय, और (ii) उन उपस्करों की खरीद करना जिनकी अदायगी की व्यवस्था इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती है ।

SOUND BROADCASTING (AKASHVANI)

Revenue Section

1. **Direction and Administration :** Provides for the expenditure of the Directorate General, All India Radio and Pay and Accounts Offices, All India Radio.

2. **Research and Development :** The activity has two components viz., Planning and Development and Research and Training. The first component provides for the expenditure incurred by the Offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of All India Radio, who are responsible for Planning and Development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR and TV installations, and the second component provides for the expenditure involved on research and training. The latter activity is, for both Radio and TV.

3.01. **Operation and Maintenance :** The provision is for meeting expenditure on the operation and maintenance of High Power Transmitters and centralised procurement and deployment of stores and spares for Radio stations through Central Stores office.

3.02 **Programme Services :** Provides for expenditure on production of programmes and on running expenditure required for day-to-day operation and maintenance of all stations of AIR, including transmitters attached to the stations.

3.03 **News Services :** Covers the expenditure of News Services Division and on the Monitoring Service.

3.04 **External Services :** Provision under this activity covers the expenditure incurred by External Services Division on broadcast in several Indian and foreign languages for overseas listeners.

3.05. **Commercial Services :** The expenditure in respect of all commercial broadcasting service centres of AIR has been provided for under this activity. The Commercial Broadcasting Services centres, are mainly responsible for preparation and broadcasting of commercial programmes.

3.06. **Other Expenditure :** Provides for (i) the activity 'Listeners Research' which covers the expenditure on studies undertaken to ascertain reaction of the audience to the various programmes broadcast by All India Radio and (ii) Suspense, which covers expenditure on purchase of spares/stores required for maintenance of All India Radio installations.

4. **Receipts :** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercial broadcasting.

6. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenues Fund :** Provides for the amount transferable to the Non-lapsable fund and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7. **Capital Section**

7.01 **Studios:** Provision covers expenditure on construction of studios, buildings, purchase of studio equipment and its installation.

7.02 **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of buildings to house transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installation.

7.03 **Buildings and Equipments:** Provision is for (i) expenditure to be incurred on Miscellaneous Works Schemes of All India Radio and (ii) for salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenses of installation staff employed in construction and installation of capital projects and on other schemes of All India Radio.

7.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7.06 **Other Expenditure**: Provides for expenditure to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and plants by offices of Zonal Chief Engineers and Civil Construction Wing for installation and other technical activities pertaining to their zones and (ii) purchase of equipments for which payments are made under this head .

दूरदर्शन :

राजस्व भाग :

1. **निर्देशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य निदेशालय और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय, दूरदर्शन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह निदेशालय पूरे संगठन का नियंत्रण करता है, भारत में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से संबंधित नीतियां तैयार करता है तथा आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं और रूपरेखाओं को तैयार करने के लिये उत्तरदायी है ।

2.01. **प्रचालन और रखरखाव :** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) केन्द्रीय खरीद और भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों, पारेषण केन्द्रों के लिए रखरखाव सामान, फालतू पुर्जों और टेपों की केन्द्रीयकृत रूप से खरीद और उनके उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय और (ii) कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों से जुड़े दूरदर्शन पारेषण के प्रचालन और रख-रखाव के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने संबंधी कार्यों हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों द्वारा व्यय तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध स्टुडियो और ट्रांसमीटरों आदि के परिचालन और रख-रखाव संबंधी व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.03. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं और विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को कमीशन का भुगतान करने से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.04. **अन्य व्यय :** इसके अन्तर्गत, (i) "श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्य-कलाप के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में दर्शकों/श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियाओं को जानने से संबंधित अध्ययन आदि पर व्यय, (ii) अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जों/भंडार के रख-रखाव अथवा खरीद के लिए आवश्यक उचन्त व्यवस्था ।

3. **प्राप्तियां :** इन प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से दूरदर्शन पर वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित हैं । 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि दूरदर्शन के वाणिज्यिक अर्जन के कारण हुई है ।

5. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण:** इसमें एन.एल.एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. *पूंजी भाग*

6.01. **स्टूडियो :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो, भवनों के निर्माण, दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद तथा उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों को रखने के लिए भवन निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटिंग उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसमें (i) दूरदर्शन के विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय और (ii) स्थापना व्यय जैसे कि स्टाफ का वेतन, भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय और "अन्य व्यय" जो पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण/संस्थापन कार्य पर मात्र नियोजित स्टाफ के लिए है, व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण :** इसमें एन. एल. एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6.05. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- (i) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कल पुर्जों और यन्त्रों की खरीद व अन्य तकनीकी कार्यकलापों से संबंधित व्यय, ये कार्यालय दूरदर्शन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और दूरदर्शन प्रतिस्थापनों के रख-रखाव का काम करते हैं; और (ii) भण्डार सामग्री और उपस्कर की खरीद करना, जिसके लिए अदायगियां इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती हैं ।

DOORDARSHAN :

Revenue Section :

1. **Direction & Administration:** Covers expenditure on main Directorate and Pay and Acounts Office, Doordarshan. The Directorate controls the organisation as a whole, formulates policies in relation to television services in India and is responsible for formation of Plan Projects, designs etc.

2.01. **Operation and Maintenance:** Covers expenditure on (i) centralised procurement and deployment of maintenance stores spares and tapes for Doordarshan Kendras and Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras, Transmitting Centres through Central Purchase and Store Office and (ii) operation and maintenance of relay TV transmitter, other than that attached with Programme Production Centres.

2.02. **Programme Services:** Provides for expenditure incurred by various Programme Producing Kendras/Centres in connection with programme production activities of Doordarshan and includes expenditure on operation and maintenance of studios and transmitters attached to those Kendras/Centres.

2.03. **Commercial Services:** Expenditure on TV commercial services and payment of commission to advertising agencies is incurred under this activity.

2.04. **Other Expenditure:** Provision for (i) expenditure on studies to ascertain reaction of audience to various programmes provided under the activity 'Listeners Research' (ii) Suspense provision required for purchase of maintenance spares/stores.

3. **Receipts:** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercials over Television. Increase in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 over BE 1992-93 is due to increase in Doordarshan's commercial earnings.

5. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

6. ***Capital Section :***

6.01. **Studios**: Covers expenditure on construction of TV studios, buildings, purchase of TV studio equipment and its installation.

6.02. **Transmitters**: Covers expenditure on construction of building to house the TV transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installations.

6.03. **Building and Equipments**: Provides for (i) expenditure required for Miscellaneous Works Schemes of Doordarshan and (ii) establishment expenditure like salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenditure on the staff exclusively deployed on construction/installation of capital projects.

6.04. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund**: Provides for the amount transferable to NLF and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

6.05. **Other Expenditure**: Provides for expenditure required to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and instruments for installation and other technical activities of offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR which look after bringing up of TV projects and maintenance of TV installations and (ii) Purchase of stores materials and equipment for which payments are made under this head.

श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.57

श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry Of Labour

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		89.66	301.53	391.19	56.46	303.17	359.63	142.06	284.98	427.04
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**89.66**	**301.53**	**391.19**	**56.46**	**303.17**	**359.63**	**142.06**	**284.98**	**427.04**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	3.95	3.95	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.20	4.20
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour And Employment***										
श्रम	**Labour**										
2. औद्योगिक संबंध	2. Industrial Relations	2230	2.51	5.88	8.39	1.22	5.80	7.02	2.06	5.97	8.03
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*2.51*	*5.88*	*8.39*	*1.22*	*5.80*	*7.02*	*2.06*	*5.97*	*8.03*
3. कार्य परिस्थितियां तथा सुरक्षा	3. Working Conditions and Safety	2230	1.20	8.92	10.12	1.05	8.92	9.97	1.61	9.02	10.63
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*1.20*	*8.92*	*10.12*	*1.05*	*8.92*	*9.97*	*1.61*	*9.02*	*10.63*
4. श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं	4. Labour Welfare Schemes	2230	...	22.55	22.55	...	20.08	20.08	...	23.57	23.57
		3601	...	4.90	4.90	...	4.53	4.53	...	3.72	3.72
		4250	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.21	0.21
		6250	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.50	0.50
जोड़	*Total*		...	*28.18*	*28.18*	...	*25.26*	*25.26*	...	*28.00*	*28.00*
5. खान श्रम निधियों में / से निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfer to / from Mines Labour Funds	2230	...	0.10	0.10	...	5.12	5.12	...	4.43	4.43
		3601	...	-4.90	-4.90	...	-4.53	-4.53	...	-3.72	-3.72
		4250	...	-0.18	-0.18	...	-0.17	-0.17	...	-0.21	-0.21
		6250	...	-0.55	-0.55	...	-0.48	-0.48	...	-0.50	-0.50
जोड़	*Total*		...	*-5.53*	*-5.53*	...	*-0.06*	*-0.06*	...	...	...
श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Social Security for Labour**										
6. कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971	6. Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971	2230	...	204.59	204.59	...	203.29	203.29	...	203.46	203.46
7. औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा संबद्ध योजना	7. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers	2230	...	24.30	24.30	...	24.30	24.30	...	0.01	0.01
8. आसाम में बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एवं-जीवन बीमा योजना	8. Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam	2230	...	4.25	4.25	...	4.25	4.25	...	6.19	6.19
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		...	*4.25*	*4.25*	...	*4.25*	*4.25*	...	*6.19*	*6.19*
जोड़-श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Total- Social Security for Labour**		**...**	**233.14**	**233.14**	**...**	**231.84**	**231.84**	**...**	**209.66**	**209.66**
9. श्रमिक शिक्षा	9. Labour Education	2230	3.00	6.56	9.56	2.98	6.05	9.03	3.60	6.23	9.83
10. बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2230	0.10	...	0.10	0.07	...	0.07	0.03	...	0.03
		3601	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	3.46	...	3.46
जोड़	*Total*		*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.97*	...	*1.97*	*3.49*	...	*3.49*
11. अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other items	2230	5.63	5.33	10.96	4.58	5.51	10.09	7.64	5.68	13.32
		3601	0.24	...	0.24	0.12	...	0.12	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़	*Total*		*5.87*	*5.33*	*11.20*	*4.70*	*5.51*	*10.21*	*7.79*	*5.68*	*13.47*
जोड़ - श्रम	**Total - Labour**		**14.58**	**282.48**	**297.06**	**11.92**	**283.32**	**295.24**	**18.55**	**264.56**	**283.11**
रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Employment and Training**										
12. शिल्पकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण	12. Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors	2230	16.97	9.50	26.47	13.57	10.00	23.57	35.65	10.30	45.95
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2230	1.01	5.00	6.01	0.45	5.10	5.55	2.03	5.25	7.28
		3601	56.65	...	56.65	30.14	...	30.14	85.46	...	85.46
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.21	...	0.21	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*57.91*	*5.00*	*62.91*	*30.80*	*5.10*	*35.90*	*87.59*	*5.25*	*92.84*
जोड़-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Total-Employment and Training**		**74.88**	**14.50**	**89.38**	**44.37**	**15.10**	**59.47**	**123.24**	**15.55**	**138.79**
जोड़-श्रम और रोजगार	**Total-Labour and Employment**		**89.46**	**296.98**	**386.44**	**56.29**	**298.42**	**354.71**	**141.79**	**280.11**	**421.90**
14. अनु.जा.,अनु. जन जाति व अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	14. Welfare of SC , STand other Backward Classes	2225	0.20	0.60	0.80	0.17	0.65	0.82	0.27	0.67	0.94
15. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	15. Aid Material & Equipmetns - Gross	3606	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.90	0.90
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Heads*	*3606*	...	*-0.82*	*-0.82*	...	*-0.53*	*-0.53*	...	*-0.90*	*-0.90*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Aid Material & Equipments - Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***89.66***	***301.53***	***391.19***	***56.46***	***303.17***	***359.63***	***142.06***	***284.98***	***427.04***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. श्रम और रोजगार	1. Labour and Employment	22230	101.80	...	101.80	61.04	...	61.04	159.83	...	159.83
2. अनु. जाति, अनु. जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of SC, ST& other Backward Classes	22225	0.20	...	0.20	0.17	...	0.17	0.27	...	0.27
			102.00	...	102.00	61.21	...	61.21	160.10	...	160.10
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79		2.96	...	2.96	0.55	...	0.55	3.15	...	3.15
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No. 80		9.38	...	9.38	4.20	...	4.20	14.89	...	14.89
जोड़		Total	**12.34**	...	**12.34**	**4.75**	...	**4.75**	**18.04**	...	**18.04**

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **औद्योगिक संबंध** - इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक संबंधों को सुधारने, श्रम कानूनों, औद्योगिक संबंधों, कार्मिक नीतियों और प्रथाओं आदि के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन संबंधी अध्ययन करने के लिये काम की अन्य शर्तों व मजदूरी को नियमित करने के संबंध में निर्धारित आचार संहिता वाले समझौते, पंचाटों, श्रम कानूनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन और सामंजस्यपूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने से संबंधित खर्च ।

3. **कार्य करने की परिस्थितियां और सुरक्षा** - इसके अंतर्गत महानिदेशक, फैक्टरी सलाह सेवा और श्रमिक संस्थाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है जो गोदी कामगारों और फैक्टरी कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के मामले में संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदार है। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि कोयला तथा कोयला-भिन्न खानों और तेल क्षेत्रों के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य करने की परिस्थितियों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं** - इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कामगारों के कल्याण, बीड़ी कामगारों, अभ्रक खानें, लोहा, क्रोम, मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों (कोयला खान के कामगारों को छोड़कर) चूने और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों और सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण आदि के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की व्यवस्था है ।

5. **खान श्रमिक निधि को / से निवल अंतरण** - यह विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों को उन करों की अंतरित राशि और इन निधियों में से किये गये कल्याण व्यय के अंतर को दर्शाता है । यह राशि सरकारी खाते में अंतरित की जाती है । इसलिए कोई नकद खर्च नहीं होगा ।

6. **कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना,** 1971 - इस योजना में परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा लाभों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है जो पहली मार्च, 1971 को तथा उसके पश्चात भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं और यह उन सब लोगों के लिए वैकल्पिक होगा जो उस तारीख से पहले भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में किए गए अंशदान में से उनके वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत भाग को लेकर किया जाता है और इतना ही भविष्य निधि अंशदानों में नियोजक के भाग से लिया जाता है।

7. **औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा योजना** - यह प्रावधान इस योजना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के अंशदान के लिए है।

8. **आसाम में बागान कामगारों के लिए कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा योजना** - यह योजना औद्योगिक कामगारों के संबध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के माध्यम से ओर आसाम में बागान कामगारों के संबंध में आसाम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्रशासित कीजाती है, जिन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित आसाम चाय बागान भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम लागू होते हैं ।

9. **श्रमिक शिक्षा** - इसका उद्देश्य सभी कामगारों में उत्तरदायित्व की भावना जगाना और उन्हें सामाजिक -आर्थिक वातावरण के प्रति जागरूक बनाना और उन्हें नेतृत्व के गुणों से सुसज्जित करके उनका विकास करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय कामगार शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संस्थान को अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Industrial Relations** - Provides for expenditure incurred in connection with promotion of harmonious industrial relations and speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline etc. for improving industrial relations to regulate wages and other conditions of work and for conducting evaluatory studies of implementation of labour laws, industrial relations, personnel policies and practices etc. in public sector undertakings.

3. **Working Conditions and Safety** - Provides for Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes which together are responsible for the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and factory workers. Provision is also included for Directorate General of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the safety, health and working conditions of workers in coal and non-coal mines and oil fields.

4. **Labour Welfare Schemes** - Includes Labour Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, labour working in Mica Mines, Iron, Chrome, Manganese Ore Mines (excluding coal mines workers) Limestone and Dolomite Mines workers and Cine Workers Welfare Fund .

5. **Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Fund** - Represents the difference between the transfer proceeds of cesses to various Labour Welfare Funds and the welfare expenditure met from these Funds. The amount is transferable to Public Account. As such there is no cash outgo.

6. **Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971** - The scheme provides for family pension and life assurance benefits. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who have become members of the Provident Fund on or after Ist March 1971 but is optional for those who had become members of the Provident Fund prior to that date. The scheme is financed by diverting 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the employees from out of their share of contribution towards the Provident Fund, with an equal amount from the employer's share of Provident Fund contributions at 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the members of the Fund.

7. **Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers** - The provision is Central Government's contribution to the scheme.

8. **Employees Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam** - This scheme is administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act administered by the Government of Assam.

9. **Labour Education** - Aims at equipping and developing among all workers, a sense of responsibility and understanding of the socio-economic environment and promoting leadership qualities. Grants for the purpose are given to Central Board for Workers' Education and National Labour Institute.

10. **बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास** - यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम (योजना) है जो कि राज्यों /स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने और उनके पुनर्वास से संबंधित उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए है।

11. **अन्य मदें** - इनमें निम्नलिखित की व्यस्था की गई है- (i) अनुसंधान एवं सांख्यिकी - आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना और उन्हें प्रकाशित करना, श्रम के विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करना, सर्वेक्षण करना और अनुसंधान विषयक अध्ययन करना, (ii) बाल/महिला श्रमिकों की कार्य-परिस्थिति में सुधार लाना, इसके अन्तर्गत बाल/महिला श्रमिकों के कल्याण से संबंधित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, उनका समन्वय करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, (iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ़ बनाना और युद्ध में घायल कर्मचारियों तथा नागरिकों को पेंशन मुआवजे की अदायगी करना, (iv) अप्रवासी श्रमिकों का कल्याण- विदेशों में रोजगार में भर्ती को विनियमित करने, कार्य और रहन सहन संबंधी उचित परिस्थितियां सुनिश्चित करने तथा भर्ती करने वाले एजेंटों के अनाचारों पर रोक लगाने के लिये क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना किया जाना।

12. **शिल्पियों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण-** महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो रोजगार सेवा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिये भारत में जिम्मेदार शीर्ष संगठन है । रोजगार निदेशालय विकलांगों के लिए बहुत से व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्रों और अनुशिक्षण-एवं-मार्गदर्शक केन्द्रों का संचालन करता है। प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय देश के विभिन्न भागों में विभिन्न व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का संचालन करता है । महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण ने लगभग 400 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिये उनके अप्रचलित उपस्करों का आधुनिक मशीनों से प्रतिस्थापन, उनके प्रशिक्षकों और अन्य स्टाफ सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण, मशीन रखरखाव प्रणाली की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने हेतु दृश्य-श्रव्य उपस्कर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता से एक व्यापक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परियोजना शुरू की है । इस परियोजना में कामगारों के लिए उच्च प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विस्तार, विभिन्न स्तरों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों में उच्च प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की स्थापना तथा केवल महिलाओं हेतु नए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान शुरू करके और विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान आई. टी. आई. / स्कंधों में नए व्यावसाय शुरू करके महिलाओं के लिए अधिक प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं के प्रावधान से सम्बन्धित बहुत-सी योजनाएं शामिल होंगी । इस परियोजना का कार्य-क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय है और इसमें 28 राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं । परियोजना की कुल बुनियादी लागत 441.58 करोड़ रुपए है और इसे 6-7 वर्ष की अवधि में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है । यह परियोजना अगस्त, 1989 से प्रभावी हो गई है और केन्द्र तथा राज्य क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1990-91 से बहुत-सी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

13. **अन्य योजनाएं** : श्रम मंत्रालय के रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशक द्वारा रोजगार सेवाओं से संबंधित अनेक लघु योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । रोजगार योजनाओं में मुख्यतः रोजगार बाजार सूचना कार्यक्रम, व्यावसायिक निर्देशन और रोजगार परामर्श, कोचिंग-एंव-मार्गदर्शी केन्द्रों के माध्यम से कतिपय चुनी हुई श्रेणियों को रोजगार सहायता, विकलांगों के लिए पुनर्वास केन्द्र और रोजगार सेवाओं में अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण शामिल है ।

14. **अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण** : इस योजना में इस श्रेणी के प्रत्याशियों में विश्वास जगाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और व्यावसायिक निर्देशन की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्र शामिल हैं। ये अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्र विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और अभिकरणों के लिए भर्ती पूर्व प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के आयोजन में लगे हुए हैं। जिन अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत हैं उनको पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कुछ अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्रों में दूसरी योजना भी शुरू की गई है। केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देने की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के आवेदकों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए विशेष अनुशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है।

15. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर:** इसके अंतर्गत निम्न के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य से सहायता की व्यवस्था है (i) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संबंधी मीडिया संस्थान, मद्रास, और (ii) फोरमैन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर जिनकी स्थापना क्रमशः 1986 और 1971 में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सहायता से की गई थी ।

10. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour** - This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme drawn up to assist the States/Voluntary Agencies in their programmes for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

11. **Other Items** - provide for - (i) Research and Statistics - to collect and publish statistics, to conduct enquiries, surveys and research studies on various labour subjects, (ii) Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour, provides for the formulation, coordination and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the welfare of child/women labour, (iii) International co-operation, strengthening of enforcement machinery and payment of pension compensation to workers and civilians for injuries sustained during war, (iv) Welfare of emigrant labour- setting up of regional offices for regulation of recruitment for employment abroad, to ensure reasonable working and living conditions and to curb the malpractices of the recruiting agents.

12. **Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors:** Provides for the Director General of Employment & Training, which is the apex organisation in India responsible for the development of programmes relating to the employment service and vocational training. The Employment Directorate operates several Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the handicapped and coaching-cum-guidance Centres. The Training Directorate operates various Vocational Training Institutes in different parts of the country. A comprehensive World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project (VTP) has been taken up by the Directorate General of Employment and Training for improving the all round quality of training in about 400 ITIs by replacing their obsolete equipment with modern machines, training their instructors and other staff members, establishing a machine maintaining system and making provision for audio visual equipment for improving the quality of training. The Project also covers a number of Schemes related to expansion of advanced training programme for workers, establishment of high training facility in different institutions at different levels, and provision of more training facilities for women by starting new ITIs exclusively for women and by adding new trades in the existing ITIs/Wings in various States. The Project is national in scope and covers 28 States/UTs. The total base cost of the Project is Rs.441.58 crores and it is to be implemented in a span of 6-7 years. The Project became effective from August, 1989 and a number of schemes are being implemented from the year 1990-91, both under the Central and State sectors.

13. **Other Schemes** : A number of minor schemes relating to employment services are being implemented by the Director General of Employment & Training of the Ministry of Labour. The employment schemes mainly cover employment market information programme, vocational guidances and employment counselling, employment assistance to certain selected category through coaching-cum-guidance Centres, Vocational Rehabilitation centres for handicapped and also research & training in employment services.

14. **Welfare of SC/ST** - The scheme includes Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SC/ST to provide confidence building training programmes and vocational guidance for candidates belonging to that category. These Coaching cum Guidance Centres have been involved in pre-recruitment training courses for various nationalised banks and agencies. Another scheme to impart refresher training to SC/ST candidates registered with the employment exchanges has also been introduced in some CGC's. With a view to secure adequate representation in various central Government departments, special coaching is being imparted to SC/ST applicants for competitive examinations.

15. **Aid Material and Equipment** - Provides for aid from FRG for (i) Central Instructional Media Institute (CIMI), Madras and (ii) Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore which were set up with the assistance of FRG in 1986 and 1971, respectively.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 58

विधि और न्याय Law and Justice

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	150.96	150.96	...	152.16	152.16	...	109.64	109.64
पूंजी Capital		...	...	...	...	...	...	*30.00*	...	*30.00*
जोड़ Total		...	**150.96**	**150.96**	...	**152.16**	**152.16**	**30.00**	**109.64**	**139.64**
1. *सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं* 1. Secretariat-General Services										
1.01 विधि कार्य विभाग 1.01 Department of Legal Affairs	2052	...	4.08	4.08	...	4.14	4.14	...	4.26	4.26
1.02 विधायी विभाग 1.02 Legislative Department	2052	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.56	1.56	...	1.63	1.63
1.03 न्याय विभाग 1.03 Department of Justice	2052	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.30	0.30
1.04 अन्य 1.04 Others	2052	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.82	1.82
जोड़ - सचिवालय Total-Secretariat		...	**7.64**	**7.64**	...	**7.80**	**7.80**	...	**8.01**	**8.01**
2. निर्वाचन 2. Elections	2015	...	127.00	127.00	...	127.00	127.00	...	85.00	85.00
3. आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण 3. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2020	...	4.05	4.05	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.32	4.32
न्याय प्रशासन Administration of Justice										
4. उच्चतम न्यायालय 4. Supreme Court	2014	...	7.97	7.97	...	8.65	8.65	...	8.65	8.65
5. विशेष न्यायालय 5. Special Courts	3601	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.37	...	...	...
6. अन्य व्यय 6. Other Expenditure	2014	...	3.09	3.09	...	3.05	3.05	...	2.42	2.42
7. उच्च न्यायालय 7. High Courts	2014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ - न्याय प्रशासन Total-Administration of Justice		...	**11.06**	**11.06**	...	**12.07**	**12.07**	...	**11.07**	**11.07**
8. राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए ऋण 8. Loans to State Govts for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00
9. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं 9. Other Administrative Services	2070	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.19	1.19	...	1.24	1.24
कुल जोड़ Grand Total		...	***150.96***	***150.96***	...	***152.16***	***152.16***	***30.00***	***109.64***	***139.64***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. न्याय प्रशासन 1. Administration of Justice	32014	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00

1. **सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्यों (1.04) के अन्तर्गत राजभाषा खंड जो केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को हिन्दी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद और छपाई के लिए जिम्मेदार है और केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरण स्कीम में सम्मिलित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

2. **निर्वाचन** - इसमें निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि संसद, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडलों और राष्ट्रपति तथा उप-राष्ट्रपति के पदों के लिए निर्वाचन का संचालन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और इसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने और उनकी छपाई कराने का व्यय भी शामिल है ।

3. **आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण** - आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण की स्थापना आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त, अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त तथा निरीक्षक आयकर सहायक आयुक्त के निर्णयों और आदेशों के विरूद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अधीन की गई है ।

4. **उच्चतम न्यायालय** - इसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यय (भारित) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **विशेष न्यायालय** - विनिर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक अपराधों की जांच के लिए गठित विशेष न्यायालयों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को अनुदान सहायता उपलब्ध करायी गयी । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी क्योंकि इस मद पर दिनांक 1.4.1989 से वित्त आयोग द्वारा कार्रवाई की जानी थी । कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 1982-1987 के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु अपने दावे प्रस्तुत किए थे और बकाया दावों की प्रतिपूर्ति न्याय विभाग द्वारा की जानी है । इसलिए संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में व्यवस्था की गयी और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ।

6. **अन्य व्यय** - निर्धनों को विधि अधिकारियों, विधि सलाहकारों तथा कौंसेलों की सहायता उपलब्ध करने और कानूनी सहायता मुहैया करवाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **राज्य सरकारों को ऋण** - यह व्यवस्था "न्यायिक आधार भूत सुविधाओं" पर एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के लिए है, जिस पर व्यय की भागीदारी केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 50 : 50 के आधार पर की जाएगी ।

9. **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत विधि आयोग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संघ और कानूनी पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं को विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा में प्रकाशित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - General Services -** Provides for Secretariat expenditure. Others (1.04) include provision for Official Languages Wing which is responsible for translation and printing of Central Acts in Hindi and other Regional Languages; and Central Agency Section which is responsible for conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the State Governments participating in the Scheme of the Central Agency.

2. **Elections -** Provision is for the Election Commission of India which is responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President and includes cost of preparation and printing of the electoral rolls.

3. **Income Tax Appellate Tribunal -** The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to hear appeals against the decisions and orders of the Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner of Income Tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax.

4. **Supreme Court -** Provides for expenditure (charged) on Supreme Court.

5. **Special Courts -** Grants-in-aid were provided to States in respect of Special Courts for the trial of economic offences under specified Central Acts. No provision was kept in Budget Estimates 1992-93 as this item was to be handled by the Finance Commission from 1.4.1989. Some State Governments had submitted their claims for re-imbursement for 1982-1987 and the re-imbursement of the arrear claims is to be made by Department of Justice. Hence provision has been kept in Revised Estimates 1992-93 and no provision in Budget Estimates 1993-94.

6. **Other Expenditure -** Provision is for Law Officers, Legal Advisers and Counsels and legal aid to poor.

8. **Loans to State Governments-** Provision is for a Centrally sponsored scheme on "Infrastructural facilities for the Judiciary" expenditure on which will be shared by the Central Government and State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis.

9. **Other Administrative Services -** Provision is for Law Commission, International Law Association and for publication of law books and journals in Hindi by Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan.

विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.59

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग Department of Company Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	10.95	10.95	...	12.99	12.99	...	14.99	14.99
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**10.96**	**10.96**	...	**13.00**	**13.00**	...	**15.00**	**15.00**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	2.69	2.69	...	4.58	4.58	...	5.30	5.30
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
2. रजिस्ट्रार ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज	2. Registrars of Joint Stock Companies	3475	...	3.85	3.85	...	3.95	3.95	...	4.60	4.60
3. कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी परिसमापक व क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	3. Official Liquidators under Companies Act and Regional Directors	3475	...	2.97	2.97	...	2.99	2.99	...	3.30	3.30
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3475	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.47	1.47	...	1.79	1.79
		5475	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*1.45*	*1.45*	...	*1.48*	*1.48*	...	*1.80*	*1.80*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***10.96***	***10.96***	...	***13.00***	***13.00***	...	***15.00***	***15.00***

1. **सचिवालय:** कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **कम्पनी पंजीयक:** मुख्य रूप से प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कम्पनी पंजीयक का कार्यालय है । कम्पनी पंजीयक के कुल 19 कार्यालय हैं । इनका मुख्य कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत अपने सम्बन्धित राज्यों में स्थापित सरकारी तथा निजी कम्पनियों की वार्षिक विवरणियों, तुलन-पत्रों तथा अन्य कागजातों की संवीक्षा करना तथा ऐसी संवीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप पायी गई अनियमितताओं पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना है।

3. **कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत परिसमापक :** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार, अधिकृत परिसमापक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और उन्हें उच्च न्यायालयों से सम्बद्ध किया जाता है और ये अनिवार्य परिसमापन के अर्न्तगत सभी कम्पनियों के प्रभारी हैं । समाप्त होने वाली कम्पनियों की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी यही परिसमापक वसूल करते हैं और कम्पनी के ऋणदाताओं को भी अदायगी करते हैं।

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक: बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर स्थित चार क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों के कार्यालय हैं जो कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा सरकारी परिसमापकों के कार्यालयों का पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं।

4. **अन्य व्यय:** एकाधिकार एवं अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग, महानिदेशक अन्वेषण एवं पंजीकरण तथा कंपनी विधि बोर्ड पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs.

2. **Registrars of Companies:** The Offices of the Registrars of Companies are located broadly one in each State. There are in all 19 offices of the Registrars of Companies. Their main functions are to scrutinise the annual returns, balance sheets and other documents of the public and private companies located in their respective States under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and to take necessary action on the irregularities noticed as a result of such scrutiny.

3. **Official Liquidators under the Companies Act:** As per the Companies Act, 1956, the Official Liquidators are appointed by the Central Government and are attached to the High Courts and are incharge of all the Companies under compulsory liquidation. Liquidators realise the assets of the Companies under liquidation and pay off to the creditors of the Company.

Regional Directors: There are four Regional Directors' offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to supervise the offices of the Registrars of Companies and Official Liquidators in their respective regions.

4. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure on Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, Director General of Investigation and Registration and Company Law Board.

खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.60

खान मंत्रालय Ministry of Mines

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		54.00	74.43	128.43	53.50	81.75	135.25	63.80	75.36	139.16
पूंजी	*Capital*		*30.50*	*12.30*	*42.80*	*30.89*	*12.30*	*43.19*	*23.70*	*14.00*	*37.70*
जोड़	**Total**		**84.50**	**86.73**	**171.23**	**84.39**	**94.05**	**178.44**	**87.50**	**89.36**	**176.86**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.05	2.05	...	2.20	2.20
अलोह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	**Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**										
2. भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण	2.Geological Survey of India	2853	32.00	65.13	97.13	32.00	72.21	104.21	42.00	67.40	109.40
3. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान	3.Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	2853	13.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	13.00	13.00	...	13.00
4. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो	4. Indian Bureau of Mines	2853	7.00	5.45	12.45	6.50	5.45	11.95	7.10	5.58	12.68
		4853	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00	3.50	...	3.50
जोड़	*Total*		*8.50*	*5.45*	*13.95*	*8.50*	*5.45*	*13.95*	*10.60*	*5.58*	*16.18*
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	2853	2.00	2.04	4.04	2.00	2.04	4.04	1.70	0.18	1.88
जोड़-अलोह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	**Total-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**		**55.50**	**72.62**	**128.12**	**55.50**	**79.70**	**135.20**	**67.30**	**73.16**	**140.46**
6. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	6. Non-Plan Loan to Public Sector Enterprises										
6.01 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि०	6.01 Bharat Gold Mines Limited	6853	...	12.30	12.30	...	12.30	12.30	...	14.00	14.00
7. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन	7. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Enterprises										
7.01 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि०	7.01 Bharat Gold Mines Limited	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	15.00
7.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	7.02 Hindustan Copper Limited	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
7.03 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	7.03 Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.95	...	4.95
जोड़	*Total*		...	...	...	...	...	...	*29.95*	...	*29.95*
घटाए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	-29.95	...	-29.95
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	8. Investment in Public Enterprises	4853	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
		6853	9.00	...	9.00	8.89	...	8.89	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़	*Total*		*29.00*	...	*29.00*	*28.89*	...	*28.89*	*20.20*	...	*20.20*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***84.50***	***86.73***	***171.23***	***84.39***	***94.05***	***178.44***	***87.50***	***89.36***	***176.86***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी	8.01 Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	...	42.00	42.00	...	42.00	42.00	10.00	62.00	72.00
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	8.02 Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12853	1.00	87.71	88.71	1.00	53.75	54.75	4.00	50.91	54.91
8.03 नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	8.03 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	...	168.00	168.00	...	130.00	130.00	...	158.00	158.00
8.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	8.04 Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	12853	18.00	102.00	120.00	18.00	102.00	120.00	...	126.38	126.38
8.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	8.05 Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	12853	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
8.06 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि०	8.06 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12853	8.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.50	5.00	...	5.00
8.07 सिक्किम खनन निगम	8.07 Sikkim Mining Corporation	12853	0.50	0.03	0.53	0.39	0.03	0.42	0.20	0.23	0.43
8.08 अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	8.08 Other bodies/Institutions	12853	...	12.26	12.26	...	11.78	11.78	...	5.90	5.90
जोड़	**Total**		**29.00**	**412.00**	**441.00**	**28.89**	**339.56**	**368.45**	**20.20**	**404.42**	**424.62**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay ***										
1. अलोह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	1. Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	90.00	412.00	502.00	94.39	339.56	433.95	90.00	404.42	494.42

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के परिव्यय शामिल है ।*
* Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 79	12853	2.40	...	2.40	4.00	...	4.00	0.75	...	0.75
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No 80	12853	3.10	...	3.10	6.00	...	6.00	1.75	...	1.75
जोड़	**Total**		**5.50**	...	**5.50**	**10.00**	...	**10.00**	**2.50**	...	**2.50**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसके अन्तर्गत खान मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई हैं ।

2. **भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण :** इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के क्षेत्रीय खनिज के मूल्यांकन के लिए है और इसमें उपग्रह प्रतिबिम्ब और वायुवाहित सर्वेक्षण के जरिए सुदूर संवेदन की आवश्यकता भी शामिल हैं ।

1. **Secretariat:** The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Mines.

2. **Geological Survey of India :** The provision is for geological mapping and regional mineral assessment of the country including off-shore areas and covers the requirements of remote-sensing through satellite imaging and airborne surveys.

3. **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान :** संवर्धनात्मक आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को सौंपी गई अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण अनुदानों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

4, **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो :** इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था में निरीक्षण और अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो की आवश्यकता और (i) निम्न श्रेणी के अयस्कों और खनिजों के उपकारक और (ii) खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण और वैज्ञानिक विकास को बढाने को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विशेष खनन समस्याओं के अनुसंधान और नई प्रयोगशाला के भवन के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल हैं ।

5.. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें निर्विदिष्ट अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न स्वायत्त और वैज्ञानिक निकायों को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था और पट्टे पर दी जाने वाली खानों के नियंत्रक आदि के लिए भुगतान शामिल है ।

6. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण**

6.1 **भारत गोल्ड माइंस लिमिटेड :** कम्पनी की आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण को अदायगी की आवश्यकता नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए है । कम्पनी को बहुत पुरानी खानों के खर्चीले प्रचालनों के कारण लगातार नकद हानियां हो रही है । अनवरत नकद हानयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोलार गोल्डफील्ड की पुरानी खानों को धीरे-2 चरणबद्ध किया जा रहा है और कम्पनी खान निर्माण तथा इंजीनियरी में अपने कार्यकलापों में विविधता ला रही है ।

7. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वन :** सम्बंधित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिशेष जनशक्ति को अदायगियां करने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं पर पूंजी व्यय, प्रतिस्थापन तथा नवीकरण और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन उद्यमों और आं0ब0बा0सं0 के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्योरा, व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दर्शाया गया है ।

8.01 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड:** 1993-94 में भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड के परिव्यय के लिए 72.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था अनवरत योजनाओं नई योजनाओं प्रतिस्थापन/नवीनीकरण के लिए है ।

8.02 **हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड :** 1993-94 में 54.91 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्ययें अनवरत योजनाओं, (21.81 करोड़ रुपए) नई स्कीमों (2.50 करोड़ रुपए) पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (30.00 करोड़ रुपए) और अनुसंधान और विकास (0.60 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.03 **राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी :** 1993-94 में 158.00 करोड़ रुपए का समस्त परिव्यय आन्तरिक संसाधनों द्वारा समर्थित है जो मुख्यतः केप्टिव पावर प्लांट VI, यूनिट एवं बिलेट्स कास्टिंग सुविधाओं की अनवरत योजनाओं (83.00 करोड़ रुपए), पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (26.00 करोड़ रुपए) और नई योजनाओं (50.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.04 **हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड :** 1993-94 के लिए 126.38 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय अनवरत योजनाओं, पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण और नई योजनाओं के लिए है ।

8.05 **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि. :** 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था, जिसमें आन्तरिक संसाधनों के रूप में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए और बजट समर्थन के रूप में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए है ।

8.06 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड लि. :** वर्ष 1993-94 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था अनवरत योजनाओं के लिए तथा पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है । समस्त परिव्यय बजट समर्थन द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

8.07 **सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन :** 1993-94 के लिए 0.43 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसमें 0.20 करोड़ रुपए बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में और 0.23 करोड़ रुपए आं0ब0बा0सं0 के रूप में है ।

8.08 **अन्य निकाय:** वर्ष 1993- 94 के लिए 5.90 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों के लिए की गई है, जिन्हें आं0ब0बा0सं0 द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा । इसमें से नागपुर में आधुनिक अयस्क प्रक्षालन (ड्रेसिंग) प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए 0.90 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । आई.बी.एम. को 3.50 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन के रूप में उपलब्ध कराए गये हैं ।

3. **Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. :** Exploration projects assigned by the Central Government to the Corporation on a promotional basis are funded by grants.

4. **Indian Bureau of Mines :** The provision covers the requirements of the Indian Bureau of Mines for inspection and study of mines and research on (i) the beneficiation of low grade ores and minerals and (ii) special mining problems with a view to promote conservation and scientific development of mineral resources and for construction of new laboratory building.

5. **Other Programmes :** These include provisions for Grants-in aid to various autonomous and scientific bodies for specific research projects and Controller of Mining leases etc.

6. **Non-Plan Loan to Public Sector Undertakings:**

6.1. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.:** The payment of Non-Plan loan to the Company has been necessitated to meet cash losses. The Company has been continuously incurring cash losses due to uneconomic operations of very old mines. In view of the continuing cash losses, the old mines of KGF are being phased out gradually and the Company is diversifying their activities in mine construction and engineering.

7. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes for Public Sector Enterprises:** The provision is for making payments to surplus manpower under Voluntary Retirement Schemes of the concerned Public Sector Enterprises and would be met from the National Renewal Fund.

8. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** It provides for equity and loans to the public sector undertakings to meet their capital expenditure on new & continuing schemes, replacement and renewals and R & D. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budget support to these enterprises and the I.E.B.R. are given in the Expenditure Budget Volume 1.

8.1. **Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO):** The outlay for Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. for 1993-94 is Rs.72.00 crores which is meant for continuing schemes, new schemes and Replacement and Renewals.

8.2 **Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL):** The outlay of Rs.54.91 crores for 1993-94 is towards continuing schemes (Rs.21.81 crores), New Schemes (Rs.2.50 crores), Replacement and Renewals (Rs.30.00 crores)and Research and Development (Rs.0.60 crores).

8.3 **National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO):** The entire outlay of Rs.158.00 crores for 1993-94 which is supported by Internal Resources is mainly for continuing schemes of Capitive Power Plan VI Unit and Billets Casting Facilities (Rs.83.00 crores) Replacement and Renewals (Rs.25.00 crores) and New Schemes (Rs.50.00 crores).

8.04. **Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL):** The outlay of Rs.126.38 crores for 1993-94 consists of continuing schemes, Replacement and Renewals and New Schemes.

8.05. **Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL):** The BE 1993-94 provides for Rs. 2.00 crores comprising of Rs.1.00 crore as Internal Resources and Rs.1.00 crore as Budget Support.

8.06. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML) :** An outlay of Rs.5.00 crores comprising of Rs. 2.50 crores for continuing schemes and Rs.2.50 crores for Replacement and Renewals has been kept for 1993-94. The entire outlay is being supported by Budget Support.

8.07. **Sikkim Mining Corporation (SMC):** A provision of Rs.0.43 crore has been made for 1993-94 which includes Rs.0.20 crore as Budget Support and Rs.0.23 crore as IEBR.

8.08 **Other Bodies:** An outlay of Rs.5.90 crore has been provided during 1993-94 for Scientific Institutions which will be met from IEBR. Of this, Rs.0.90 crore is for Indian Bureau of Mines for establishment of a Modern Ore Dressing Laboratory at Nagpur. Rs.3.50 crores has been also provided as Budget Support to IBM.

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.61
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		122.82	1.57	124.39	122.82	1.57	124.39	192.56	1.62	194.18
पूंजी	*Capital*		*4.56*	...	*4.56*	*4.56*	...	*4.56*	*10.04*	...	*10.04*
जोड़	**Total**		**127.38**	**1.57**	**128.95**	**127.38**	**1.57**	**128.95**	**202.60**	**1.62**	**204.22**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.48	1.57	3.05	1.48	1.57	3.05	1.70	1.62	3.32
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**										
2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	2. Solar Energy Programme	2810	18.92	...	18.92	18.92	...	18.92	54.54	...	54.54
		3601	0.33	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.33	0.30	...	0.30
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.10	...	0.10
		4810	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.24	...	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*19.62*	...	*19.62*	*19.62*	...	*19.62*	*55.18*	...	*55.18*
3. जैव-गैस कार्यक्रम	3. Biogas Programme	2810	29.20	...	29.20	35.87	...	35.87	39.57	...	39.57
		3601	30.61	...	30.61	23.94	...	23.94	27.82	...	27.82
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07
जोड़		*Total*	*59.87*	...	*59.87*	*59.87*	...	*59.87*	*67.46*	...	*67.46*
4. पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	4. Wind Energy Programme	2810	9.82	...	9.82	9.82	...	9.82	16.82	...	16.82
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*9.93*	...	*9.93*	*9.93*	...	*9.93*	*16.93*	...	*16.93*
5. जैव पिंड कार्यक्रम	5. Bio Mass Programme	2810	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	5.00	...	5.00
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*3.10*	...	*3.10*	*3.10*	...	*3.10*	*5.10*	...	*5.10*
6. चुम्बकीय-पन गतिकी कार्यक्रम	6. Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme	2810	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.75	...	0.75
7.01 ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत	7.01 Other Sources of Energy	2810	9.55	...	9.55	9.55	...	9.55	20.75	...	20.75
7.02 अपशिष्ट भस्मीकरण संयंत्र	7.02 Refuse Incineration Plant	4810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*9.55*	...	*9.55*	*9.55*	...	*9.55*	*20.75*	...	*20.75*
8. विकसित चूल्हे	8. Improved Chulhas	2810	8.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.50	11.16	...	11.16
		3601	7.36	...	7.36	7.36	...	7.36	8.50	...	8.50
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*15.92*	...	*15.92*	*15.92*	...	*15.92*	*19.68*	...	*19.68*
9. जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	9. Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab)	3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
10. चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)	10. Rice Husk Power Plant (Punjab)	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investement in Public Enterprises	4810	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	6.00	...	6.00
		6810	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	3.80	...	3.80
जोड़		*Total*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*	*9.80*	...	*9.80*
12. अन्य मदें	12. Other Items	2810	3.05	...	3.05	3.05	...	3.05	4.95	...	4.95
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.05*	...	*3.05*	*3.05*	...	*3.05*	*4.95*	...	*4.95*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***127.38***	***1.57***	***128.95***	***127.38***	***1.57***	***128.95***	***202.60***	***1.62***	***204.22***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.01 भारतीय पुनर्नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी	11.01 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	12810	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	6.00	...	6.00
11.02 फोटोवोल्टेक्स और सम्बद्ध उद्योग	11.02 Photovoltaics and related Industries	12810	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	3.80	...	3.80
जोड़		*Total*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*	*9.80*	...	*9.80*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	128.00	...	128.00	127.71	...	127.71	204.00	...	204.00

• *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No 79	12810	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 80	12810	0.32	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.32	1.30	...	1.30
जोड़		**Total**	**0.62**	...	**0.62**	**0.33**	...	**0.33**	**1.40**	...	**1.40**

1. **सचिवालयः** इसमें गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम :** इसमें सौर-तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम, सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम और सौर-ऊर्जा केन्द्र के अधीन फोटो टाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । सौर-तापीय ऊर्जा

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

2. **Solar Energy Programme:** Includes provision for Solar Thermal Energy Programme, Solar Photovoltaic Programme and phototype development and training under Solar Energy centre. The

कार्यक्रम में सौर-तापीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सौर-तापीय प्रणालियों और सौर कुकरों की खरीद पर आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में निधि की व्यवस्था की गई है। सौर-प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रणालियों और उपकरणों के अनुसंधान और विकास तथा उत्पादन/उपयोग/प्रदर्शन के अतिरिक्त आकारहीन सिलिकोन सौर कक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए एक विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना भी आरंभ की गई हैं। 1000 सौर-प्रकाश वोल्टीय पम्पों की विशेष परियोजना भी शुरु की जा रही है। सौर-ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना अनुसंधान और विकास, परीक्षण और मानकीकरण, फोटोटाइप विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण, प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्र परीक्षण तथा सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में मानव शक्ति के विकास के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

3. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम में पारिवारिक (एन.पी.बी.डी) और बड़े आकार की अपशिष्ट रीसाइकलिंग एवं स्रोत प्रतिलाभ प्रणालियां (डब्ल्यू.आर.आर.आर.एस) दोनों किस्मों का प्रदर्शन और मानव अपशिष्ट, कृषि अपशिष्ट, जल-हयासिन्थ (पुष्प) इत्यादि पर आधारित संयंत्रों सहित बायोगैस पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य भी शामिल है । एन.पी.बी.डी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अलग-अलग उपयोगकर्ताओं को बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । सामूहिक और संस्थागत बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए सरकार वित्तीय सहायता की निर्धारित राशि उपलब्ध कराती है।

4. **पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमः** इसमें, पवन प्रवाह आंकड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र के सुदृढ़ीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विभिन्न पवन ऊर्जा साज़ उपकरणों के क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, विशेषकर पवन फार्मों के क्षेत्र में, पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित 7.5 मेगावाट पवनफार्म परियोजनाओं के अतिरिक्त कुल 37.8 मेगावाट क्षमता कार्यशील हो गई है।

5. **बायोमास कार्यक्रमः** इस कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का संबंध ऊर्जा प्लांटेशन, बायोमास उत्पादन और बायोमास की उपलब्धता और बायोमास के रूपान्तरण और उपयोग से है। इसमें मानव और पशु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है।

6. **चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय कार्यक्रमः** चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय प्रौद्योगिकी में ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों की तुलना में उच्च क्षमता और पर्यावरणीय रूप से सुसाध्य विद्युत उत्पादन की संभावना है। भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयले पर आधारित एक 5 मेगावाट (तापजनित) के एक प्रायोगिक चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन विभिन्न प्राचलों की वृद्धि, स्टैगिंग कोयला दाहक, वायु पूर्वउष्मक और एम.एच.डी. चैनल आदि जैसी उप-प्रणालियों के विकास के लिए इस संयंत्र में और अनुसंधान और विकास क्रियाकलाप शामिल है।

7.01 **ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोतः** इसमें ऊर्जा के रासायनिक स्रोत, हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा, जल-भूतल परिवहन के लिए विकल्प ईंधन, भू-तापीय ऊर्जा और समुद्री ऊर्जा के विकास हेतु अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

लघु जल विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम : लघु जल परियोजना (एसएच.पी) कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य नहर/बांध आधारित जलप्रपातों, नदियों के बहाव और प्राकृतिक जलप्रपातों के जल संसाधनों का उपयोग करना है ऐसी प्रणलियों के माध्यम से विकेन्द्रीकृत विद्युत उत्पादन या तो उन्हें ग्रिड से जोड़कर अथवा दूरस्थ और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय निवासियों को सीधे आपूर्ति किया जा सकता है। व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डी.पी.आर) इन परियोजनाओं को तैयार करने और उसकी स्थापना के लिए पूंजी लागत के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

8. **उन्नत चूल्हों संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमः** इसमें अनुसंधान और विकास, धूम्ररहित अच्छे एवं उन्नत चूल्हों के प्रशिक्षण तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं के लिए वित्तीय समर्थन के लिए, जिसमें लाभभोगियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है, व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कार्यक्रम, जो ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है, स्व-रोजगार कामगारों के माध्यम से 1988-89 से क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

9. **चावल भूसा कृषि ताप विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब):** 10 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले चावल भूसा विद्युत संयंत्र का परीक्षण कर लिया गया है। संयंत्र के अगले तकनीकी क्रियाकलापों को शुरु किया जाएगा।

11.01 **भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सीः** भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर विभिन्न नए और नवीकरण ऊर्जा स्रोतों की परियोजनाओं और स्कीमों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। यह एजेन्सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

12. **अन्य मदेंः** इसमें सूचना और प्रचार, ऊर्जाग्राम सर्वेक्षण और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग/टी.आई.एफ.ए.सी. और ऊर्जा संरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Solar Thermal Energy Programme includes research and development, demonstration and extension of solar thermal energytechnologies and inter-alia envisages funding in the form of subsidy on Solar Thermal systems and purchase of Solar Cookers. Under Solar Photovoltaic Programme in addition to R&D and production/utilisation/demonstration of various Photovoltaic systems and devices, a science & technology mission project for the development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has also been taken up. Special project of 1000 Solar Photovoltaic Pumps is also being taken up. The Solar Energy Centre has been established with the objective of research and development, testing and standardisation, phototype development, technology, transfer, demonstration and field testing and development of man power in the area of solar energy.

3. **Biogas Programme** : This programme includes demonstration of both the family type (NPBD) and bigger sized Waste Recycling and Resource Recovery Systems (WRRRS) and also research and development in biogas including plants based on human wastes, agricultural waste, water hyacinth, etc. The NPBD programme, *inter-alia*, provides for subsidy to individual users for setting up biogas plants. For community and institutional biogas plants Government provides fixed amount of financial assistance.

4. **Wind Energy Programme** : This includes the strengthening of wind data base, research and development, demonstration and field testing of various wind energy harnessing devices. During the Seventh Five Year Plan significant strides have been made under the Wind Energy Programme, notably in the area of wind farms. A total of 37.8 MW capacity has become operative in addition to 7.5 MW Wind Farm Projects installed in the private sector.

5. **Biomass Programme :** Provision for this programme relates to the energy plantation, biomass production and availability, conversion and utilisation of biomass. It also includes human and animal Energy Programme.

6. **Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme:** The MHD Technology has potenitial for higher efficiency and Enviormentally benion power generation as compared to thermal power plants. An experimental 5 MW (thermal inpurt) coal based magneto hydro dynamics pilot power plant by Bharat Heavy Electrocals Limited has been estabilished. The programme includes further research and development activities in this plant for optimization of various parameters, developments of sub-system like stagging coal combuster, air preheater and MHD channel etc.

7.01 **Other Sources of Energy:** Includes provision for R&D activities for development of Chemical Sources of Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Alternate fuels for Surface Transportation, Geo-Thermal Energy Power and Ocean Energy.

Small Hydro Power Development Programme: Small Hydel Project (SHP) programme is aimed at utilisation of the water resources at canal/dam based fall, run of rivers and natural falls. Decentralised power generation through such systems either being connected to grid or directly supplied to the local inhabitants in remote and hilly area. Subsidy is also being provided for feasibility studies, detailed project Reports (DPR) preparation and towards capital cost for installation of these projects.

8. **The National Programme on Improved Chulhas:** This includes the provision for implementation of programme involving R&D, training and popularisation of improved and efficient smokeless Chulhas. It provides financial support for various aspects of the programme including subsidy to beneficiaries. The programme is implemented from 1988-89 through self-employed workers, which provides employment opportunity to rural youth.

9. **Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant (Punjab)**: The 10MW capacity rice straw power plant has been test fired. Further technical activities of the plant will be under taken.

11.01 **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency**: IREDA has been set up to support various new and renewable sources of energy projects and the schemes on a large scale. The agency would be responsible for financing such projects.

12. **Other Items:** Includes provision for Informatiion & Publicity, Urjagram. Surveys and International Co-operation/TIFAC and Energy conservation. It also includes provision for Special area Project.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.62

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	1.24	1.24	...	1.66	1.66	...	1.15	1.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**1.24**	**1.24**	...	**1.66**	**1.66**	...	**1.15**	**1.15**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	1.07	1.07	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.15	1.15
2. लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता	2. Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	2011	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.33	0.33	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***1.24***	***1.24***	...	***1.66***	***1.66***	...	***1.15***	***1.15***

इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

Provides for Secretariat expenditure.

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.63

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

			बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		5.75	47.41	53.16	4.73	56.80	61.53	6.86	58.59	65.45
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2.25*	*4.65*	*6.90*	*2.25*	*5.36*	*7.61*	*1.86*	*5.36*	*7.22*
जोड़	**Total**		**8.00**	**52.06**	**60.06**	**6.98**	**62.16**	**69.14**	**8.72**	**63.95**	**72.67**
1. सचिवालय—सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -General Services	2052	1.00	6.70	7.70	0.28	6.77	7.05	1.00	6.97	7.97
2. प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण	2. Administrative Tribunals	2014	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.19	7.19	...	7.50	7.50
3. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग	3. Staff Selection Commission	2051	...	6.98	6.98	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.24	8.24
पुलिस	**Police**										
4. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो	4. Central Bureau of Investigation	2055	0.20	19.61	19.81	0.20	27.61	27.81	0.20	28.44	28.64
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	2070	4.55	5.58	10.13	4.25	5.79	10.04	5.66	5.96	11.62
		4059	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	1.86	...	1.86
जोड़		*Total*	*6.80*	*5.58*	*12.38*	*6.50*	*5.79*	*12.29*	*7.52*	*5.96*	*13.48*
6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को आवास निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	6. Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers	7601	...	4.65	4.65	...	5.36	5.36	...	5.36	5.36
7. अन्य मदें	7. Other Items	2070	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.44	1.44	...	1.48	1.48
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***8.00***	***52.06***	***60.06***	***6.98***	***62.16***	***69.14***	***8.72***	***63.95***	***72.67***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat- General Services	32052	1.00	...	1.00	0.28	...	0.28	1.00	...	1.00
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	7.00	...	7.00	6.70	...	6.70	7.72	...	7.72
जोड़		**Total**	**8.00**	**...**	**8.00**	**6.98**	**...**	**6.98**	**8.72**	**...**	**8.72**
**मांग संख्या 79 में शामिल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय सहित*	*inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 79		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. **सचिवालय:-** इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं (क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभाग: यह विभाग वरिष्ठ तथा मध्य प्रबन्ध स्तर के लिए भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा आरक्षण नीति बनाने, अधिष्ठान प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन करने, सेवा शर्तों, सतर्कता, अनुशासन, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, वृत्तिका तथा जनशक्ति आयोजना आदि के कार्यों को देखता है (ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा लोक शिकायत विभाग: यह विभाग प्रशासनिक सुधार, संगठन और पद्धति नीति तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिकरणों से संबंधित शिकायतों समेत लोक शिकायतों के निवारण के समन्वय का कार्य करता है और (ग) पेंशन विभाग पेंशन तथा पेंशनभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले उपदान, पेंशन, आनुषगिंक लाभों आदि समेत सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य करता है ।

2. **प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण :-** इन अधिकरणों की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करना है ताकि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने में देरी न हो। देश में केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरणों की 33 शाखाएं हैं । इस व्यवस्था में इन अधिकरणों द्वारा किराए पर ली गई इमारतों के किराए की राशि भी शामिल है।

3. **कर्मचारी चयन आयोग:-** मंत्रालयों आदि में निचले वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में वृद्धि आयोग द्वारा अधिक परीक्षाओं के आयोजन तथा प्रत्याशियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है ।

4. **केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो :-** यह विभाग सरकारी— कर्मचारियों गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, फर्मों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में तथा अन्य प्रकार के गंभीर अपराधों के मामलों में जांच कार्य करता है तथा मुकदमे चलाता है । इसमें केन्द्रीय अभिलेख स्कन्ध पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि बैंक घोटाला कांड, अयोध्या में बाबरी ढांचे को गिराए जाने आदि जैसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मामलों का कार्य, रिक्त पदों को भरने तथा महंगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किश्त प्रदान किए जाने के कारण हुई है ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण -** इसमें (क) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान (ख) लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (ग) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान को अनुदान तथा (घ) अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

6. **अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों को मकान निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण-** इस मंत्रालय के बजट में केन्द्रीय रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है । 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित है ।

7. **अन्य मदें -** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के खर्च और लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था शामिल है।

1. **Secretariat –** Includes (a) Department of Personnel and Training which looks after recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refresher courses for senior and middle management level, service conditions, vigilance, discipline, UPSC, career and manpower planning etc. (b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances which looks after administrative reforms, O&M and policy and coordination of redressal of grievances including those pertaining to Central Government agencies and (c) Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare which administers all schemes relating to retirement benefits including gratuity, pension, fringe benefits to pensioners etc.

2. **Administrative Tribunals –** Have been set up to look into the grievances of public servants exclusively to avoid delay in redressal of their grievances. There are 33 Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal in the country. Provision also includes rent for buildings hired for them.

3. **Staff Selection Commission –** Conducts examinations for recruitment to lower grades in Ministries etc. The increase in R.E. 1992-93 is on account of more examinations being conducted by the Commission and also increase in the number of candidates.

4. **Central Bureau of Investigation –** Deals with investigation and prosecution in corruption cases against public servants, private persons, firms and other cases of serious crimes. The provision includes expenditure on Central Records Wing. The increase in RE 1992-93 is due to assignment of more important cases viz., Bank Scam case, Demolition of Babri structure at Ayodhya etc., filling up of vacant posts and grant of additional instalment of DA.

5. **Training –** Includes (a) Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (c) grants to Indian Institute of Public Administration and (d) other training programmes.

6. **Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers –** Provision for this purpose is made centrally in the budget of this Ministry. The increase in RE 1992-93 is based on actual requirement.

7. **Other items –** Includes expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission and token provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.64

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार हैं
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	52.18	52.18	...	2.64	2.64	...	2.60	2.60
पूंजी	*Capital*		*300.00*	...	*300.00*	*326.39*	...	*326.39*	*266.39*	...	*266.39*
जोड़	**Total**		**300.00**	**52.18**	**352.18**	**326.39**	**2.64**	**329.03**	**266.39**	**2.60**	**268.99**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.18	2.18	...	2.64	2.64	...	2.60	2.60
2. बम्बई अपतट के लिए विशेष उपस्कर/नौपत्तन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Special Equipment for Bombay Off Shore/Subsidy to Shipyards	2802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. ओ.आई.डी.बी. को उपकरों की अदायगी	3. Payment of Cess to OIDB	2802	...	50.00	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश	4. Investment in Public Enterprises	4802	...	...	...	26.39	...	26.39	26.39	...	26.39
		6802	300.00	...	300.00	300.00	...	300.00	240.00	...	240.00
जोड़		*Total*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*	*326.39*	...	*326.39*	*266.39*	...	*266.39*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***300.00***	***52.18***	***352.18***	***326.39***	***2.64***	***329.03***	***266.39***	***2.60***	***268.99***

ख. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
I. पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	I. Petroleum Sector:										
4..01 तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	4.01 Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12802	260.00	4160.00	4420.00	260.00	5940.00	6200.00	170.00	8440.00	8610.00
4..02 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	4.02 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12802	...	152.00	152.00	...	284.56	284.56	...	425.00	425.00
4..03 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	4.03 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	147.00	147.00	...	158.36	158.36	...	124.25	124.25
4..04 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.	4.04 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	69.00	69.00	...	69.63	69.63	...	120.00	120.00
4..05 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	4.05 Madras Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	118.00	118.00	...	253.93	253.93	...	190.00	190.00
4.06 कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि.	4.06 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	45.00	45.00	...	94.42	94.42	...	184.00	184 00
4.07 बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी एंड पैट्रो-कैमिकल्स लि.	4.07 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12802	...	56.00	56.00	...	71.23	71.23	...	91.00	91.00
4.08 भारतीय तेल निगम लि.	4.08 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12802	...	799.00	799.00	...	649.44	649.44	...	1380.00	1380.00
4.09 आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड	4.09 Oil India Limited	12802	40.00	182.00	222.00	40.00	228.00	268.00	70.00	210.00	280.00
4.10 लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	4.10 Lubrizol India Limited	12802	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.60	5.60	...	19.00	19.00
4.11 इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	4.11 Engnieers India Limited	12802	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	2.25	2.25
4.12 अन्य (मंत्रालय)	4.12 Others (Ministry)	12802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.13 आई.बी.पी. कम्प. लि.	4.13 I.B.P. Co. Ltd	12802	...	15.00	15.00	26.39	72.50	98.89	26.39	71.92	98.31
जोड़ - पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	**Total - Petroleum Sector**		**300.00**	**5754.00**	**6054.00**	**326.39**	**7832.67**	**8159.06**	**266.39**	**11257.42**	**11523.81**
II. पैट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**II. Petro-Chemicals Sector:**										
4.14 भारतीय तेल निगम लि.	4.14 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12856	...	13.10	13.10	...	16.13	16.13	...	20.00	20.00
4.15 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	4.15 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	9.79	9.79	...	10.98	10.98	...	0.75	0.75
4.16 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	4.16 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	13.75	13.75	...	1.10	1.10	...	12.00	12.00
4.17 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	4.17 Madras Refineries Ltd.	12856	...	69.79	69.79	...	81.00	81.00	...	60.00	60.00
4.18 कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.	4.18 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12856	...	2.10	2.10	...	14.50	14.50	...	15.00	15.00
4.19 बोंगाईगाव रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि.	4.19 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12856	...	13.27	13.27	...	5.72	5.72	...	17.00	17.00
4.20 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	4.20 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12856	...	0.20	0.20	...	130.85	130.85	...	425.00	425.00
कुल-पैट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**Total - Petro-Chemicals Sector**		**...**	**122.00**	**122.00**	**...**	**260.28**	**260.28**	**...**	**549.75**	**549.75**
III. इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**III. Engineering Sector:**										
4.21 आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि.	4.21 I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	12858	...	13.00	13.00	...	16.37	16.37	...	20.00	20.00
4.22 बामेर लारी लि.	4.22 Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	12858	...	18.00	18.00	...	21.00	21.00	...	18.00	18.00
4.23 बीको लारी लि.	4.23 Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	12858	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.25	2.25
जोड़-इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**Total - Engineering Sector**		**...**	**32.00**	**32.00**	**...**	**38.37**	**38.37**	**...**	**40.25**	**40.25**
जोड़	**Total**		**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**	**326.39**	**8131.32**	**8457.71**	**266.39**	**11847.42**	**12113.81**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पैट्रोलियम	1. Pertroleum	12802	300.00	5754.00	6054.00	326.39	7832.67	8159.06	266.39	11257.42	11523.81
2. पैट्रो-रसायन	2. Petro-Chemicals	12856	...	122.00	122.00	...	260.28	260.28	...	549.75	549.75
3. इंजीनियरी	3. Enginerring	12858	...	32.00	32.00	...	38.37	38.37	...	40.25	40.25
जोड़	**Total**		**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**	**326.39**	**8131.32**	**8457.71**	**266.39**	**11847.42**	**12113.81**

1. **सचिवालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **ओ.आई.डी. बी. को उपकर की अदायगी:** बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए उपकर की प्राप्तियों में से तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान और वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

4. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड को विश्व बैंक के ऋणों को दुबारा उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.01 **तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग :** तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्थापना देश में तटवर्ती (आन-शोर) तथा अपतटवर्ती (आफ शोर) दोनों ही स्थानों पर पैट्रोलियम स्रोतों की खोज और उनसे तेल निकालने के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । इस कम्पनी को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को फिर से उधार दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.02 **भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. की स्थापना प्राकृतिक गैस के संसाधन, परिवहन तथा विपणन जैसे कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए की गई थी । कंपनी ने हजीरा-बीजापुर-जगदीशपुर गैस पाइपलाइन परियोजना का कार्य निष्पादित कर लिया है । औरिया में उ. प्र. पैट्रोरसायन परियोजना को एवं लाकवा में एल.पी.जी परियोजना को हाल ही में मंजूरी दी गई है।

4.03 **हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम निगम लि. :** इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य कच्चे तेल को साफ करना तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादनों का विपणन करना है । इस कम्पनी की 1993-94 की वार्षिक आयोजना में ल्यूब बेस स्टाक मंगलौर रिफाइनरी मंगलौर में एल.पी.जी. आयात सुविधा, एल.पी.जी. सिलेंडर/रैगुलेटर्स आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4.04 **भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड:** निगम का उद्देश्य मुख्यतः विनिर्माण तथा पैट्रोयिम उत्पादों का भण्डारण, वितरण और विपणन करना है ।

405 **मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, एक रिफाइनरी के निर्माण और संचालन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । ल्यूबे विस्तार परियोजना तथा एरोमेटिक्स परियोजना, कावेरी बेसिन में आसवन सुविधाएं इस कम्पनी द्वारा शुरू की गई मुख्य परियोजनाएं है ।

4.06 **कोचीन रिफाइनरीज़ लि.:** इसकी स्थापना कच्चे तेल की सफाई तथा विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । रिफाइनरी डिवोतलनेकिंग एम. टी. बी. ई. आदि जैसी इसकी कुछ परियोजनाएं है ।

4.07 **बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना कच्चे तेल का शोधन करने और सीलीन, डी.एम.टी. और पी.एस.एफ. का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक पैट्रो रसायन परिसर की स्थापना करने के लिए की गई थी । 1993-94 के लिए अनेक पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रो-रसायन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु आयोजना में व्यवस्था की गई है । रिफाइनरी की क्षमता को 1.35 मी. टन से बढ़ाकर 2.35 मी. टन करने की परियोजना कार्यान्वयन में है ।

4.08 **भारतीय तेल निगम लि. :** भारतीय तेल निगम पाइप लाइनों का संचालन करता है, आयातित तथा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल का परिशोधन करता है तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करता है । यह गुवाहाटी, बरौनी, कोइली, हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा डिगबोई स्थित तेलशोधन कारखाने चलाता है । वर्ष 1993-94 में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त माध्यमिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, डिगबोई रिफाइनरी कांडला-भंटिडा उत्पाद पाइपलाइन और करनाल रिफाइनरी आदि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

4.09 **आयल इण्डिया लि.:** देश में तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है । विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी को पुनः उधार देने के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.10 **लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड:** लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लि. की स्थापना रासायनिक संयोजनों के, जिनका उपयोग पैट्रोलियम पर आधारित लुब्रीकेन्ट्स तथा ईंधन की कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने के लिए किया जाता है, देश में उत्पादन करने के लिए अमरीकी लुब्रीजोल कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से 1966 में की गई थी ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

3. **Payment of cess to OIDB:** A sum of Rs. 50 crores was provided in BE 1992-93 for payment to Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) from out of the cess receipts, for development of oil industry. No provision has been made for RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94.

4. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provisions have been made for relending of World Bank Loans to ONGC and OIL.

4.01 **Oil & Natural Gas Commission:** Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was set up with the object of planning and implementing programmes of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources of the country, both On-Shore and Off-Shore. Provision has been made for relending of World Bank Loan to ONGC.

4.02 **Gas Authority of India Limited:** Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was set up to cater to processing, transportation and marketing of natural gas. The Company has executed the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline Project. The U.P. Petrochemicals Project at Auriya and LPG Project at Lakwa have been sanctioned recently.

4.03 **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The main objective of the Company is to refine crude oil and market petroleum products. The Annual Plan 1993-94 for this Company includes provision for projects for Lube Base Stock Augmentation Facilities, LPG Import facility at Mangalore, Mangalore Refinery, LPG Cylinders/Regulators etc.

4.04 **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The objectives of the Corporation are mainly to manufacture, to store and distribute and market petroleum products.

4.05 **Madras Refineries Ltd.:** The Company was set up with the objective of installing and running a refinery . The major projects undertaken by the Company are Lube Expansion Project, Aromatics Project, Distillation Facilities in Cauvery Basin.

4.06 **Cochin Refineries Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude oil and to produce various petroleum products. Some of its projects are Debottlenecking of Refinery , MTBE etc.

4.07 **Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chemicals Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude and set up a Petro-Chemicals Complex producing Xylene, DMT and PSF. For 1993-94, plan provision has been made for production of various petroleum and petro-chemical items. A project to expand the capacity of the refinery from 1.35 MT to 2.35 MT is under implementation.

4.08 **Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. :** The Indian Oil Corporation operates pipelines and refines imported and indigenous crude oil and markets petroleum products. It has refineries at Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi. Provisions have been made in 1993-94 for Additional Secondary Processing Facilities Project at Gujarat Refinery, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery, Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline, and Karnal Refinery.

4.09 **Oil India Limited:** Oil India Limited is also engaged in oil exploration and production in the country. A provision has been made on account of relending of World Bank Loan to this Public Sector Company too.

4.10 **Lubrizol India Ltd.:** This was set up in 1966 in collaboration with Lubrizol Corporation of USA for indigenous manufacture of chemical additives, which are used to improve the performance of petroleum-based lubricants and fuels.

4.11 **इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड :** यह कम्पनी सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के एककों और अभिकरणों को पैट्रोलियम, पेट्रो-रसायन और उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी में परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करती है ।

4.13 **आई.बी.पी. कम्पनी लि. :** यह कम्पनी पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा हाई वैक्यूम उपस्करों और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करती है । यह असम में एक रिफाइनरी की स्थापना कर रही है ।

4.22 **बामेर लारी लि. :** यह कम्पनी लुब्रीकेटिंग ग्रीजिज और ल्यूब बैरल का निर्माण करती है और चाय का निर्यात, उत्पादों का विपणन तथा यात्रा और नौवहन से संबंधित कारोबार करती है ।

4.23 **बीको लारी लि. :** यह कंपनी मुख्यतः स्विचगीयरों का निर्माण करती है ।

4.11 **Engineers India Ltd.:** The Company provides engineering consultancy to units in the public and private sectors, covering broad range of industrial products and specially petroleum, petro-chemicals and fertilizers.

4.13 **I.B.P. Company Ltd.:** This Company is engaged in marketing petroleum products and manufacturing high vacuum equipment and explosives. It is establishing a refinery in Assam.

4.22 **Balmer Lawrie Ltd.:** This company is engaged in manufacture of lubricating greases and lube barrels, tea exports, marketing of products and in travel and shipping business.

4.23 **Biecco Lawrie Ltd. :** The company's main activity is manufacture of switchgears.

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के इक्विटी और ऋण संघटकों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing equity and loan components of Investments in Public Enterprises.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. in crores)*

क्रम संख्या SI. No.	सरकारी उद्यम का नाम Name of the Public Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान 1992–93 Revised Estimate 1992-93			बजट अनुमान 1993–94 Budget Estimate 1993-94		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	-	260.00	260.00	-	170.00	170.00
2.	आयल इण्डिया लि. Oil India Ltd.	-	40.00	40.00	-	70.00	70.00
3.	आई. बी. पी. कंपनी लि. IBP Co. Ltd.	26.39	-	26.39	26.39	-	26.39
	जोड़ Total	**26.39**	**300.00**	**326.39**	**26.39**	**240.00**	**266.39**

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वियन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.65

आयोजना Planning

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		65.00	13.30	78.30	59.00	13.30	72.30	71.65	13.70	85.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*18.35*	...	*18.35*
जोड़	**Total**		**75.00**	**13.30**	**88.30**	**69.00**	**13.30**	**82.30**	**90.00**	**13.70**	**103.70**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
2. योजना आयोग	2. Planning Commission	3451	0.30	12.00	12.30	0.30	11.90	12.20	0.60	12.30	12.90
3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा	3. Integrated Rural Energy	2501	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	3.25	...	3.25
आयोजन कार्यक्रम	Planning Programme	3601	6.34	...	6.34	6.34	...	6.34	11.65	...	11.65
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*
4. अन्य	4. Others	3475	7.70	1.00	8.70	7.70	1.10	8.80	9.00	1.10	10.10
		3601	14.00	...	14.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.40	...	8.40
जोड़		*Total*	*21.70*	*1.00*	*22.70*	*15.70*	*1.10*	*16.80*	*17.40*	*1.10*	*18.50*
5. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र	5.National Informatics Centre	3451	36.00	...	36.00	36.00	...	36.00	38.65	...	38.65
		5475	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	18.35	...	18.35
जोड़		*Total*	*46.00*	...	*46.00*	*46.00*	...	*46.00*	*57.00*	...	*57.00*
6. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर- सकल	6. Aid Materials and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	9.14	9.14	...	5.57	5.57	...	4.00	4.00
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-9.14*	*-9.14*	...	*-5.57*	*-5.57*	...	*-4.00*	*-4.00*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर- निवल	Aid Materials and Equipment - Net	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***75.00***	***13.30***	***88.30***	***69.00***	***13.30***	***82.30***	***90.00***	***13.70***	***103.70***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	15.00	...	15.00
2. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat Economic Service	13451	36.30	...	36.30	36.30	...	36.30	39.25	...	39.25
3. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Other General Economic Services	13475	31.70	...	31.70	25.70	...	25.70	35.75	...	35.75
जोड़		*Total*	*75.00*	...	*75.00*	*69.00*	...	*69.00*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**75.00**	**...**	**75.00**	**69.00**	**...**	**69.00**	**90.00**	**...**	**90.00**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में योजना मंत्री और योजना राज्य मंत्री के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **योजना आयोग** : इस मद में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन सहित योजना आयोग के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजन कार्यक्रम** :- इसका उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म स्तर पर आयोजना क्षमताओं को सृजित करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले लोगों को उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियों तथा जीवन निर्वहन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए ग्रामीण विकास हेतु ऊर्जा के आयोजना-आदानों की व्यवस्था करना है । यह केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में पहले से ही चल रही है ।

4. **अन्य** :- (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा, भारत में मानव संसाधनों की प्रकृति, विशेषताओं तथा उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञता के संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित एक स्वायत्त निकाय अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों और योजना आयोग द्वारा पोषित सरकारी विभागों के लिए सम्पन्न सुलभ की जाने वाली जनशक्ति अनुसंधान सेवाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदानों; (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों, को सहायता अनुदान प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और संस्थाओं का विकास आदि आर्थिक विकास संस्थान, दिल्ली और भारतीय प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, हैदराबाद; (ग) कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रीय आयोजना परियोजना सहित "व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं के लिए

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the personal staff of Minister of Planning and Minister of State for Planning.

2. **Planning Commission:** Provides for the expenditure of the Planning Commission including Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).

3. **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREPP):** To create planning capabilities at micro level and provide planning inputs of energy for rural development for productive activities and subsistence needs of the people living in rural areas. The centrally sponsored scheme is already in operation in all States and Union Territories except Chandigarh.

4. **Others :-** (a) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), an autonomous body set up by the Government of India for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristic and utilisation of human resources in India and to provide manpower research services to Government Departments funded by Planning Commission; (b) Grants-in-aid to Universities and Research Institutions; Training, Research and Institutions' Development etc. Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; (c) Payments under the scheme "Payments for Professional and Special Services", including the Agro-climatic

भुगतान की योजना के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां और (घ) "राज्यों में आयोजना बोर्ड / जिला आयोजना तंत्र का सुदृढ़ीकरण " स्कीम के अधीन राज्यों और सूक्ष्म स्तर की आयोजना तथा स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों को सहायता अनुदान (ङ) कार्यालय पद्धति के आधुनिकीकरण द्वीप विकास प्राधिकरण, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम तथा प्रबन्ध परामर्श विकास आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र** :- राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र निर्णय, समर्थन और आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के समस्त विभागों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिला प्रशासनों को संगणक संचार पर आधारित सूचना विज्ञान सेवा प्रदान करता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र ने दिल्ली, पुणे, भुवनेश्वर और हैदराबाद में 4 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक केन्द्र में एक सुपर कम्प्यूटर (ए. ई सी एस-1000 माडल) है । राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्यालयों में उनकी कम्प्यूटरीकरण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सुपर मिनी-कम्प्यूटर (एन डी-550 या इसके बराबर) संस्थापित कर दिए गए हैं । जिलों में चार टर्मिनल वाले सुपर पी.सी.ए.टी. संस्थापित हैं । उपर्युक्त चारों में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर उपग्रह आधारित निसनेट नामक कम्प्यूटर संचार नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपर्युक्त चारों में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर वहां पर संस्थापित सभी कम्प्यूटरों को जोड़ने के लिए एक माइक्रो अर्थ स्टेशन संस्थापित किया गया है । मुख्य अर्थ स्टेशन राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र दिल्ली में संस्थापित किया गया है ।

व्यय की मुख्य मदें राज्यों, और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिलों को कम्प्यूटर आधारित सेवाओं के समेकन तथा उन्हें बनाए रखने, ग्राफिक्स और डिजाइन कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, कम्प्यूटर सामग्री के अनुरक्षण, केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासनों के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण, राज्य सरकार सचिवालयों में स्थानीय क्षेत्र नेटवर्क, अधिक संख्या में प्रयोक्ताओं, सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना मानीटरी कार्यक्रम, समेकित फाईल में एम. आइ. एस. कार्यक्रम, दूर-सूचना विज्ञान विकास और संवर्धन कार्य आदि की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए जिलों में अधिक कम्प्यूटर टर्मिनलों की व्यवस्था से संबंधित हैं । मुख्य शीर्ष '3451' के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें मुख्य रूप से जनशक्ति, यात्राओं, कम्प्यूटर और संचार सामग्री के अनुरक्षण, उपग्रह-अन्तर-आकलन संबंधी प्रभारों पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं, आदि के प्रभारों की अदायगी पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है । मुख्य शीर्ष '5475' के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह मुख्यतः कम्प्यूटर और संचार सामग्री की प्राप्ति के लिए है ।

7. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर** :- इसमें कनाडा, नार्वे और अमेरिका से विदेशी सहायता के लिए अनुदान शोधवृत्ति, कम्प्यूटर एकीकृत विनिर्माण परियोजना, टेलीडाटा सेवाओं और उसके प्रयोगों के लिए अधिक प्रभार, आंकड़ा-आधारित एम. ई. डी. और ए. आर. एस. सेवाओं के टैरिफ आदि के रूप में होंगे ।

Regional Planning Project (ARPU); (d) Grants-in-aid to States under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Board/District Planning Machinery in the States and for Micro-level planning and supporting voluntary agencies; and (e) Modernisation of office systems, Island Development Authority and Management Consultancy Development etc.

5. **National Informatics Centre :-** National Informatics Centre is providing computer communication based Informatics services and related facilities to all the Central and State Government Departments, Union Territories and District Administrations for decision support and planning. For this purpose, NIC has set up 4 Regional Centres at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneshwar and Hyderabad. Each of these centres has a Super Computer (NECS-1000 Model). In the State capitals and Head Quarters of Union Territories, Super Mini-Computers (ND-550 or equivalent) have been installed to meet their computerisation requirements. In the districts, Super PC/ATs with four terminals are installed . In each of the above locations, a micro earth station has been installed to connect all the computers installed there via a satellite based computer communication network called NICNET. The mother earth station has been installed at NIC, Delhi.

The major items of expenditure relate to consolidation and sustaining of computer based services to the States, UTs and Districts, modelling graphics and design programme, maintenance of computer hardware, training of officers and staff of Central Government and State Governments and district administrations, local area network in the State Government Secretariats, provision of more computer terminals in the districts to service large number of users, public sector project monitoring programme, integrated file pendency MIS Programme, Tele-Informatics Development and Promotion Programme etc. The provision made under Major Head '3451' includes expenditure mainly on manpower, travel, maintenance of computer and communication hardware, payment of charges for satellite transponder, books and periodicals, etc. The provision under Major Head '5475' is mainly for procuring computer and communication hardware.

6. **Aid Material and Equipment :** The foreign aid/grants from Canada, Norway and USA will be in the form of fellowships, grant for Computer Integrated Manufacture Project, access charges for Teledata Services and uses, tariff of MED and ARS Databases Services etc.

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.66

सांख्यिकी विभाग Department of Statistics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		15.10	44.90	60.00	10.10	49.50	59.60	16.80	49.34	66.14
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.90*	...	*0.90*	*0.90*	...	*0.90*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*
जोड़	**Total**		**16.00**	**44.90**	**60.90**	**11.00**	**49.50**	**60.50**	**17.00**	**49.34**	**66.34**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.51	1.51	...	1.70	1.70
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Census Survey and Statistics**										
2. राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण	2. National Sample Survey	3454	5.81	28.14	33.95	2.43	29.87	32.30	5.66	29.50	35.16
3. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन	3. Central Statistical Organisation	3454	2.47	3.32	5.79	1.50	3.32	4.82	5.37	3.63	9.00
4. भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान	4. Indian Statistical Institute	3454	3.84	10.59	14.43	4.02	13.37	17.39	4.08	13.00	17.08
5. आर्थिक परामर्श और	5. Economic Advice and	3454	0.18	1.40	1.58	0.04	1.43	1.47	0.88	1.51	2.39
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	3601	2.78	...	2.78	2.09	...	2.09	0.80	...	0.80
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01
		5475	0.90	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*3.88*	*1.40*	*5.28*	*3.05*	*1.43*	*4.48*	*1.89*	*1.51*	*3.40*
जोड़- जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Census Survey & Statistics**		**16.00**	**43.45**	**59.45**	**11.00**	**47.99**	**58.99**	**17.00**	**47.64**	**64.64**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***16.00***	***44.90***	***60.90***	***11.00***	***49.50***	***60.50***	***17.00***	***49.34***	***66.34***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Survey and Statistics	13454	16.00	...	16.00	11.55	...	11.55	17.00	...	17.00
सांख्यिकी मांग संख्या 80	Statistics Demand 80	13454	...	...	...	0.55	...	0.55	...	...	...

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of works Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development.*

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण** : यह संगठन आंकड़ा संकलन का ऐसा स्थाई और सुव्यवस्थित कार्यक्रम बनाता है, जिससे नीति निर्माण के लिए आंकड़ा संकलन की कमियाँ दूर की जा सकें और पूरक आंकड़े एकत्रित करके अन्य मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों की ओर से आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है और इन्हें सारणीबद्ध करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन** : इसमें इस संगठन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो मानकीकरण सहित रीति विधान संबंधी काम करने, राष्ट्रीय लेखा तैयार करने, उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन करने आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान** : यह संस्थान सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और उसके व्यवहारिक प्रयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम चलाता है। इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण लगभग पूर्णतः सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से किया गया है ।

5. **आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी** : इसमें संगणक केन्द्र के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से सांख्यिकी विभाग के आंकड़ों को साधित करने की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । यह केन्द्र परामर्शदात्री सेवा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है तथा संगणक प्रयोग तथा प्रणाली विश्लेषण आदि में अध्ययन कार्य करता है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण करने के कार्य के संबंध में राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **National Sample Survey:** The Organisation develops a stable and organically connected programme of data collection designed to fill up gaps in statistics for policy formulation, collects and tabulates data on behalf of other Ministries and agencies by supplementary collection of data.

3. **Central Statistical Organisation :** Provision has been made for Central Statistical Organisation, which is responsible for methodological work including standardisation, preparation of National Accounts, compilation and publication of reports on annual survey of industries etc.

4. **Indian Statistical Institute:** The Institute carries out integrated programmes of research, training and practical application of statistics. The Institute is financed almost wholly by grants-in-aid from Government.

5. **Economic Advice and Statistics:** Provision is for Computer Centre, which mainly takes care of the data processing requirements of the Department of Statistics. The Centre also provides advisory service and training facilities and undertakes studies in computer application and system analysis. This also includes provision for grants-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments for National Sample Survey work.

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.67

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग Department of Programme Implementation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	0.83	0.83	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.85	0.85
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**...**	**0.83**	**0.83**	**...**	**0.90**	**0.90**	**...**	**0.85**	**0.85**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.85	0.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***...***	***0.83***	***0.83***	***...***	***0.90***	***0.90***	***...***	***0.85***	***0.85***

सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं - इसके अन्तर्गत समस्त व्यवस्था सचिवालय व्यय के लिए है ।

Secretariat - General Services : Provides entirely for Secretariat Expenditure.

विद्युत मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF POWER
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.68
विद्युत मंत्रालय Ministry of Power

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		70.56	118.92	189.48	76.34	115.91	192.25	81.50	91.40	172.90
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2014.44*	...	*2014.44*	*1886.23*	...	*1886.23*	*2412.00*	...	*2412.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**2085.00**	**118.92**	**2203.92**	**1962.57**	**115.91**	**2078.48**	**2493.50**	**91.40**	**2584.90**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.47	2.47	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.70	2.70
विद्युत	***Power***										
सामान्य	**General**										
2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण	2. Central Electricity Authrority	2801	13.73	11.01	24.74	12.53	11.36	23.89	17.47	11.70	29.17
		4801	2.15	...	2.15	2.05	...	2.05	2.10	...	2.10
जोड़	*Total*		*15.88*	*11.01*	*26.89*	*14.58*	*11.36*	*25.94*	*19.57*	*11.70*	*31.27*
3. *अनुसंधान और विकास*	3. *Research and Development*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	3.01. National Thermal Power Corporation	2801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.02 केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	3.02. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	2801	30.80	...	30.80	38.00	...	38.00	31.00	...	31.00
3.03 विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी	3.03. Power Engineers Training Society	2801	10.00	1.95	11.95	4.68	1.95	6.63	8.00	2.00	10.00
3.04 अन्य	3.04. Others	2801	2.00	0.08	2.08	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़	*Total*		*42.80*	*2.03*	*44.83*	*44.68*	*1.95*	*46.63*	*41.00*	*2.00*	*43.00*
4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2801	9.03	...	9.03	8.63	...	8.63	9.03	...	9.03
		3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.50	...	5.50	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	*Total*		*14.03*	...	*14.03*	*14.13*	...	*14.13*	*13.03*	...	*13.03*
जोड़ - सामान्य	**Total - General**		**72.71**	**13.04**	**85.75**	**73.39**	**13.31**	**86.70**	**73.60**	**13.70**	**87.30**
तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन	**Thermal Power Generation**										
5. *बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र*	5. *Badarpur thermal Power Station*										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	389.25	389.25	...	389.25	389.25	...	389.25	389.25
5.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-289.25	-289.25	...	-289.25	-289.25	...	-314.25	-314.25
5.03 निवल	5.03 Net		...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	75.00	75.00
5.04 बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार	5.04 Expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4801	9.00	...	9.00	10.64	...	10.64	20.00	...	20.00
जोड़	*Total*		*9.00*	*100.00*	*109.00*	*10.64*	*100.00*	*110.64*	*20.00*	*75.00*	*95.00*
6. अनपारा - बी के लिए उत्तर-प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष ऋण सहायता	6. Special Loan Assitance to UP Govt for Anpara-B	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पन बिजली उत्पादन	**Hydel Generation**										
7. *पन बिजली परियोजनाएं*	7. *Hydel Projects*										
7.01 सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना	7.01 Salal Hydro Electric Project	4801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.02 सरदार सरोवर परियोजना	7.02 Sardar Sarover Project	4801	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	30.00	...	30.00
जोड़	*Total*		*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*
पारेषण और वितरण	**Transmission and Distribution**										
8. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	8. Rural Electricfication Corporation	2801	...	3.41	3.41	5.00	...	5.00	10.00	...	10.00
9. भार प्रेषण केन्द्र	9. Load Despatching Stations	4801	1.79	...	1.79	1.04	...	1.04	3.30	...	3.30
जोड़	*Total*		*1.79*	*3.41*	*5.20*	*6.04*	...	*6.04*	*13.30*	...	*13.30*
10. *अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें*	10. Inter State Transmission Lines										
10.01 राज्य सरकारों को उधार	10.01 Loans to State Governments	7601	12.50	...	12.50	12.50	...	12.50	6.60	...	6.60
11. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	11. Rural Electricfication Corporation for State Plans	4801	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00
		6801	220.00	...	220.00	215.00	...	215.00	246.00	...	246.00
जोड़	*Total*		*260.00*	...	*260.00*	*255.00*	...	*255.00*	*286.00*	...	*286.00*
जोड़ - विद्युत	**Total - Power**		**366.00**	**116.45**	**482.45**	**367.57**	**113.31**	**480.88**	**429.50**	**88.70**	**518.20**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Co-operation with other Countries**										
12. नेपाल हितकारी योजना	12. Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	1236.30	...	1236.30	1088.03	...	1088.03	1740.64	...	1740.64
		6801	482.70	...	482.70	506.97	...	506.97	323.36	...	323.36
जोड़	*Total*		*1719.00*	...	*1719.00*	*1595.00*	...	*1595.00*	*2064.00*	...	*2064.00*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
14.सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	14. Aid Materials and Equipments	3606	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.48	...	...	...
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	Deduct Transfers to functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	...	-0.48	-0.48	...	...	...
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2085.00***	***118.92***	***2203.92***	***1962.57***	***115.91***	***2078.48***	***2493.50***	***91.40***	***2584.90***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
13.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	13.01 National Thermal Power Corporation	12801	1015.00	1283.00	2298.00	1015.00	1452.11	2467.11	900.00	1361.00	2261.00
13.02 राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम	13.02 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	12801	329.00	909.00	1238.00	329.00	848.47	1177.47	325.00	1050.00	1375.00
13.03 विद्युत वित्त निगम	13.03 Power Finance Corporation	12801	125.00	...	125.00	10.00	...	10.00	120.00	...	120.00
13.04 दामोदर घाटी निगम	13.04 Damodar Valley Corporation	12801	...	339.00	339.00	...	290.00	290.00	20.00	351.00	371.00
13.05 उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	13.05 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	12801	70.00	30.00	100.00	70.00	...	70.00	225.00	134.00	359.00
13.06 नथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	13.06 Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	12801	120.00	50.00	170.00	111.00	...	111.00	160.00	350.00	510.00
13.07 टिहरी जल विकास निगम	13.07 Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	12801	50.00	250.00	300.00	50.00	...	50.00	100.00	200.00	300.00
13.08 विद्युत ग्रिड निगम लि.	13.08 Power Grid Corporation Ltd.	12801	10.00	431.00	441.00	10.00	405.12	415.12	214.00	615.00	829.00
13,09 विद्युत विभाग (अन्य)	13.09 DOP (Others)	12801	...	50.00	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**1719.00**	**3342.00**	**5061.00**	**1595.00**	**2995.70**	**4590.70**	**2064.00**	**4061.00**	**6125.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. PLAN OUTLAY**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	***Central Sector Plan***										
विद्युत	Power	12801	1825.00	3342.00	5167.00	1707.57	2995.70	4703.27	2207.50	4061.00	6268.50
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries	13605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	**Total - Central Sector Plan**		**1825.00**	**3342.00**	**5167.00**	**1707.57**	**2995.70**	**4703.27**	**2207.50**	**4061.00**	**6268.50**
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	Rural Electrification	43601	260.00	...	260.00	255.00	...	255.00	286.00	...	286.00
जोड़	**Total**		**2085.00**	**3342.00**	**5427.00**	**1962.57**	**2995.70**	**4958.27**	**2493.50**	**4061.00**	**6554.50**

1. **सचिवालय** : विनियोजन में विद्युत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण** : केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय विद्युत संसाधनों के नियंत्रण तथा उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय करता है । यह विद्युत साधनों का सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने, विद्युत के उत्पादन, वितरण और उपयोग से संबंधित आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने और उनका रिकार्ड रखने तथा विद्युत साधनों के विकास के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है । इसमें तकनीकी नियंत्रण,आयोजन और मानिटरिंग, प्रशिक्षण, डिजाइन और सलाहकारी सेवा, क्षेत्रीय समन्वय, भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **अनुसंधान और विकास** : केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड, विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी जैसे संस्थान/निकाय विद्युत संबंधी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करने तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण देने में लगे हुए हैं । केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड की अनुसंधान स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए विद्युत मंत्रालय के बजट में व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण**: इसमें ऊर्जा संरक्षण, नई पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण, ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के बेहतर निष्पादन तथा पारेषण और वितरण हानियों को कम करने के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को प्रोत्साहन भुगतान करने और अन्य मदों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. ***बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र*** :

5.01 बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र, जिसका स्वामित्व केन्द्र सरकार के पास है, का प्रबंध एजेंसी आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम के पास हैं। चरण I, II और III वाणिज्यिक कार्यचालन के अधीन हैं। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए उत्पादन लक्ष्य 4400 लाख यूनिट निर्धारित किया गया है। 314.25 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्तियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद बजट

1. **Secretariat:** Appropriation provides for expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry of Power.

2. **Central Electricity Authority** : The Central Electricity Authority coordinates the activities of the various agencies in relation to control and utilisation of national power resources. It is also responsible for carrying out survey and studies, collection and recording of data concerning generation, distribution, utilisation and development of power resources. Provision has been made for expenditure on technical control, Planning and Monitoring, training, survey and investigation, designs & consultancy, regional coordination, load Despatch Stations etc.

3. **Research and Development**: Institutions/bodies such as Central Power Research Institute,Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Power Engineers Training Society are engaged in research on power problems and in imparting training in various aspects of power station operation and maintenance. Provision for expenditure on research schemes by Central Power Research Institute, Power Engineers Training Society and Central Board of Irrigation and Power is included in the Budget of Ministry of Power.

4. **Survey and Investigation:** A provision has been made for expenditure on Energy Conservation, Investigation of new hydro-electric projects, incentive payments to SEB's for better performance of Thermal Power Stations as well as for reducing T & D losses and other items.

5. ***Badarpur Thermal Power Station*** :

5.01 The Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station which is owned by Government of India, is with NTPC on agency basis. Stages I, II and III are under commercial operation. The generration target for 1993-94 has been fixed at 4400 million units. Taking into account the revenue receips of Rs.314.25 crores, a net

अनुमान, 1993-94 में केन्द्र के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए 75 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना-भिन्न) की निवल व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.02 **बजट में बदरपुर** ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य में चरण-II (2.00 करोड़ रुपए), चरण-III (2.00 करोड़ रुपए), नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए (6.00 करोड़ रुपए) और राख के गड्ढे की भूमि के लिए (8.00 करोड़ रुपए) और अग्नि सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.02 **सरदार सरोवर परियोजना:** भारत सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के संसाधनों में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए के अन्तर को पूरा करने में सहयोग देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ताकि यह इस परियोजना की लागत में 57 प्रतिशत का हिस्सा रख सकें और बिजली में यथानुपात हिस्सा प्राप्त कर सके। इस परियोजना के बिजली संघटक का चालू अनुमान 1703.75 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसकी क्षमता 1450 मेगावाट आंकी गई है। मार्च, 1992 तक 98.89 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई थी ।सं.अ., 1992-93 में 10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी और ब.अ., 1993-94 के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. **कुटीर ज्योति कार्यक्रम:** हरिजनों और आदिवासियों सहित गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले ग्रामीण निर्धनों के जीवन-स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने समाज के निर्धन वर्गों के घरों में एकल प्वाईट बिजली के कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए वर्ष 1989 में "कुटीर ज्योति" स्कीम शुरु की। इस स्कीम के अधीन, आदिवासी और हरिजन परिवारों को 2.27 लाख कनेक्शनों सहित 11.82 लाख एकल प्वाइंट बिजली के कनेक्शन जारी किए जाने थे। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को केन्द्रीय अनुदान के रूप में 25 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदान की गई थी और स्कीम को वर्षा 1988-89 और 1989-90 में कार्यान्वित किया गया था। यह स्कीम दिनांक 1.4.90 से बंद रही थी परंतु इसके लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को वर्ष 1990-91 के अंत तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया था। वर्ष 1992-93 से इस स्कीम को पुनः आरंभ करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जिसके लिए सं. अ. 1992-93 और ब.अ. 1993-94 में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. **भार प्रेषण केन्द्र** : एक मूल 3-टीयर नेटवर्क भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, पांच क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर तथा उनमें से अनेक राज्य/ प्रणाली स्तर पर स्थापित किए जा रहे है। क्षेत्र में उत्पादन तथा पारेषण सुविधाओं का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र राज्य भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय करेंगे । एक राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र द्वारा पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय किया जायेगा। आर.एल.डी.सी. तथा एन.एल.डी.सी.एस. की स्थापना केन्द्रीय आयोजना योजना का एक हिस्सा है। उत्तरी, दक्षिण, पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के भार प्रेषण केन्द्रो के उन्नयन तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एकीकृत योजना की भी योजना बनाई गई है।

10. **अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें :** यह स्कीम क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से सशक्त विद्युत प्रणाली को जोड़ने तथा उसे एक अन्तर-संबद्ध/समेकित ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय कड़ी का निर्माण करने से संबंधित है ताकि अन्ततः एक अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन सके । ये स्कीमें राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण देकर क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं । यह स्कीम, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम के रुप में केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए राज्य को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है।

11. **राज्य आयोजना के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम :** देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण और सहकारी विद्युत संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की जुलाई, 1969 में स्थापना की गई थी । इसके क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें लाइन-हानियों को कम करने के लिए प्रणाली-सुधार के लिए ओ.ई.सी.एफ. की सहायता-प्राप्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है, निगम को इक्विटी तथा ऋणों के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :-***

13.01 **नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन (एन.टी.पी.सी.)** : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में एन.टी.पी.सी. की स्थापना नवम्बर, 1975 में सुपर तापीय विद्युत परियोजना कोयला गर्त मुख के निर्माण के उद्देश्य से की गई थी। इन उत्पादन केन्द्रों की रिक्ति के लिए पारेषण प्रणाली का कार्य भी एन.टी.पी.सी को सौंपा गया था तथापि, पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण और प्रचालन का प्रबंध जो एन.टी.पी.सी के पास था 16 अगस्त, 1992 से पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि. द्वारा ले लिया गया है। फिरोज गांधी ऊंचाहार थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट, जो 13 फरवरी, 1992 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से लिया गया था, के लिए निगम ने 12413 मेगावाट की क्षमता स्थापित की है।

provision of Rs.75 crores (Non-Plan) has been made in B.E. 1993-94 for operation and maintenance of the Station.

5.02 A provision has been made for expenditure in the budget for expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Stage-II (Rs.2.00 crores), Stage-III (Rs.2.00 crores), renovation and modernisation (Rs.6.00 crores), land for ash pond (Rs.8.00 crores) and fire protection system (Rs.2.00 crores).

7.02 **Sardar Sarover Project :** The Government of India have agreed to contribute approximately Rs.300 crores towards the gap in resources of Madhya Pradesh Government to enable it to share 57% of the cost of this project and correspondingly derive pro-rata share in Power. The current estimates of the power component of the project are Rs.1703.75 crores. Its capacity is envisaged 1450MW. An amount of Rs.98-89 crores has been released upto March 1992 and a provision of Rs.10 crores has been made in RE 1992-93 and an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores has been provided in BE 1993-94.

8. **Kutir Jyoti Programme:** In order to improve the quality of life of the rural poor below poverty line including Harijans and Adivasi families, Central Government launched the "Kutir Jyoti" scheme in 1989 for extending single point light connection to the house holds of the poor sections of the soceiety. Under this scheme, 11.82 lakhs single point light connections were to be released including 2.27 lakhs connections to the Adivasi and Harijan Families. A sum of Rs.25 crores was provided to the Rural Electrification Corporation as the Central Grant and the scheme was implemented in 1989-89 and 1989-90. The scheme remained suspended with effect from 1.4.90, but the target fixed for this was achieved upto the end of 1990-91. It has been decided to revive this scheme from 1992-93 for which necessary provision has been made in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94.

9. **Load Despatching Stations :** A basic 3-tier hierarchical network of load despatch centres, with one at the national level, five at the regional level and a number of them at different State/System level, is in the process of being set up. The Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) will coordinate the activities of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) in the region so as to ensure optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities in the region. A National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) will eventually coordinate the activities of the five RLDCs. The establishment of RLDCs and NLDCS forms part of Central Plan schemes. Unified schemes have also been planned for upgradation/modernisation of the load despatch centres in Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern Regions.

10. **Inter State Transmission Lines :** The Schemes relate to construction of Inter-State/Inter-Regional links to connect the contiguous power systems and operate them in an inter connected/integrated manner with a view to facilitate the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an All India Grid. The schemes are executed through loans to States and Union Territories. The scheme is being financed by the Centre as a Centrally sponsored scheme by way of 100% loan assistance to the states.

11. **Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan :** R.E.C. was set up in July, 1969 as a Government owned company with the principal objective of financing rural electrification schemes and promoting rural electric cooperatives. Provision has been made for providing Budgetary support to the Corporation by way of equity and loans for its activities which include implementation ofOECF assisted schemes of system improvement to reduce line losses.

13. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :-***

13.01 **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) :** NTPC set up in November, 1975 in the Central Sector with the objectives of construction of Super Thermal Power Project at Coalpit heads. The transmission system for evacuating these generating stations was also entrusted to NTPC. However, the management of construction & operation of transmission lines which was with NTPC has now been taken over by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. w.e.f. 16th August, 1992. The Corporation has commissioned a capacity of 12413 MW for Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project that was taken

एन.टी.पी.सी द्वारा इस समय बहुत सी परियोजनाएं निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में है। इसके अलावा एन.टी.पी.सी ने नई परियोजनाएं जैसे रिहन्द और तलचर के विस्तार चरणों के साथ-साथ यमुनानगर, कायम कुलम, मेंगलौर, उत्तरी गोदावरी, फिरोज गांधी उनचाहार तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन की योजना तैयार की है।

13.02 **नेशनल हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन (एन.एच.पी.सी):** केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में एन.एच.पी.सी की स्थापना पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के शीघ्रता से, कारगर और किफायत से पूरा करने तथा इसके प्रचालन के लिए 1975 में की गई थी। निगम ने 4 पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं अर्थात् हिमाचल प्रदेश में बैरासुचइल एच.ई. परियोजना (1982), लोकतक एच.ई परियोजना, मणिपुर (1983), जम्मू व कश्मीर में सलल एच.ई. परियोजना (1983) और नेपाल में देवीघाट एच.ई. परियोजना (1984) के निर्माण का कार्य पूरा किया है। निगम समय 7 पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं अर्थात् सकल चरण-II, जम्मू व कश्मीर में दुलहस्ती और ऊरी परियोजनाएं, चमेरा चरण-I (हिमाचल प्रदेश), टनकपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश), रंजीत एच.ई. परियोजना (सिक्किम), कोयल कारो परियोजना बिहार का निर्माण कार्य कर रहा है। इसके अलावा, बेगलीहार (450 मेगावाट), जम्मू व कश्मीर में सकल (600 मेगावाट), उत्तर प्रदेश में धौलीगंगा चरण-I (260 मेगावाट) और हिमाचल प्रदेश में चमेरा चरण- II (300 मेगावाट) का निर्माण निगम द्वारा लेने का प्रस्ताव है। एच.ई. परियोजनाओं से संबंधित परिषण लाइनें पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन को अंतरित कर दी गई हैं।

13.03 **पावर फाईनेन्स कारपोरेशन (पी.एफ.सी.):** वर्ष 1986 में पी.एफ.सी. की स्थापना विद्युत क्षेत्र में विभिन्न किस्म की परियोजनाओं के लिए सावधि वित्त प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी, इसने 1988-89 में पूरे पैमाने पर कार्य शुरू कर दिया था। प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए निगम द्वारा पता लगाए गए क्षेत्रों में ये शामिल हैं, दिद्यमान तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों को आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण, विद्यमान पन-बिजली केन्द्रों का प्रचालन, उप-पारेषण शहरी वितरण और तापीय पन-बिजनी उत्पादन परियोजनाएं जिनसे आठवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त क्षमता मिलने की संभावना है।

13.04 **दामोदर घाटी निगम (डी.वी.सी):** डी.वी.सी की स्थापना जुलाई, 1984 में तापीय और पन-बिजली विद्युत के उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण के लिए स्कीमों के संवर्धन और प्रचालन के लिए की गई थी। निगम के प्रमुख कार्यों में दामोदर नदी और सहायक नदियों के कारण बाढ़ नियंत्रण, जल आपूर्ति की निकासी और बिजली का उत्पादन और वितरण करना शामिल है।

13.05 **उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम (एन.ई.ई.सी.ओ.) :** इसकी स्थापना 1976 उत्तर-पूर्वो क्षेत्र में विद्युत विकास परिषद के रूप में की गई थी। इसके कार्यक्रमों में उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और विद्युत मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किए जाते हैं। इस समय निगम काठलगुड़ी में असम गैस आधारित विद्युत परियोजना का निष्पादन कर रहा है। संबद्ध काठलगुड़ी पारेषण लाईन को पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन को अंतरित कर दिया गया है। यह निष्पादन के लिए कोपिली विस्तार, कामेंग और अगरतला परियोजना हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

13.06 **नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम :** नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत परियोजना और कोल बांध परियोजना के कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए 24 मई, 1988 को निगमित किया गया था। निगम यथासमय में राज्य सरकारों की सहमति से क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं को भी हाथ में लेगा। यह निगम भारत सरकार और हिमाचल सरकार का ेक संयुक्त उद्यम है। दोनों भागीदारों का परियोजना की लागत में हिस्सा क्रमशः 75:25 के अनुपात में है।

13.07 **टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम:** टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम टिहरी में भागीरथी नदी और इसकी सहायक नदियों के पन-बिजली संसाधनों और अनुप्रवाह जिसे सिंचाई, विद्युत उत्पादन और पारेषण के लिए टिहरी काम्प्लेक्स के रूप में जाना जाता है के एकीकृत और कुशल उपयोग के लिए जुलाई, 1988 में भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में निगामित किया गया था।

13.08 **पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन :** पावर ग्रिड कारपोरेशन के अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टेज (ई.एच.वी.), उच्च वोल्टेज वाली सीधे करेंट (एच.वी.डी.सी) की पारेषण प्रणाली और संबद्ध उप-केन्द्र के साथ-साथ विश्वसनीमता, सुरक्षा और किफायत से क्षेत्र में और इसके साथ-साथ क्षेत्रों के बीच भार केन्द्र से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत विभिन्न उत्पादन स्रोतों से विद्युत के बड़े ब्लाक ले जाने के उद्देश्य से संचार सुविधाओं और भार प्रेषण निर्माण करने को हाथ में लेने के लिए 3 अक्टूबर, 1988 को निगमित किया गया था। निगम ने एन.टी.पी.सी, एच.एच.पी.सी और एन.ई.ई.पी.सी.ओ. से पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया है।

over from U.P. Government on 13th February, 1992. A number of projcets are at present under various stages of execution by NTPC. In addition, NTPC has planned to take up implementation of new projects like extension stages of Rihand and Talcher as well as new projects of Yamunanagar, Kayam Kulam, Mangalore, North Godavari, Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Project.

13.02 **National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) :** NHPC was set up in 1975 with a view to securing speedy, efficient and economical Completion and operation of hydro electric project in the central sector. The Corporation completed construction of 4 hydro-electric projects, namely, Bairasuil H.E. Project in H.P. (1982), Loktak H.E. Project, Manipur (1983), Salal H.E. Project in J & K (1987) and Devighat H.E. Project in Nepal (1984). The Corporation is presently engaged in the construction of 7 hydro electric projects, namely, Salal Stage-II, Dulhasti and Uri Projects in J & K, Chamera Stage -I (H.P.), Tanakpur (U.P.), Rangit H.E. Project (Sikkim), Koel Karo Project (Bihar). In addition, execution of Beglihar (450 MW), Salal (600 MW) in J & K, Dauliganga Stage -I (260 MW) in U.P. and Chamera Stage-II (300 MW) in H.P. are proposed to be taken up for construction by the Corporation. The transmission lines associated with H.E. Projects have been transferred to Power Grid Corporation.

13.03 **Power Finance Corporation(PFC):** The PFC set up in 1986 with the objectives of providing term finance for the various kinds of projects in the power sector started its operation on full scale in 1988-89. The important areas identified by the Corporation for providing financial assistance on priority basis include modernisation & renovation of existing thermal power stations, operating of existing hydro power stations, transmission and sub-transmission urban distribution and thermal hydro generation projects expected to bring additional capacity during the 8th Plan period.

13.04 **Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC):** DVC was established in July, 1948 for the promotion and operation of schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of thermal and hydro-electric power. The main functions of the Corporations are control of flood caused by Damodar river and tributaries, promotion of irrigation, water supply, drainage and generation and distribution of electricity.

13.05 **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) :** The NEEPCO was set up in 1976 as a Power Development Council in North Eastern Region. Its programmes are both by the North-Eastern Council and the Ministry of Power. At present, the Corporation is executing Assam Gas Based Power Project at Kathalguri. The associated Kathalguri Transmission Line has been transferred to Power Grid Corporation. It is also proposed to take up Kopili Extension, Kameng and Agartala Project for execution.

13.06 **Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation(NJPC) :** Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation was incorporated on 24th May, 1988 for execution of Nathpa Jhakri Power Project and Kol Dam Project. The Corporation will also take up additional hydro-electric projects in the region, with consent of the State Government in due course. The Corporation is a Joint Venture of the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The two partners share the cost of the project in the ratio of 75: 25 respectively.

13.07 **Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) :** Tehri Hydro Development Corporation was incorporated as a joint venture of Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh in July, 1988 for integrated and efficient utilisation of the hydro resources of Bhagirathi river and its tributaries at Tehri and down stream known as the Tehri Complex for irrigation, power generation and transmission.

13.08 **Power Grid Corporation:** The Power Grid Corporation was incorporated on 3rd October, 1988 to undertake the programme of Extra High Voltage (EHV), High Voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission system and associated sub-station as well as construct load despatch & communication facilities in a coordinated and efficient manner with a view to move large blocks of power from various generating sources under Central-sector to the load centre within the region as well as across the regions with reliability, security and economy. The Corporation has taken over the construction of transmission lines from NTPC, NHPC & NEEPCO.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

माग सख्या DEMAND No.69

ग्रामीण विकास विभाग Department of Rural Development

क. वसूलियो को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3094.50	13.24	3107.74	3593.62	14.12	3607.74	5003.25	13.96	5017.21
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*6.75*	...	*6.75*
जोड़	**Total**		**3100.00**	**13.24**	**3113.24**	**3599.12**	**14.12**	**3613.24**	**5010.00**	**13.96**	**5023.96**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -Economic Services	3451	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.65	2.65
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Rural Water Supply & Sanitation**										
2. त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम	2.Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	3601	422.55	...	422.55	422.55	...	422.55	683.00	...	683.00
		3602	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	1.00	...	1.00
		2215	36.90	0.58	37.48	36.90	0.58	37.48	56.00	0.58	56.58
जोड़		*Total*	*460.00*	*0.58*	*460.58*	*460.00*	*0.58*	*460.58*	*740.00*	*0.58*	*740.58*
3. ग्रामीण सफाई	3. Rural Sanitation:	3601	14.64	...	14.64	14.64	...	14.64	21.92	...	21.92
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.08	...	0.08
		2215	5.31	0.01	5.32	5.31	0.01	5.32	8.00	0.01	8.01
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	*0.01*	*20.01*	*20.00*	*0.01*	*20.01*	*30.00*	*0.01*	*30.01*
जोड़-जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Total-Water Supply & Sanitation**		**480.00**	**0.59**	**480.59**	**480.00**	**0.59**	**480.59**	**770.00**	**0.59**	**770.59**
ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	*Integrated Rural Development Programmes*										
4. जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	353.20	...	353.20	353.20	...	353.20	571.00	...	571.00
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास	5. Other programmes- IRD	2501	2.00	0.24	2.24	2.00	0.24	2.24	3.00	0.24	3.24
		3601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	55.70	...	55.70
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*22.20*	*0.24*	*22.44*	*22.20*	*0.24*	*22.44*	*59.00*	*0.24*	*59.24*
जोड़-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Integrated Rural Development Programmes**		**375.40**	**0.24**	**375.64**	**375.40**	**0.24**	**375.64**	**630.00**	**0.24**	**630.24**
6. स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण	6. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	3601	7.96	...	7.96	7.96	...	7.96	12.93	...	12.93
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
		2501	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*
7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	7. Strengthening of block level administration	3601	14.78	...	14.78	14.78	...	14.78	23.96	...	23.96
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
		2501	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*
8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	8. Drought Prone Areas Programme	3601	51.16	...	51.16	51.16	...	51.16	76.67	...	76.67
		2501	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.10	0.14	0.24	0.33	0.15	0.48
जोड़		*Total*	*51.26*	*0.14*	*51.40*	*51.26*	*0.14*	*51.40*	*77.00*	*0.15*	*77.15*
9. मरूस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का विकास	9. Development of Desert Areas	3601	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	74.82	...	74.82
		2501	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	...	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*75.00*	...	*75.00*
जोड़-ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	**Total-Special Programmes for Rural Development**		**499.46**	**0.38**	**499.84**	**499.46**	**0.38**	**499.84**	**819.00**	**0.39**	**819.39**
ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Rural Employment**										
10. जवाहर रोजगार योजना	10. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	2505	12.96	0.21	13.17	18.96	0.21	19.17	20.00	0.21	20.21
		3601	2031.54	...	2031.54	2525.54	...	2525.54	3283.00	...	3283.00
		3602	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़-ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Total-Rural Employment**		**2046.00**	**0.21**	**2046.21**	**2546.00**	**0.21**	**2546.21**	**3306.00**	**0.21**	**3306.21**
भूमि सुधार	**Land Reforms**										
11. भूमि सुधार	11. Land reforms	3601	17.75	...	17.75	18.10	...	18.10	23.50	...	23.50
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.31	...	0.31	0.65	...	0.65
		2506	7.02	...	7.02	5.43	...	5.43	11.35	...	11.35
जोड़		*Total*	*25.02*	...	*25.02*	*23.84*	...	*23.84*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Other Rural Development Programme**										
12. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास	12. Development of women and children in rural areas	2515	12.75	0.02	12.77	12.75	0.02	12.77	20.62	0.02	20.64
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*13.00*	*0.02*	*13.02*	*13.00*	*0.02*	*13.02*	*21.00*	*0.02*	*21.02*
13. प्रशिक्षण	13. Training	2515	7.25	2.42	9.67	7.75	2.42	10.17	12.50	2.42	14.92
		3601	2.49	...	2.49	1.99	...	1.99	3.48	...	3.48
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*9.75*	*2.42*	*12.17*	*9.75*	*2.42*	*12.17*	*16.00*	*2.42*	*18.42*
14. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other programmes of rural development	2515	6.75	0.60	7.35	8.40	1.00	9.40	12.75	0.79	13.54
		3601	2.50	0.25	2.75	1.15	0.25	1.40	2.75	0.30	3.05
		4515	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*9.75*	*0.85*	*10.60*	*10.05*	*1.25*	*11.30*	*16.50*	*1.09*	*17.59*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़-अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Rural Development Programme**		**32.50**	**3.29**	**35.79**	**32.80**	**3.69**	**36.49**	**53.50**	**3.53**	**57.03**
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	**Food, Storage, Warehousing**										
15. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड	15. National grid of rural godowns	3601	0.01	...	0.01	2.01	...	2.01	...	...	...
		2408	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़	*Total*		*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*2.01*	*0.02*	*2.03*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programmes**										
16. कृषि विपणन	16. Agricultural marketing	2435	7.00	6.25	13.25	3.00	6.53	9.53	10.24	6.57	16.81
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	2.01	...	2.01	0.01	...	0.01
		4435	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़	*Total*		*7.01*	*6.25*	*13.26*	*5.01*	*6.53*	*11.54*	*11.00*	*6.57*	*17.57*
जोड़-अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Agricultural Programmes**		**7.01**	**6.25**	**13.26**	**5.01**	**6.53**	**11.54**	**11.00**	**6.57**	**17.57**
17. ग्रामीण आवास	17. Rural Housing	3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	10.00	...	10.00
18. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	18. Investment in Public Enterprises	4216	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
19. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	19. Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35
घटाइये-कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct- Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-0.35*	*-0.35*	...	*-0.35*	*-0.35*	...	*-0.35*	*-0.35*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	**Aid Material and Equipment-Net**	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***3100.00***	***13.24***	***3113.24***	***3599.12***	***14.12***	***3613.24***	***5010.00***	***13.96***	***5023.96***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	22216	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय योजना :	Central Plan:										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	480.00	...	480.00	480.00	...	480.00	770.00	...	770.00
2. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	2. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	499.46	...	499.46	499.46	...	499.46	819.00	...	819.00
3. ग्रामीण रोजगार	3. Rural Employment	12505	2046.00	...	2046.00	2546.00	...	2546.00	3306.00	...	3306.00
4. भूमि सुधार	4. Land Reforms	12506	25.02	...	25.02	23.84	...	23.84	35.50	...	35.50
5. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	32.50	...	32.50	32.80	...	32.80	53.50	...	53.50
6. खाद्य,भंडारण और भांडागारण	6. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	0.01	...	0.01	2.01	...	2.01	...	...	...
7. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	7. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	7.01	...	7.01	5.01	...	5.01	11.00	...	11.00
8. आवास	8. Housing	22216	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3100.00**	**...**	**3100.00**	**3599.12**	**...**	**3599.12**	**5010.00**	**...**	**5010.00**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की माग मे निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in Demand of Ministry of Urban Development.*

80. लोक निर्माण कार्य	80. Public Works	12515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. इसमें ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और राज्यो द्वारा गाँवो में पीने के पानी की स्कीमें, राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं, लेकिन राज्य के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिए त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान व्यवस्था करने के तहत होती है । विभिन्न समस्याओं पर काबू पाने के उद्देश्य से और गाँवों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति के कार्यक्रम की गति तेज करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सोसाइटी मिशन के रूप में वर्ष 1986 में एक राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन आरम्भ किया गया। इस मिशन का नाम दुबारा राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन रखा गया है।

3. ग्रामीण सफाई की योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के समग्र उद्देश्य से सैनेटरी शौचालयों का निर्माण करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अधीन किए जा रहे प्रयासों में और वृद्धि करना है। इस योजना के अधीन लाभभोगियों के अंशदान जहां भी मांगा जाए, को छोड़कर, पूरे व्यय का वहन प्रदान की गई विनिर्धारित बराबर की राशि और राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम से खर्च करने के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

1. The provision is for expenditure of secretariat of the Ministry of Rural Development.

2. Providing of safe drinking water supply in rural areas is the responsibility of the State Governments and schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). However, to supplement the State resources, Central assistance is being provided as 100% grant under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme subject to a matching provision being made by the State Governments under MNP. In order to overcome various problems and to give a fillip to the programme of supplying drinking water in villages, a National Drinking Water Mission was launched in 1986 as one of the National Societal Missions. The Mission has been renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

3. The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under different Central and State sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities in the rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines with an overall objective of improving the quality of life in the rural areas. Under this scheme the entire expenditure, except for beneficiaries' contribution, wherever called for, is borne by the Central Government subject to the prescribed matching amount being provided and spent out of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

4. और 5. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दरिद्रता रेखा के नीचे के निर्धारित परिवारों को ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के मिश्रण से आय प्राप्त कराने वाली परिसम्पत्तियां उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि वे अपने आय के स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और वे दरिद्रता की रेखा को पार कर सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों को ग्रामों के लक्ष्यगत समूहों के गरीब सदस्यों को सहायता देने के लिए राशियां दी जाती हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर मात्रा से पूरा किया जाएगा । इसके अलावा, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के केन्द्रीय परिव्यय में स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन और सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

6. ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य लक्ष्यगत समूहों वाले परिवारों के ग्रामीण युवकों को हुनरों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्वतः रोजगार / नौकरी कर सकें। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति और टूल किटें मुफ्त दी जाती हैं। स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम के अधीन केन्द्र, राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक सगठनों के तकनीकी संस्थानों, जो प्रशिक्षण के आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ कराने के लिए इस स्कीम के अधीन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं, को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने की स्कीम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करना है । यह व्यय केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच समान आधार पर बांटा जाता है।

8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम एक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जो भूमि, जल और मानव ससाधनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घावधिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में तैयार किया गया है। यह एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना है और इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर की जाती है । यह कार्यक्रम 13 राज्यों के 92 जिलों के 615 खण्डों मे क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

9. मरूस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसकी 100 प्रतिशत वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है, का उद्देश्य मरुस्थलीकरण को रोकना और सिंचाई, वन मृदा और जल संरक्षण शुष्क भूमि पर खेती आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों को अपने हाथ में लेकर उत्पादन, आय और रोजगार के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए अवसरों में वृद्धि करना है । मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 5 राज्यों के 21 जिलों में 131 खण्ड आते हैं ।

10. जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जे.आर.वाई.) का बुनियादी उद्देश्य बेरोजगार और अल्प-रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार सृजित करना, ग्रामीण आर्थिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करके और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र जीवन-स्तर में सुधार करना है । यह कार्यक्रम जिसे सभी राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, का वित्त-पोषण केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 80 : 20 की भागीदारी से किया जा रहा है । केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में होने वाले व्यय को 100% आधार पर केन्द्र द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, रोजगार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । फिर भी, जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत इन मार्ग-निदेशों में 30% रोजगार के अवसर महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ससाधनों की 6 प्रतिशत राशि इन्दिरा आवास योजना (आई. ए. वाई.) के लिए निर्धारित की गई है तथा इन्हें देश मे अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुल निर्धनों तथा बंधुआ मजदूरों में से किसी राज्य में इस विशेष वर्ग से सम्बन्धित गरीब लोगों के अनुपात में राज्यों को वितरित किया गया है । इसके अलावा, जवाहर रोजगारयोजना के अन्तर्गत 20 % संसाधनों को राज्य स्तर पर मिलियन वैल्स स्कीम (एम. डब्ल्यु. एस.) के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है जिन्हें जिलों में आबंटित किया जाएगा । आई. ए. वाई और एम. डब्ल्यू. एस. और प्रशासन / आकस्मिकताओं के लिए निधियां अलग रखने के बाद निधियों के जिले के हिस्से का 20% इस योजना के तहत जिला स्तर पर अन्तर-खण्ड / ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है । शेष 80% धनराशियां जवाहर रोजगार योजना में निर्धारित सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायतों / मडलों में वितरित की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत दिहाड़ी और गैर-दिहाड़ी का अनुपात 60 : 40 है । जवाहर रोजगार योजना के तहत दी जाने वाली दिहाड़ी न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत न्यूनतम दिहाड़ी होगी । कामगारों को दिहाड़ी आंशिक रूप से खाद्यान्न के रूप में और आंशिक रूप से नकद अदा की जानी है । खाद्यान्न के वितरण की दर 2 किलोग्राम प्रति मानव दिवस है ।

11. भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को समतुल्य आधार पर और सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर राजस्व प्रशासन को मजबूत करने

4 & 5. The objective of the IRD Programme is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of credit and subsidy to enable them to improve their income levels and to eventually cross the poverty line. Under this programme funds are given to the District Rural Developlment Agencies for providing assistance to members of the target group of rural poor. The expenditure under the programme is equally shared between the Centre and the State Governments. Besides, the IRDP Central outlay provides for research and evaluation and assistance through voluntary agencies.

6. The main objective of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth from the target group of families in skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. The trainees are given stipends and free tool kits. Assistance under TRYSEM is also provided to technical institutions belonging to Central, State Governments and Voluntary organisations, which provide training under the scheme, for strengthening of training infrastructure.

7. The scheme of strengthening of Block Level Administration is aimed at strengthening administration of rural development programmes.

8. The DPAP is an area development programme designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long term perspective based on the strategy of optimum utilization of land, water and human resources. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. The programme is in operation in 615 blocks in 92 districts of 13 States.

9. The DDP which is funded 100% by the Central Government, aims at controlling desertification and promoting opportunities to raise level of production, income and employment by taking up activities like irrigation, afforestation, soil and water conservation, dryland farming etc. DDP covers 131 blocks in 21 districts in 5 States.

10. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has the basic objectives of generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and underemployed persons, strengthening rural economic infrastructure and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The programme which is being implemented in all the States is funded by the Centre and the States on 80 : 20 sharing basis. Expenditure in the UTs is borne by the Centre on 100% basis. Under the Yojana, preference is given to SCs/STs for employment. The guidelines further envisage 30% of the employment opportunities to be reserved for women under the JRY. 6% of the resources at the national level have been earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and distributed among the States in proportion of poor among SCs/STs and bonded labourers in a State out of the total rural poor belonging to this particular group in the country. In addition, 20% of the resources under the JRY have been earmarked for the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) at the State level to be allocated among the districts. 20% of the District Share of funds after setting apart funds for IAY and MWS and administration/ contingencies, can be utilised under the Yojana at the district level for inter-block/ village works. The remaining 80% are distributed among the gram panchayats/mandals as per the criteria laid in the JRY guidelines. The wage and non-wage ratio under the programme is 60 : 40. Wages to be paid to the workers under the JRY are the minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act. Wages to the workers are to be paid partly in the form of food grains and partly in cash. The rate of distribution of foodgrains is 2 kg. per manday.

11. Under Land Reforms, assistance is given to the States on a matching basis and to the UTs on 100% basis under the scheme of

और भूमि संबंधी अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बताने की योजना के अधीन सहायता दी जाती है। कृषि संबंधी अध्ययन और भूमि-अभिलेखों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए संस्थाओं को सहायता-अनुदान की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की एक योजना भी कार्यान्वियनाधीन है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत इस समय भूमि रिकार्ड के कम्प्यूटरीकरण पर 21 प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएं, 21 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक में एक, कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

12. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना का उद्देश्य गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की औरतों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि स्वावलम्बन के आधार पर आय के अवसर उत्पन्न करने वाले क्रियाकलाप उत्पन्न करके उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सके । इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और यूनिसेफ द्वारा बराबर अनुपात में दिए गए एक मुश्त-अनुदान के रूप में 15,000 रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे परिवर्तनशील निधि, समूह संगठनकर्ता को मानदेय, बीज के लिए राशि और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । इसके अलावा, प्रशिक्षण, उत्पादन और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं की सहूलियत देने के लिए बहु-उद्देश्यीय केन्द्रों को इस योजना का एक अनिवार्य भाग बनाया गया है । लाभभोगियों को साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी देखरेख आदि जैसी सुविधाओं तक उनकी पहुंच शक्ति को सुधारने के लिए समूह बनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है।

13. इसमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद्, ग्रामीण विकास के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों आदि को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सहायता शामिल है ।

14. इसमें स्वैच्छिक कार्य प्रोत्साहन, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली सहायता और विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

15, यह स्कीम राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित की जा रही है। विस्तारित कार्यों के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

16. इसमें कृषि विपणन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण पर व्यय और कृषि विपणन केन्द्र के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

17 और 18. बचत कम करने वाली प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करने और नई तकनीकों के अपनाने को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास के विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए कुछ परियोजनाओं/स्कीमों को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है । ग्रामीण आवास के लिए वित्त की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि करने हेतु यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि हुडको को इक्विटी प्रदान की जाए ताकि ग्रामीण निर्धनों के लिए उपलब्ध ऋण की राशि में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

19. यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपकरणों के लिए है ।

Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records. A Central Sector Scheme of grants-in-aid to Institutions for Agrarian Studies and Computerisation of Land Records is also under implementation. Under this scheme, at present, 21 pilot projects on computerisation of Land Records, one each in 21 states/UTs, are under implementations.

12. The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention of women members of the families below poverty line so as to improve their socio-economic status through creation of opportunities for income-generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. The scheme inter-alia provides for Rs.15,000 as one time grant contributed in equal ratio by the Central Government, State Governments and UNICEF which can be used for revolving fund, honorarium to group organiser, seed money and child-care facilities. In addition, multi purpose centres for providing facilities of training, production and child care facilities form an integral part of the scheme. The beneficiaries are motivated to form groups to improve their access to facilities like literacy, health care etc.

13. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology and to States for strengthening Centres for Training and Research in Rural Development and Extension Training Centres, etc.

14. This includes provisions for expenditure on promotion of voluntary action, assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions and roads in special problems areas.

15. The scheme is being transfered to State Governments. Token provision made for spill over works.

16. This includes expenditure on agricultural marketing and quality control and assistance to Centre for Agricultural Marketing.

17 & 18. In order to propagate cost effective technologies and encourage adoption of innovative techniques, it is proposed to support some projects/schemes for housing development activities in rural areas by Government and Non-Government Organisations. Also, to increase the availability of finance for rural housing, it is proposed to provide equity to HUDCO so that the amount of loan available for rural poor is increased.

19. The provision is for Aid Materials, and Equipments received from foreign countries.

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.70

बंजर भूमि विकास विभाग Department of Wastelands Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं : (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

			बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	0.25	50.25
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	**50.00**	**0.25**	**50.25**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25
वानिकी और वन्य प्राणी जीवन	**Forestry and Wildlife**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड	2. National Wastelands Development Board	2406	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.68	...	11.68
3. अन्य	3. Others	2406	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.82	...	25.82
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.35	...	12.35
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*38.32*	...	*38.32*
जोड़ : वानिकी और वन्य प्राणी जीवन	**Total: Forestry and Wildlife**		...	...	...	...	...	...	**50.00**	...	**50.00**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	...	...	...	...	...	***50.00***	***0.25***	***50.25***
ग आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. वानिकी और वन्य प्राणी जीवन	1. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें नवगठित बंजरभूमि विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. **राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड** : नए बंजरभूमि विकास विभाग की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप, राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया गया । नव पुर्नगठित राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड मुख्य रूप से वन्य भिन्न क्षेत्रों में भूमि विकृति, देश में इस प्रकार की बंजर-भूमियों को दीर्घकालीन प्रयोग के लिए बनाने और बायोमास उपलब्धता, विशेषकर जलाने की लकड़ी और चारे को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह बोर्ड बंजरभूमि विकास की आयोजना और कार्यान्वियन के लिए लोगों की सहभागिता प्राप्त करने, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाने के लिए प्रचारक का कार्य अपनाएगा ।

3. **अन्य** : एकीकृत बंजरभूमि विकास परियोजना, निवेश संवर्द्धन, तकनीकी विकास और प्रसार, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एन.जी.ओ.) और स्वंयसेवी संगठनों को समर्थन, संवर्द्धन और महत्वपूर्ण समर्थनकारी सेवाएं, बंजरभूमि विकास कृतिक बल, मूल्य-निरुपण, मानीटरिंग और मूल्यांकन से संबंधित योजनाओं का कार्यान्वियन करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड को सक्षम बनाने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** : This provides for expenditure on secretariat of the newly constituted Department of Wastelands Development.

2. **National Wastelands Development Board** : Consequent upon formation of the new Department of Wastelands Development the National Wastelands Development Board has been reconstituted. The newly reconstituted NWDB is mainly responsible for development of wastelands on non-forest areas aimed at checking land degradation, putting such wastelands in the country to sustainable use and increasing biomass availability, specially fuelwood and fodder. The Board will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology for the planning and implementation of Wastelands Development.

3. **Others** : The provision is to enable the National Wasteland Development Board to execute schemes relating to Integrated Wastelands Development Projects, investment promotion, technical development and extension, support to NGOs and voluntry organisations, promotional and critical support services, Wastelands Development Task Force, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 71

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Science and Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		112.15	139.81	251.96	108.89	152.56	261.45	147.80	157.03	304.83
पूंजी	*Capital*		*28.85*	*1.65*	*30.50*	*19.36*	*1.65*	*21.01*	*30.80*	*1.72*	*32.52*
जोड़	**Total**		**141.00**	**141.46**	**282.46**	**128.25**	**154.21**	**282.46**	**178.60**	**158.75**	**337.35**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	5.88	5.88	...	6.30	6.30	...	6.50	6.50
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Other Scientific Research***										
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Survey of India**										
2. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण	2. Topographical Surveys	3425	...	21.37	21.37	...	24.38	24.38	...	24.92	24.92
3. विकासात्मक परियोजना सर्वेक्षण	3. Developmental Project Surveys	3425	...	12.38	12.38	...	15.59	15.59	...	16.17	16.17
4. नक्शों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन	4. Publication of Maps/ Charts etc.	3425	...	6.61	6.61	...	7.11	7.11	...	7.09	7.09
5. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	5. Training and Research	3425	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.40	2.40	...	2.53	2.53
6. *अन्य कार्यक्रम*	6. Other Programmes										
6.01 अन्य योजनाएं	6.01 Other Schemes	3425	2.50	4.29	6.79	2.00	4.99	6.99	2.50	5.27	7.77
6.02 निदेशन और प्रशासन	6.02 Direction and Administration	3425	...	9.18	9.18	...	9.98	9.98	...	10.42	10.42
		5425	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़	*Total*		*2.50*	*14.42*	*16.92*	*2.00*	*15.92*	*17.92*	*2.50*	*16.69*	*19.19*
जोड़-भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Total-Survey of India**		**2.50**	**56.98**	**59.48**	**2.00**	**65.40**	**67.40**	**2.50**	**67.40**	**69.90**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	***Science and Technology***										
7. राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमैटिक मानचित्रण संगठन	7. National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation	3425	0.05	2.65	2.70	0.05	2.70	2.75	0.20	2.80	3.00
		5425	0.45	...	0.45	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*0.50*	*2.65*	*3.15*	*0.10*	*2.70*	*2.80*	*0.30*	*2.80*	*3.10*
8. *वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता*	8. *Assistance to Scientific Bodies*										
8.01 भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता	8.01 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	3425	1.90	2.19	4.09	1.90	2.19	4.09	2.10	2.28	4.38
8.02 बोस इंस्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता	8.02 Bose Institute, Calcutta	3425	1.20	2.39	3.59	1.20	2.39	3.59	1.40	2.46	3.86
8.03 रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.03 Raman Research Institute, Bangalore	3425	3.00	1.80	4.80	2.90	1.90	4.80	3.60	1.95	5.55
8.04 प्लाजमा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधी नगर	8.04 Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhi Nagar	3425	3.65	1.82	5.47	4.15	1.80	5.95	4.25	1.86	6.11
8.05 भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.05 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics, Bangalore	3425	2.40	2.19	4.59	2.90	2.19	5.09	3.20	2.25	5.45
8.06 भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई	8.06 Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Bombay	3425	1.50	0.60	2.10	1.50	0.60	2.10	1.65	0.64	2.29
8.07 भारतीय उष्ण कटिबन्ध ऋतु विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे	8.07 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune	3425	0.90	1.76	2.66	0.85	1.87	2.72	0.95	1.95	2.90
8.08 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्रीचित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम	8.08 Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum	3425	4.25	4.74	8.99	4.85	4.92	9.77	4.75	5.10	9.85
8.09 बीरबल साहनी इंस्टिट्यूट आफ पैलिओ-बोटनी, लखनऊ	8.09 Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany, Lucknow	3425	1.00	0.99	1.99	1.00	1.10	2.10	0.95	1.15	2.10
8.10 एस. एन. बोस नेशनल सेंटर फार बेसिक साइंस, कलकत्ता	8.10 S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta	3425	2.00	0.20	2.20	1.60	0.15	1.75	3.40	0.21	3.61
8.11 महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, पुणे	8.11 Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune.	3425	0.90	0.74	1.64	0.75	0.74	1.49	1.10	0.80	1.90
8.12 वाडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी, देहरादून	8.12 Wadia Institute of Himamlayan Geology, Dehradun	3425	0.80	1.10	1.90	0.76	1.08	1.84	1.15	1.11	2.26
8.13 जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेत्तर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर	8.13 Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore	3425	4.50	...	4.50	2.25	...	2.25	4.70	...	4.70
8.14 प्रौद्योगिकीय पूर्वानुमान सूचना आकलन परिषद	8.14 Technology Information Fore-casting Assessment Council	3425	8.00	0.14	8.14	7.00	0.14	7.14	4.00	0.15	4.15
8.15 अन्य संस्थाएं/ अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय	8.15 Other Institutes/ Other Professional Bodies	3425	4.00	2.17	6.17	4.90	2.20	7.10	6.00	2.31	8.31
जोड़	*Total*		*40.00*	*22.83*	*62.83*	*38.51*	*23.27*	*61.78*	*43.20*	*24.22*	*67.42*
9. *अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन*	9. *Research and Development Support*										
9.01 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु विषयक अनुसंधान	9.01 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC)	3425	10.00	2.00	12.00	10.95	2.00	12.95	22.00	1.40	23.40
9.02 इंजीनियरी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान	9.02 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC)	3425	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	6.60	...	6.60
9.03 उच्च प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्यों में अधिक तेजी लाना	9.03 Intensification of Research work in high priority areas	3425	3.00	...	3.00	2.40	...	2.40	6.00	...	6.00
जोड़	*Total*		*16.00*	*2.00*	*18.00*	*16.35*	*2.00*	*18.35*	*34.60*	*1.40*	*36.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10. राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समन्वित अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	*10. National R & D Programmes*										
10.01 अति चालकता कार्यक्रम	10.01 Super Conductivity Programme	3425	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50
10.02 उपकरण विकास कार्यक्रम	10.02 Instrument Dvelopment Programme	3425	2.00	...	2.00	1.45	...	1.45	2.00	...	2.00
10.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू विज्ञान सहित)	10.03 Other Programmes (Incl. Earth Sciences)	3425	1.40	...	1.40	1.75	...	1.75	1.60	...	1.60
जोड़		*Total*	*6.90*	...	*6.90*	*6.70*	...	*6.70*	*7.10*	...	*7.10*
11. अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय सुविधाएं	11. R & D National Facilities & Infrastructural Support	3425	5.50	1.33	6.83	5.60	1.40	7.00	6.20	1.45	7.65
12. विशेष प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और समन्वय कार्यक्रम	12. Programmes for Special Technology Development and Coordination	3425	2.00	0.02	2.02	1.55	...	1.55	2.00	...	2.00
13. तकनीकी मिशन को समर्थन	13. Support to Technology Missions	3425	0.50	...	0.50	0.40	...	0.40	5.50	...	5.50
14 सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	*14. S & T Programmes for Socio Economic Development*										
14.01 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास	14.01 S & T Entrepreneurship Development	3425	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	5.00	...	5.00
14.02 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारण और प्रसिद्धिकरण	14.02 S & T Communication and Popularisation	3425	3.00	...	3.00	4.25	...	4.25	4.00	...	4.00
14.03 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें	14.03 State Councils for S & T	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.75	...	1.75
14.04 अन्य कार्यक्रम	14.04 Other Programmes	3425	5.90	...	5.90	5.90	...	5.90	6.65	...	6.65
जोड़		*Total*	*13.40*	...	*13.40*	*14.65*	...	*14.65*	*17.40*	...	*17.40*
15. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति प्रणाली और संसाधन अध्ययन कार्यक्रम	15. S & T Policy Support Programmes	3425	0.70	...	0.70	0.60	...	0.60	0.70	...	0.70
16. मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु-विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	16.Meteorology and Climatology-Research, Development and Operations Programmes	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.25	...	1.25	1.50	...	1.50
17. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता	17. International Co-operation										
17.01 भारत और सी आई एस गणराज्यों के बीच सहकारिता के एकीकृत दीर्घकालिक कार्यक्रम	17.01 Integrated Long Term Programme of Co-operation between India and Republics of CIS	3425	9.60	...	9.60	9.60	...	9.60	12.00	...	12.00
17.02 अग्रेत्तर अनुसंधान के लिए भारत-फ्रांस केन्द्र	17.02 Indo-French Centre for Advanced Research	3425	2.00	...	2.00	2.75	...	2.75	3.00	...	3.00
17.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम	17.03 Other Programmes	3425	1.70	1.50	3.20	1.80	2.60	4.40	2.40	2.38	4.78
जोड़		Total	13.30	1.50	14.80	14.15	2.60	16.75	17.40	2.38	19.78
18. अन्य योजनाएं	18. Other Schemes										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	18.01 National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting	3425	4.80	2.10	6.90	2.58	3.00	5.58	3.50	3.10	6.60
		5425	7.20	...	7.20	4.11	...	4.11	8.50	...	8.50
जोड़		*Total*	*12.00*	*2.10*	*14.10*	*6.69*	*3.00*	*9.69*	*12.00*	*3.10*	*15.10*
18.02 अन्य कार्यक्रम	18.02 Other Programmes	3425	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20
		5425	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*0.20*	*0.60*	*0.80*	*0.20*	*0.35*	*0.55*	*0.20*	*0.40*	*0.60*
जोड़		*Total*	*12.20*	*2.70*	*14.90*	*6.89*	*3.35*	*10.24*	*12.20*	*3.50*	*15.70*
जोड़-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	**Total-Science and Technology**		**112.50**	**33.03**	**145.53**	**106.75**	**35.32**	**142.07**	**148.10**	**35.75**	**183.85**
जोड़-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Total- Other Scientific Research***		***115.00***	***90.01***	***205.01***	***108.75***	***100.72***	***209.47***	***150.60***	***103.15***	***253.75***
मौसम विज्ञान	**Meteorology**										
19. प्रशिक्षण	19. Training	3455	0.09	0.53	0.62	0.07	0.53	0.60	0.15	0.56	0.71
20. उपग्रह सेवाएं	20. Satellite Services	3455	0.82	5.17	5.99	0.72	5.16	5.88	1.00	5.19	6.19
21. वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र	21. Observatories andWeather Stations	3455	1.69	22.39	24.08	1.49	23.36	24.85	2.11	25.10	27.21
		5455	21.00	0.50	21.50	15.00	0.50	15.50	22.00	0.52	22.52
जोड़		*Total*	*22.69*	*22.89*	*45.58*	*16.49*	*23.86*	*40.35*	*24.11*	*25.62*	*49.73*
22. अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	22. Research and Development Programmes	3455	0.59	2.90	3.49	0.58	2.90	3.48	0.67	3.08	3.75
23. अन्य मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएं	23. Other Meteorological Services	3455	1.81	10.40	12.21	1.64	10.67	12.31	2.07	10.59	12.66
24. अन्य कार्यक्रम	24. Other Programmes	3455	...	3.68	3.68	...	4.07	4.07	...	4.06	4.06
जोड़-मौसम विज्ञान	**Total- Meteorology**		**26.00**	**45.57**	**71.57**	**19.50**	**47.19**	**66.69**	**28.00**	**49.10**	**77.10**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***141.00***	***141.46***	***282.46***	***128.25***	***154.21***	***282.46***	***178.60***	***158.75***	***337.35***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	119.00	...	119.00	114.75	...	114.75	154.80	...	154.80
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology	13455	31.00	...	31.00	24.77	...	24.77	34.00	...	34.00
जोड़	**Total**		**150.00**	**...**	**150.00**	**139.52**	**...**	**139.52**	**188.80**	**...**	**188.80**

** इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए निर्माणकार्य परिव्यय शामिल है:*

** inclusive of Works Outlay as below:*

1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान — 1. Other Scientific Research

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
(i) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	i. Survey of India										
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13425	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 80	Demand No.80	13425	3.50	...	3.50	5.00	...	5.00	3.70	...	3.70
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	ii. Science and Technology										
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.79	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*4.20*	...	*4.20*
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology										
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.79	13455	1.82	...	1.82	1.82	...	1.82	2.36	...	2.36
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.80	13455	3.18	...	3.18	3.45	...	3.45	3.64	...	3.64
जोड़	*Total*		*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.27*	...	*5.27*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**9.00**	...	**9.00**	**11.27**	...	**11.27**	**10.20**	...	**10.20**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवा :** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण :

2. **स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण :** भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण सगंठन का काम मुख्यतः स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र तैयार करना है और देश में रक्षा सेनाओं और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण में सहायता प्रदान करना है।

3. **विकासोन्मुख परियोजना सर्वेक्षण :** सर्वेक्षण में कनाल क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण सर्वेक्षण और अन्य बड़े पैमाने की परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण शामिल हैं।

4. **मानचित्रों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन :** विभाग विभिन्न पैमानों के विभागीय मानचित्र/चार्ट प्रकाशित करता है जिसमें इन मानचित्रों/चार्टों में स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र, भौगोलिक मानचित्र, राज्य मानचित्र और मार्गदर्शी मानचित्र आदि शामिल हैं ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** हैदराबाद में स्थित सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण और मानचित्रिकरण केन्द्र विभागीय/विभागेत्तर/विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** स्थलाकृतिक, सिंचाई योजनाएं और अन्य विकासात्मक मानचित्र तैयार करने के लिए आधुनिक फोटोग्रामीट्रिक पद्धति का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित रहे हैं :

i) भूगणितीय-क्षितिजीय तंत्र को डाप्लर उपग्रह तकनीक के प्रयोग से सुदृढ़ बनाना ।
ii) उच्च परिशुद्धता के स्तर का विविधिकरण ।
iii) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में भूचुम्बकीय दीर्घकालिक परिवर्तन संबंधी अनियमितता और विवर्तनिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन।
iv) पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तटों के बीच समुद्रीस्तरों के अंतरों का विश्लेषण ।
v) भारत में हाल ही की ऊर्ध्वाधर घट-बढ़ ।
vi) सूक्ष्म गुरूत्वाकर्षण में परिवर्तन और भूकम्पों के पूर्वानुमानों में इनका प्रयोग ।
vii) आंकड़ा आधार पर मानचित्र सूचना प्रणाली-रूपांकन ।
viii) आंगुलिक पर्यावरण में भारत के एटलस के स्वरूप का अनुवीक्षण।
ix) एस.ओ.आई. पी.सी. /आटो सी.ए.डी. फोटोग्रामेट्रिक मनोप्लोटर प्रणाली का विकास ।
x) कार्टोग्राफिक परिवर्तन मानचित्र से संबंधित मानचित्र के विषय में साफ्टवेयर का विकास।

7. **राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन :** इस संगठन की स्थापना 1956 में की गई जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस तैयार करना था । बाद में इसके कार्यक्षेत्र और गतिविधियों को भूगोलीय अनुसंधान और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण के नए क्षेत्रों में ले जाया गया जिसमें भूगोल और सम्बद्ध विषयों के सभी शैक्षिक और अनुप्रयुक्त पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया । इस समय संगठन को छः इकाइयों में बांटा हुआ है तथा सभी इकाइयां कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं ।

इसके कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार है :

i) भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तैयार करना;

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services :** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Survey of India.

2. **Topographical Surveys :** The Survey of India, the Principal National Surveying and Mapping Organisation is mainly responsible for producing topographical maps and providing survey support to the Defence Forces and various National Development Projects in the country.

3. **Developmental Project Surveys :** The Surveys conducted cover the areas like Canal Area Surveys, Flood Control Surveys, and other large scale project surveys.

4. **Publication of Maps/Charts etc. :** The Department brings out departmental maps/charts on various scales and these maps/charts include topographical maps, geographical maps, state maps and guide maps etc.

5. **Training and Research :** Centre for Survey Training and Map Production at Hyderabad imparts training to Departmental/Extra Departmental/ Foreign trainees in various fields of Surveying and Mapping.

6. **Other Programmes :** Modern photogrammetric methods are being extensively used for topographical, irrigation schemes, and other developmental mapping.

The recent main activities have been :

i) Strengthening of Geodetic Horizontal Net by Doppler Satellite Techniques.
ii) High Precision level net densification.
iii) Geomagnetic secular change anomaly and tectonic features over Indian sub continent.
iv) Analysis of difference of ocean levels between East and West coasts.
v) Recent Vertical Movements in India.
vi) Microgravity variation and their use for earthquake prediction.
vii) Map Information System-Design of Data Base
viii) Design of Motoring Atlas of India in digital environment.
ix) Development of SOI PC/Auto CAD Photogrammetic Manplotter system.
x) Development of Software Package for Map-to-Map cartographic transformation.

7. **National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation :** The Organisation set up in 1956, primarily aims at preparing National Atlas of India. Subsequently its scope and activities were extended to new fields of geographical research, thematic mapping covering all the academic and applied aspects of geography and allied subjects. The organisation is at present divided in six units, all located in Calcutta.

Its functions are :

i) Preparation of the National Atlas of India in English and Hindi.

ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राष्ट्रीय एटलस मानचित्र तैयार करना;

iii) पर्यावरणात्मक पहलुओं और आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास पर उन में प्रभाव संबंधी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों पर आधारित थिमेटिक मानचित्र तैयार करना;

iv) 1:1 मी. के पैमाने और इससे बड़े पैमाने पर भारत की भूमि प्रयोग और भूमिक्षमता संबंधी मानचित्रण तैयार करना और संकलित करना, और

v) भौगोलिक अनुसंधान और मानचित्रकला संबंधी अनुप्रयोग।

8. ***वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता :***

8.01. **भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता** : एक सबसे पुरानी अनुसंधान संस्था है जो भौतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कुछ आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है। भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ एमोरफस सिलिकोन सोलर सेल्स के विकास से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना में सक्रिय रूप से भागीदार रहा है।

8.02 **बोस संस्थान, कलकत्ता** : आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित जीव-विज्ञान के विषय पर बल देते हुए आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक विज्ञान के अनुसंधान कार्य में लगा हुआ है । संस्थान ने भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान के कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है । पौध-उत्पादकता में सुधार आधुनिक जीव प्रौद्योगिकी और पौध प्रजनन का प्रयोग करते हुए नाइट्रोजन-निर्धारण और फोटो संश्लेषण, पौधों और समुद्री जीव अध्ययन न्यूक्लीय और अन्य विकिरण की अन्य द्रव्यों से अन्योज्य क्रिया से सम्बन्धित अन्वेषण और संरचना सम्बन्धी अध्ययन और जैव आणविक, जीव-जंतुओं के कार्य और गतिशीलता, परिस्थिति की पर्यावरणीय प्रदुषण सम्बन्धित स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं और औद्योगिक और चिकित्सा प्रयोग के लिए रोगाणु परजीवी अध्ययन।

बोस संस्थान में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र ने इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को विश्लेषणात्मक इन्सट्रूमेंटेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करना जारी रखा है।

8.03 **रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर** : प्रोफेसर सी.बी. रमण द्वारा सन् 1948 में बंगलौर में स्थापित 1972 में भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त यह संस्थान सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाला संस्थान बन गया। संस्थान में अनुसंधान के मुख्य क्षेत्र खगोल-विज्ञान, खगोल-भौतिकी और द्रव्य क्रिस्टल है।

8.04 **प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधीनगर, की** स्थापना वर्ष 1986-87 में प्लाजमा विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में मूल प्रायोगिक और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी जिस में चुंबकीय सीमित प्लाजमा की भौतिकी पर बल दिया गया है । डिजाइन, संरचना, समुच्चय, टोकमार्क आदित्य चालू करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :- (क) प्रांरभिक रचना अवस्था अध्ययन, (ख) प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी और (ग) स्लाइड प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी, लघु प्रयोगशाला नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृत्ति के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित मूल प्लाज्मा प्रयोग आरंभ करना और जारी रखना, रूचिकर अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृन्ति का सैद्धान्तिक अन्वेषण करना और प्रायोगिक प्रयत्नों को समर्थन और मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराना ।

8.05. **भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर,** खगोल विज्ञान और खगोल भौतिकी विज्ञान कार्यों को समर्पित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है।

8.06. **भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान, कोलाबा बम्बई,** इस संस्था का उद्देश्य देश में भू-चुम्बकत्व और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

8.07 **भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे,** कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान में बेसिक और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उसका संवर्धन, मार्ग दर्शन और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है जिसमें उष्ण कटिबन्धी को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है।

8.08. **चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम,** की स्थापना मार्च, 1981 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई जिसका उद्देश्य जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रोगियों की देखभाल के लिए उच्च मानकों का प्रदर्शन करना और उन्हें प्रदान करना और अग्रेत्तर चिकित्सा विशिष्टताओं तथा जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी प्रौद्योगिकी में कुशलतम स्तर के स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करना है।

ii) Preparation of National Atlas maps in different regional languages.

iii) Preparation of thematic maps based on research studies on environmental aspects and their impact on social and economic development.

iv) Preparation and compilation of Land use and Land-capability maps of India on 1:1M scale and on larger scale and

v) Geographical researches and cartographic applications.

8. ***Assistance to Scientific Bodies***

8.01. **Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (IACS) Calcutta,** is one of the oldest research institutions engaged in fundamental research in frontline areas of Physics and Chemistry and some inter disciplinary areas. The IACS is participating very actively in the S & T Mission Project on the development of AMORPHOUS SILICON SOLAR CELLS.

8.02. **Bose Institute, Calcutta,** founded in 1917 by Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose is devoted to research in Fundamental and Applied Sciences with emphasis in the area of Biology. The Institute has attained major achievements in several areas of Physical and Biological Sciences. Improvements of plant productivity, nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis using modern Biotechnology and plant breeding; studies of plants and marine organisms, investigation on the interaction of nuclear and other radiations with matter and studies in structure, function and dynamics of bio-molecules; studies on ecology environmental pollution and related health problems and on microbes and parasites for industrial and medical application.

Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) functioning in the Institute continued to provide Analytical Instrumentation Services to the users in the region.

8.03. **Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore,** founded by Prof. C. V. Raman in 1948 in Bangalore became a grants-in-aid institution aided by the Government of India in 1972. The main fields of research done at the Institute are Astronomy, Astrophysics and Liquid Crystals.

8.04. **Institute of Plasma Research, (IPR), Gandhinagar,** was set up during 1986-87 to carry out fundamental experimental and theoretical research in plasma sciences with emphasis on physics of magnetically confined plasmas. Physical targets include design, fabrications, assembly, commissioning of Tokamak ADITYA involving (a) study of initial formation phase, (b) physics of plasma discharges and (c) physics of slideway plasma discharges; initiation and continuation of basic plasma experiments on study of nonlinear plasma phenomena in smaller laboratory devices; and to carry out theoretical investigation of interesting nonlinear plasma phenomena and to provide support and guidance to the experimental effort.

8.05. **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore,** is a research institution devoted to the science of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

8.06. **Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Colaba, Bombay,** The Institute is devoted to give impetus to the growth of geomagnetism and allied fields in the country.

8.07. **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune,** functions as a National Centre for basic and applied research in tropical meteorology including weather modification with special reference to the tropics and sub-tropics.

8.08. **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Trivandrum,** was declared as an Institute of National Importance by Act of Parliament in March, 1981 with the main objectives of developing biomedical engineering and technology, providing and demonstrating high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities and developing postgraduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities and bio-medical engineering and technology.

8.09 **बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पति विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ,** की स्थापना 1948 में विश्व प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पुरावनस्पति वैज्ञानिक प्रो0 बीरबल साहनी की स्मृति में की गई। यह पौधा जीवाश्मों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और उन्नत पुरावनस्पतिक जानकारी का प्रसार करता है।

8.10 **एस.एन.बोस नेशनल सेन्टर फार बेसिक साइंसेस (कलकत्ता),** की स्थापना जून 1986 में मूल (बेसिक) विज्ञानों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं में अग्रेत्तर अध्ययनों का संवर्धन और सैद्धान्तिक गणितीय विज्ञानों में आरम्भिक अनुसंधानों के संचालन तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अन्य बेसिक विज्ञानों के संवर्धन के लिए की गई जिसमें भविष्य में होने वाले अनुसंधानों के सैद्धान्तिक अध्ययनों को स्वीकार करना भी शामिल है।

8.11. **महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ,** की स्थापना 1946 में की गई और यह जैविक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है।

8.12. **वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियालाजी, देहरादून** : वर्ष 1968 में प्रो. डी. एन. वाडिया द्वारा संस्थान की स्थापना, हिमालय क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक भूविज्ञान, कालान्तरिक शेल विज्ञान, भूरसायन, अवसाद विज्ञान, भू-आकृति विज्ञान और जीवाश्म विज्ञान में बुनियादी तौर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई है। संस्थान का कार्यक्रम पर्वत बनने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी और हिमालय की भूगतिकीय की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है।

8.13. **जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेत्तर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर** : जवाहर लाल नेहरू शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित यह केन्द्र सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अधिक उच्च स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए समर्पित है।

8.14. **प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान निर्धारण परिषद, नई दिल्ली** : इस परिषद् की स्थापना फरवरी 1988 में की गई जिसके कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत भारत तथा विदेशों में अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रतिकूल क्षेत्रों में आगामी प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास के निदेशन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विद्यमान ढांचे का निरीक्षण और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर उप-समूह स्थापित करना है और प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमान रिपोर्टें तैयार करना है जिसमें 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक अवधि शामिल होगी जिसमें विशेष रूप से उत्पादन क्षेत्र शामिल हैं :

(क) वित्तीय संसाधनों का पर्याप्त निवेश और
(ख) बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन करने में सहायक होगी।

8.15. **अन्य संस्थाएं / अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विभाग में व्यावसायिक निकायों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है, को सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है। इसके अन्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:- वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकायों और अकादमियों को सामूहिक एकीकृत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय के प्रोत्साहन के लिए अभिप्रेरित करना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नए दृष्टिकोणों का निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिए नए दृष्टिकोणों का प्रयोग।

9. ***अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन :***

9.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान** :विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, इसके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धनात्मक क्रियाकलाप के एक भाग के रूप में विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद (वि.इ.अ.प.) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देता है। विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद् के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) बहु विषयक क्षेत्रों सीहत विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का संवर्धन;

(ii) अतिथेय संस्थान की विद्यमान अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में सामान्य अनुसंधान सक्षमताओं का चयनात्मक संबर्धन; और

(iii) युवा वैज्ञानिकों को चुनौती पूर्ण अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकलापों को करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।

9.02 **इंजीनियरी में बहुविषयक अनुसंधान** : इस कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य, जहां व्यवहार्य हो, अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों को संयोजित कर के अंर्तक्षेत्रों में स्वदेशीय प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना तथा हमारे अनुसंधान में विशेषज्ञता और आत्म विश्वास का विकास करना ताकि प्रौद्योगिकी का बाद में सृजन हो सके।

8.09. **Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeo-botany (BSIP), Lucknow,** was founded in 1948 in memory of the world renowned Indian Palaeobotanist, Prof. Birbal Sahani. It conducts applied and fundamental research on the varied aspects of plant fossils and disseminates the advanced palaeobotanical knowledge.

8.10. **S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta,** has been established in June, 1986 to promote advanced studies in select branches of basic sciences and for conduct of original research in theoretical mathematical sciences and other basic sciences in frontier areas, including challenging theoretical studies of future applications.

8.11. **Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science (MACS),** founded in 1946, has been engaged in the research activities in the field of biological sciences.

8.12. **Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun,** founded by Prof. D.N. Wadia in 1968, has been carrying out fundamental research in the fields of structural geology, metamorphicigneous petrology, geochemistry, sedimentology, geomorphology and palaeontology in Himalayan region. The programmes of the Institute are oriented towards understanding the mountain building process and geodynamics of the Himalaya.

8.13. **Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore :** The Centre, established by the Government of India during the Centenary Year of Jawaharlal Nehru, is devoted to scientific research at the highest level in frontier areas.

8.14. **Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi :** The Council setup in February, 1988 pursues activities towards setting up of specialised sub-groups for examining and evaluating the existing state of art of technology and direction of future technological developments in various cross-sectoral areas as well as in other sectors of the economy, both in India and abroad and of preparing technology forecasting reports, covering 10 years or longer periods, specially in production areas involving:

a. Substantial investments of financial resources and
b. Large volume of production.

8.15 **Other Institutes/Other Professional Bodies:** The Scheme was initiated in the Department with the objective of encouraging active involvement of professional bodies and science academies extensively in the national S & T activities including formulation and implementation of S & T programmes. Motivating the scientific professional bodies and academies for promotion of cohesive integrated scientific community, fermentation of new ideas in S & T and innovative approach to application of science and technology for national development constitute the other objectives.

9. ***Research and Development Support :***

9.01 **Multidisciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC) :** The Department of Science and Technology, as a part of its S&T promotional activity has been supporting R&D programmes Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). The objectives of the SERC are as under :

(i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline areas of Science and Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;
(ii) To selectively promote general research capability in relevant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and
(iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities.

9.02 **Multidisciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC) :** The primary objective of the programme is to develop indigenous technology in the gap areas by linking R&D institutions and industries wherever applicable and also develop expertise and self confidence in our research to build subsequent generations of Technology.

9.03 **उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाना :** 1981 में आरम्भ की गई इस योजना का उद्देश्य विद्यमान जनशक्ति के साधनों को उपयोग में लाते हुए संस्थान के आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाकर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के समुन्नत क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करना है। उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने की योजना के अंतर्गत तीन प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों को सहायता दी जाती है:— (क) इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों की स्थापना करना, (ख) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, और (ग) विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना।

10. ***राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :***

10.01 **अति चालकता कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अति चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, उच्च तापीय क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को संचालित करना और लागू करना है, तथा इस संबंध में आधारभूत अनुसंधान में तेजी लाना है।

10.02 **उपस्कर विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देश में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तथा उपस्करों के डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका विकास तथा उत्पादन करने वाले अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थानों और उद्योगों को उपस्करों के विकास के लिए आरम्भिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करना है।

10.03 **अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू-विज्ञानों सहित) :**

(क) **भूकम्पनीयता कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की एकीकृत पद्धति को प्रयोग में लाते हुए भूकम्पनीय आपदाओं की आकलन पद्धतियों में सुधार लाना तथा उनका संवर्धन करना और जान-माल की हानियों को न्यूनतम करना है। गुरुत्वाकर्षण, चुम्बकत्व और भूगणितीय पहलुओं पर अध्ययन किए गए।

(ख) **भू विज्ञान कार्यक्रम :** भू विज्ञान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को सहायता दी जाती है :

(i) गहन महाद्वीपीय अध्ययन।

(ii) बंजर द्वीपों, अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपों में ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटों पर एकीकृत कार्यक्रम।

(iii) विषैले, हानिकारक एवं नाभिकीय अपशिष्ट निपटान के भू विज्ञानीय पहलुओं के कार्यक्रम।

11. **राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाएं तथा आधारभूत सहायता :**

क. क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र : क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र योजना 1974-75 के दौरान इस उद्देश्य से आरम्भ की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 7 क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्रों और 4 आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधा केन्द्रों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

ख. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशशोधन सुविधा समन्वय (एनसीटीसीएफ) : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादों की कोटि का सुनिश्चयन करना और उसमें सुधार लाना, उपभोक्ताओं को संरक्षण देना, भारतीय मालके निर्यात का संवर्धन और आयातित माल की किस्म का परिवीक्षण करना है।

ग. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी और अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स : इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सेमिनार और विचार गोष्ठी के आयोजन को समर्थन प्रदान करना है क्योंकि केवल यही एक ऐसी स्वीकृत प्रणाली है जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत वैज्ञानिकों और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिकों के बीच विचारों के आदान-प्रदान में सहायक है और ऐसे मामलों में आगे उन्नति करने के लिए उसके परिणामों का आवश्यक विवेचन करना है।

भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान कैम्पस, बंगलौर में एक प्रमुख अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है।

घ. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेश जा रहे भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/गोष्ठियों/ संगोष्ठियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे विदेश में अपने प्रतिपक्षियों के साथ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवीनतम गतिविधियों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें।

12. **विशेष प्रौद्योगिकी विकास कार्यक्रम और समन्वय :** सहायता के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को शामिल किया गया है:

i. **परिष्कृत सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विद्यमान सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा नई अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं

9.03 **Intensification of Research Work in High Priority Areas (IRHPA) :** this scheme was initiated in 1981 with the objective of utilizing existing manpower resources and strengthening the infrastructure of institutions to leap into advanced areas of Science and Technology. Three types of activities are supported under IRHPA; (a) Setting up of Unit/Core group; (b) National R&D Programmes; and (c) Setting up of specialised National facilities.

10. ***National R&D Programmes :***

10.01 **Super conductivity programme :** The main objective of the programme is to organise national efforts in the area of High Temperature of Superconductivity technology development, application and intensification of basic research towards this end.

10.02 **Instrument Development Programme :** The objective is to undertake initial programmes on Instrument Development involving users, R&D Institutions and Industries leading to establishment of a basis for design, development and production of instruments in the country.

10.03 ***Other Programmes (including Earth Sciences) :***

(a) **Seismicity Programme :** This Programme is aimed at promoting and improving assessment of the seismic hazards through application of S & T in an integrated manner and at minimising the loss of life and property. Study on gravity, magnetic and geodetic aspects are undertaken.

(b) **Earth Sciences Programmes:** Under Earth Sciences, the following programmes are supported:

(i) Deep Continental Studies.

(ii) Integrated Programme on Volcanic eruption in the Barren Island, Andaman Nicobar Islands.

(iii) Programme of Geological aspects of toxic, hazardous and Nuclear Waste Disposal.

11. ***R & D National Facilities and Infrastructural Support :***

a. Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres (RSIC) : The Scheme of RSICs was initiated during 1974-75 with the main objectives of providing sophisticated instruments facilities to the scientific community. Seven RSICs and four Sophisticated Instrumentation Facilities (SIF) have been supported under this programme.

b. National Co-ordination of Testing and Calibration Facilities : The broad objectives of the scheme are to ensure and improve the quality of industrial products, provide consumer protection, promote export of Indian goods and monitor the quality of imported goods.

c. S & T Seminar/Symposia and Seminar Complex : The objective is to support organisation of S & T seminar/symposia as this is an accepted mechanism for exchange of ideas between the scientists working in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology and a critical exposure of the results is essential for further progress in such cases.

A major Seminar Complex at Indian Institute of Science Campus, Banglore has been setup.

d. Assistance to Indian Scientists going Abroad for Participation in International Conferences : The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Indian Scientists to participate in the International Conferences/Seminars/Symposia held abroad to exchange ideas on the latest development in Science and Technology with their counterparts abroad.

12. **Special Technology Development Programme and Coordination :** The following programmes are envisaged for support :

i. **Advanced Material Development Programme :** The Programme is aimed at strengthening existing facilities and promoting

को संवर्धित करने के साथ साथ नए तंतु और सम्मिश्र हिमजनित और मृत्तिका जैसे विभिन्न सामग्री समूहों में व्यापक उत्पादों का विकास करना शामिल है।

ii. प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी सलाहकार समिति/अंतर्क्षेत्रीय विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी समितियों सहित संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम।

13. **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों को समर्थन :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य आयोजना का पता लगाना और कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करके उसकी कारगरता का प्रदर्शन करना है।

14. ***सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम:***

14.01 **प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास बोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सतत आधार पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति पार्कों और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि जैसे उद्यमवृत्ति विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यक्तियों के बीच बेरोजगारी और अनुपयुक्त रोजगार की समस्याओं का समाधान करना है।

14.02 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का संचारण और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाने और लोगों के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के दो उद्देश्यों में नीति और योजना तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा गया है।

14.03 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें :** इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए ऐसी राज्य परिषदें गठित करना और उन्हें समर्थन देना है जो आयोजना, निर्देशन, मूल्यांकन, परिवीक्षण समन्वय के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय मंचों के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और राज्य स्तरों पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यकलापों का सामान्य रूप से विस्तार करेंगे।

14.04 ***अन्य कार्यक्रम :***

(क) **विज्ञान और सोसाइटी कार्यक्रम :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आबादी की जीवन स्थितियों को सुधारना और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों तथा महिलाओं को गुलामी से मुक्त कराना है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सेवानिवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों की विशेषज्ञता का भी उपयोग किया जाएगा। नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिकों को शामिल करते हुए इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसंधानोन्मुख कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(ख) **अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिए विशेष सघटक योजना :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिकों के सर्वेक्षण से संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप, अभियांत्रिकी और विज्ञान के अध्ययनों का तकनीकी प्रभाव, उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, विकीर्णन, प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्रीय प्रयोग शामिल हैं।

(ग) **जनजातीय उप-आयोजना :** जनजातीय उप-आयोजना के कार्यक्रम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित हैं जो जनजातीय आबादी के जीवन-यापन स्थितियों और अर्जन क्षमता को बौद्धिक निपुणता के माध्यम से सुधारने के लिए हैं, इसमें उन्हें सहायता दी जाएगी।

(घ) **प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबंधन प्रणाली :** इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित के लिए हैं :—

— स्थान विषयक आंकड़ा प्रबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास संवर्धन।
— सूक्ष्म स्तरीय आयोजन की देखभाल के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिमाणों पर प्रायोगिक पैमाने की एकीकृत आंकड़ा आधार का विकास।
— विशेष समस्याओं का पता लगाने पर बल देते हुए प्रबंधन और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए आंकड़ा आधार के दृष्टिकोण की गुणवत्ता का प्रदर्शन।
— आयोजना के विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विभक्त इकाइयों पर स्थान विषयक संसाधन पार्श्वचित्रों को बनाना।
— प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से विनाश में कमी लाना।

15. ***विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थन कार्यक्रम:***

क. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के नियोजन और उत्पाद के बीच असमानता का अध्ययन करना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुमान लगाना,

new R & D projects as well as comprehensive product development in different groups of materials such as newer fibres, composites, cryogenics and ceramics;

ii. Critical Technology Programmes including Technology Promotion and S & T Advisory Committees/Intersectoral S & T Advisory Committees (STAC/IS-STAC);

13. **Support to Technology Missions:** The objective of the scheme is to identify plan and initiate some technology development and demonstration of effectiveness of technology.

14. ***S&T Programme for Socio Economic Development :***

14.01 **Technology Entrepreneurship Development :** The main objectives of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) is to deal with, on a sustained basis, the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among S&T persons through the Enterpreneurship Development Programmes such as setting up of Science and Technology Enterpreneurship parks and training facilities, etc.

14.02 **Science and Technology Communication and Popularisation :** The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has been charged with policy and Plan-making responsibilities in twin objectives of popularisation of Science and Technology (S&T), and inculcation of S&T temper among people.

14.03 **State Councils for S & T :** The objective is to establish and support State Councils for S&T to act as focal points in the States and Union Territories for Planning, guiding, evaluating, monitoring co-ordinating and in general spreading Science and Technology activities at state level.

14.04 *Other Programmes :*

(a) **Science and Society Programmes :** This scheme is aimed at improving the living conditions and removal of drudgery from rural population, weaker sections of the society and women. The expertise of retired scientists is also to be used for application of S & T development. The scheme is also intended to encourage research oriented activitises involving the new generation of scientists.

(b) **Special Component Plan for the Development of Scheduled Castes :** Under this scheme activities relating to survey of scientists, technical impacts studies of engineering and scientists, appropriate technology generation, dissemination, demonstration and field trials are envisaged.

(c) **Tribal Sub-plan :** Programmes relating to S & T intervention for improving the living conditions and earning capacity of tribal population through skill development will be supported.

(d) **Natural Resources Data Management System :** The objectives of this programmes are to:—

— Promote R & D in spatial data management.
— Develop pilot scale integrated databases on natural resources and socio-economic parameters to cater to micro level planning.
— Demonstrate the efficacy of database approach for management and conservation of natural resources with emphasis on location specific problems.
— Build spatial resource profiles at different hierarchical units of planning.
— Natural Disasters Mitigation.

15. ***S&T Policy Support Programme:***

a. National Science and Technology Management Information System (NSTMIS) : The objectives of the scheme are to study the mismatch between employment and output of S & T personnel, estimation of short term and long term requirement of S & T

अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं आधि के आंकड़ा आधारों का सृजन करना शामिल है।

ख. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति समर्थन अध्ययन-अन्य : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आयोजन के लिए कार्यक्रम संबंधी उपकरणों को गृहीत करना, उन्हें प्रयोग में लाना, विकास करना तथा उनका नियोजन करने के साथ प्रतिमानों को विकसित करना शामिल हैं।

16. ***मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु विज्ञान पर अनुसंधान, परिचालन विकास कार्यक्रम:***

16.01 **वायुमण्डलीय विज्ञान :** इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/अध्ययनों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है :—

क. सीमा स्तर प्रयोग के माध्यम से मानसून की जानकारी ;
ख. उष्णकटिबंधीय महासागरीय विश्व-व्यापक वायुमण्डल;
ग. हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में हिमाच्छादन;
घ. कृषि संबंधी मौसम विज्ञान;
ङ वायु प्रभावी अभियांत्रिकी;
च. लेजर वायुमंडलीय अध्ययन;
छ. प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की भविष्यवाणियों और प्रबंधन के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास के संसाधन।

17. ***अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :***

17.01 **भारत और सी आई एस गणराज्यो के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धित दीर्घावधिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्धारित उच्च विकास शील क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में, मूल अनुसंधान से सम्बन्धित विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाएं आरंभ करना और भावी सहयोग के लिए अन्य सम्भव क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना है।

17.02 **भारत-फ्रांस समुन्नत अनुसंधान केन्द्र नई दिल्ली** : केन्द्र के मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत और फ्रांस के बीच मूल-भूत और अनुप्रयुक्त वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के विकसित क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाना, भारत और फ्रांस की संगणित वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और वैज्ञानिकों के मध्य तादात्म्य स्थापित करते हुए लाभप्रद तरीके से सहयोग बढ़ाना, दोनों देशों के अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को विकसित अनुसंधान की खोज के लिए अन्य उपयुक्त तरीकों से अनुदान और उपस्करों के रूप में सहायता प्रदान करना है।

17.03 ***अन्य कार्यक्रम :***

(क) **गुट-निरपेक्ष और विकासशील देशों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र :** इसके उद्देश्य सामान्य नीति द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करते हुए उसके कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना, परस्पर लाभकारी सहयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना, भविष्य में सहयोग संवर्धन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमताओं सम्बन्धी सूचनाओं के लिए वितरण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करना और विशेषज्ञों के विशेष पैनल के माध्यम से निश्चित रिपोर्टें तैयार करना शामिल है।

(ख) **विकासशील देशों के मध्य तकनीकी सहयोग** ·इसके उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण, मूल (बेसिक) और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान, परामर्श आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रतिभाओं का निर्माण करना, संयुक्त उपक्रम स्थापित करना और कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण व उनका विकास करना हैं।

(ग) **विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीय कार्यक्रम :** इसमें ऐसे कार्यक्रमों पर बल दिया जाएगा जिनसे राष्ट्र की तत्काल आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तकनीकी सहायता के प्रवाह को आकर्षित किया जा सके।

(घ) **संयुक्त अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों का तकनीकी समन्वयन और उन्हें वित्तीय समर्थन देना तथा सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान करने पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा जिसे प्रौद्योगिकीय सूचना प्रयोगिक प्रणाली जैसे अनतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों/अन्य देशों के सहयोग से संयुक्त रूप से किया जाएगा।

(ङ) **अन्य** : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, वैज्ञानिक संघों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषदों तथा इसके सम्बद्ध संघों/निकायों को वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगी करना और बोन, वाशिंगटन, मास्को तथा टोक्यो में विज्ञान सलाहकारों के चार कार्यालयों को खर्चों का भुगतान करना शामिल है।

18. ***अन्य योजनाएं :***

18.01 **राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अग्रिम रूप से 4 से 10 दिन तक मौसम पूर्वानुमान तैयार करके

manpower, creation of databases on R & D projects, etc.

b. S & T Policy support Studies-Others : The objectives of this programme are to acquire, adopt, develop and deploy programme tools and developmental models for S & T Planning.

16. Meteorology and Climatology — Research, Development and Operations Programmes:

16.01 **Atmospheric Sciences :** Under Atmospheric Sciences Programmes the following programmes/studies envisaged include:

a. Monsoon Trough Boundary Layer Experiment (MTBLEX);
b. Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere (TOGA);
c. Himalayan Glaciology;
d. Agrometeorology;
e. Wind Effect Engineering;
f. Laser Atmospheric Studies;
g. R & D of Resources for forecasting and management of Natural Calamities.

17. *International Co-operation*

17.01 **Integrated Long term Programme of Cooperation between India and Republics of CIS:** The objective of the programme is to undertake collaborative projects in the identified thrust areas in frontiers of S & T; related areas of Science for basic research and to explore other possible areas for future cooperation.

17.02 **Indo-French Centre for the Advanced Research (IFCPAR) New Delhi :** The principal objectives of the Centre are to promote co-operation in advanced areas of fundamental and applied scientific research between India and France to develop co-operation, through identification of Scientists and Scientific institutions of India and France likely to co-operate in a profitable way, to provide assistance in the form of grants and equipment as well as other appropriate means of support for pursuit of advanced research and to researchers of both the countries.

17.03 *Other Programmes :*

(a) **Centre for S & T for Non-aligned and Developing Countries :** The objectives are for promoting actions called for by common strategy to strengthen S & T co-operation; promoting mutually beneficial collaborative programme; serve as clearing-house for information of technology capabilities to promote future co-operation; preparation of state-of-the-art reports through special panels of experts.

(b) **Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries :** The objectives are to build S & T capability through programmes devoted to training, basic and applied research, consultancy, etc., to set up joint ventures, development and production programmes.

(c) **S & T Programme of cooperation with Developed Countries :** Thrust would be placed on such programmes as would attract the inflow of technical assistance in forms compatible with the immediate national needs.

(d) **Joint R & D Programmes :** This programme would cater to technical coordination of and financial support to R & D programmes and information exchange to be jointly undertaken with other countries/international agencies such as Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS).

(e) **Others :** International Cooperation includes payment of annual subscription to UN, International Council of Scientific Union and its affiliated Unions/bodies and expenditure in four offices of Science Counsellors in Bonn, Washington, Moscow and Tokyo.

18. *Other Schemes*

18.01 **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting :** The aim of the programme is to develop global

उनके व्यापक परिचालन माडलों का विकास करना और कृषि कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए किसानों को कृषि मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सलाह प्रदान करना है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें परिष्कृत गणक सुविधाएं होंगी । विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों में कृषि मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों के साथ उपयुक्त संचार व्यवस्था के तंत्र को भी स्थापित किया गया है ।

मौसम विज्ञान :

19. **प्रशिक्षण :** पुणे, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण अनुभागों में मौसम विज्ञान और रेडियो मौसम विज्ञान और दूर-संचार संबंधी उपकरणों के संचालन, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बामरौली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण एकक नागर विमानन विभाग के वायु यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है ।

20. **उपग्रह सेवाएं :** अन्तरिक्ष विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1982 के प्रारम्भ में प्रथम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय-भू-कक्षीय उपग्रह-इनसैट-1ए छोड़ा । बहुमूल्य सूचना जून से मध्य अगस्त, 1982 के आरम्भ में इन्सैट-1ए के माध्यम से मेघ कल्पनाओं के संबंध में एकत्रित की गई थी, इसके बाद उपग्रह तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण समाप्त हो गया था । द्वितीय बहुप्रयोजनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह 30 अगस्त, 1983 को छोड़ा गया । मौसम विज्ञान सूचना उपयोग केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहा है और 20 गौण सूचना उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

21. **वैधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र :** मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों में पूरे देश तथा इसके साथ लगे समुद्री क्षेत्रों में, वेधशालाओं के अनुरक्षण तथा समुद्री जहाजों को सज्जित करके मौसम की सूचना के तीव्र आदान-प्रदान के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार व्यवस्था करना, उपग्रह से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करना इन सूचनाओं को विमानन, नौवहन, कृषि तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराना, जान और माल की रक्षा के लिए तूफानों इत्यादि के बारे में पूर्व-चेतावनी देना शामिल है।

22. **अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :** विभाग की अनुससंधान और विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में बुनियादी और व्यावहारिक मौसम विज्ञान तथा भूकम्प विज्ञान के बारे में प्रयोग और अनुसंधान कार्य शामिल हैं और इसके अलावा उपकरणों का रूपांकन और विकास भी शामिल है।

23. **अन्य मौसम विज्ञान सेवाएं :** इनके अंतर्गत गतिविधियों में मौसम संबंधी उपस्करों का निर्माण, पूर्ति और अनुरक्षण तथा विभागीय कार्यशालाओं में हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन और इनकी उपरितन वायु के अवलोकन के लिए पूर्ति करना शामिल है । मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करने के लिए जलवायु संबंधी आंकड़ों में संसाधित किया जाता है।

24. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विश्व मौसम संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूकम्प विज्ञान केन्द्र को भारत के वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगियों के माध्यम से अन्तरष्ट्रीय सहयोग शामिल हैं।

circulation model for preparing weather forecasts upto 4-10 days in advance and issuing agro-meteorological advisories to farmers for facilitating agricultural operations. Towards this objective a National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting with Super Computing facilities has been established. Setting up of agrometeorological centres in different agroglimation zones with suitable communication network is also envisaged.

Meteorology

19. **Training :** The training sections at Pune, New Delhi and Calcutta impart training in meteorology and in operation, maintenance and servicing of radio meteorological instruments and telecommunications. The meteorological training unit at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli serves the training requirements of the air traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

20. **Satellite Services :** The Department of Space launched the first Indian National Geostationary Satellite-INSAT 1A in early April 1982. Valuable data were obtained on cloud imageries through INSAT-1A from early June to mid-August, 1982 after which the satellite's life was terminated due to technical faults. The second multipurpose Indian National Satellite was launched on 30th August, 1983. The Meteorological Data utilisation Centre is functioning at New Delhi and 20 Secondary Data Utilisation Centres have been established.

21. **Observatories and Weather Stations :** The activities consist of recording of observatories and equipping ships, maintenance of inland and over areas meteorological telecommunication network for quick exchange of weather information reception of satellite weather. Information to user interests like aviation, shipping, agriculture and flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones etc. for protection of life and property.

22. **Research and Development Programmes :** The Research and development activities of the department cover experimental work and research on basic and applied meteorology and seismology including design and development of the instruments.

23. **Other meteorological services :** The activities consist of manufacture, supply and maintenance of meteorological instruments and production of hydrogen gas at Departmental Workshops and supply of these to the upper air observatories. Meteorological data are processed into climatological statistics for application to nation building activities.

24. **Other Programmes :** International Co-operation includes through payments of India's annual contribution to World Meteorological Organisation and the International Seismological Centre.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.72

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		120.90	152.60	273.50	109.38	164.12	273.50	139.10	167.15	306.25
पूंजी	*Capital*		*4.10*	...	*4.10*	*4.10*	...	*4.10*	*8.90*	...	*8.90*
जोड़	**Total**		**125.00**	**152.60**	**277.60**	**113.48**	**164.12**	**277.60**	**148.00**	**167.15**	**315.15**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.83	0.83	...	0.87	0.87
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	*Assistance to C S I R*										
2. प्रशासन	2. Administration	3425	4.00	26.99	30.99	3.48	28.79	32.27	6.00	27.50	33.50
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं	3. National Laboratories	3425	95.00	97.28	192.28	84.00	108.30	192.30	107.50	109.50	217.00
4. वैज्ञानिक पूल	4. Scientists Pool	3425	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00
5. छात्रवृत्तियां और अध्येतावृत्तियां	5. Scholarships and Fellowships	3425	4.00	20.00	24.00	3.00	19.00	22.00	4.00	21.00	25.00
6. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संघ	6. Industrial Research Associations	3425	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. प्रायोगिक संयंत्र	7. Pilot plants	3425	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.10	1.10
8. आवासीय भवन	8. Residential Buildings	3425	7.00	3.20	10.20	8.00	3.20	11.20	9.00	4.18	13.18
जोड़-वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	**Total-Assistance to CSIR**		**110.00**	**151.77**	**261.77**	**98.48**	**163.29**	**261.77**	**126.50**	**166.28**	**292.78**
9. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली	9. National Information System for Science and Technology	3425	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.30	...	1.30
10. अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	10. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies										
10.1 सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि. को अ. और वि. योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	10.1 Support for R&D Schemes to Central Electronics Limited	3425	3.35	...	3.35	3.35	...	3.35	3.50	...	3.50
10.2 अन्य योजनाएं / कार्यक्रम	10.2 Other Schemes / Programmes	3425	6.55	...	6.55	6.55	...	6.55	7.80	...	7.80
		5425	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*11.90*	...	*11.90*
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	4.00	...	4.00
		5425	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
		6859	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	4.00	...	4.00
		7425	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*8.30*	...	*8.30*
12. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	12. Aid Material Equipment Gross	3606	2.66	...	2.66	4.86	...	4.86	...	...	...
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	Deduct- Transfer to functional Major Head	3606	-2.66	...	-2.66	-4.86	...	-4.86	...	...	...
निवल-सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	*Net- Aid Material and Equipment*	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***125.00***	***152.60***	***277.60***	***113.48***	***164.12***	***277.60***	***148.00***	***167.15***	***315.15***
		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
1. केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	1. Central Electronics Ltd.	12859	3.30	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.30	8.00	...	8.00
2. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम	2. National Research Development Corporation	13425	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़	**Total**		**3.50**	...	**3.50**	**3.50**	...	**3.50**	**8.30**	...	**8.30**
ग आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	121.70	...	121.70	110.18	...	110.18	140.00	...	140.00
2. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	2. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	3.30	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.30	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़	**Total**		**125.00**	...	**125.00**	**113.48**	...	**113.48**	**148.00**	...	**148.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय कार्यालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता :

2. **प्रशासन :** इसमें ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है (अर्थात् वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) जिसके कार्यों का प्रशासन, निदेशन, और नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन एक शासी निकाय द्वारा किया जाता है।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Assistance to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research:

2. **Administration:** Provides for expenditure of the autonomous body (viz. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) whose affairs are administered, directed and controlled subject to the rules of a Governing Body.

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन (i) 40 राष्ट्रीय **प्रयोगशालाएं हैं जिनके बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र हैं,** (ii) एक **सहकारी अनुसंधान संघ, अर्थात् विद्युत अनुसंधान और विकास संघ, बड़ोदरा,** (iii) **और एक** विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, जाजमऊ **(कानपुर) है।**

3. **राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं** : राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बहुत से विस्तार और **क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के** साथ भौतिकी, रासायनिक, जैविकी और इंजीनियरी **विज्ञानों और सूचना विज्ञानों** के क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही हैं। प्रयोगशालाएं **पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के** ग्रामीण विकास सहित उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और प्रदर्शित करने का कार्य कर रही है।

4. **वैज्ञानिकों का पूल** : 1958 में वैज्ञानिक पूल की स्थापना, उचित **रोजगार के बिना** सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को **अस्थाई रूप से** रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई थी । आरम्भ में **पूल का उद्देश्य** विदेशों से वापिस आने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार **उपलब्ध कराना** था लेकिन उत्कृष्ट शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले भारतीयों के चयन पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

5. **छात्रवृत्तियां और अधिछात्रवृत्तियां** : सी. एस. आई. आर. ने हाल ही **में अधिछात्रवृत्तियां** प्रदान करने के लिए एक परीक्षा शुरू की है । **संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों** का आयोजन करने, विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

6. **औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्था** : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य अनुसंधान और औद्योगिक मामलों के संबंध में जानकारी का संग्रह और प्रसार करना है।

7. **प्रायोगिक संयंत्र** : निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए तीन **प्रमुख** प्रायोगिक संयंत्रों के लिए निधिकरण को जारी रखा जाएगा:—

1. सी. जी. सी. आर. आई., कलकत्ता द्वारा विकसित आयुध कारखानों, भारत सरकार की अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए सिरैमिक पॉट प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा ऑप्टीकल शीशों की 28 किस्मों का उत्पादन।

2. वायुयान रेडाम्स, जी. आर. एस. लांचर, ट्यूब्स, के लिए एफ. आर. ए. संघटकों, मौसम विज्ञान में प्रयोग के लिए धातु स्पेस फ्रेम्स रैडाम्स तथा एन. ए. एल. बंगलौर की प्रत्येक जानकारी के रूप में हस्तांतरणीय राडार केबिन शटरों का विकास व निर्माण।

3. अर्द्ध-उत्पादन तथा सी. सी. आर. प्रचालन के लिए एन. ई. पी. टी. एच. सुधार के लिए उत्प्रेरक विकास और ए. टी. एफ. के उत्पादन के लिए स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास तथा आई. आई. पी. देहरादून में सम्पन्न निष्कर्षण द्वारा खाद्य स्तर हैक्सेन।

8. **आवासीय भवन** : चूंकि वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए एक मुख्य रूकावट आवास व्यवस्था की है, आवास योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है । इस कार्यकलाप पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है । इन विनिर्माण कार्यक्रमों में कुछ हुडको की सहायता से चलाए जा रहे हैं।

9. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनी औजारों, दवाइयों, भेषजों, रसायनों, वस्त्रों, विकसित सिरैमिक सी.डी.-आर.ओ. एम., बिबलियोमीट्रिक्स और क्रिस्टल विज्ञान पर आंकी के क्षेत्र में दस क्षेत्रीय सूचना केन्द्रों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

10. **अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता** :

10.01 *सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड की अनुसंधान और विकास स्कीमों को सहायता :—*

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परा उच्च शक्ति क्षमता, एकल क्रिस्टल सोलर सैल, लैजर स्क्राइवर, नए एस.पी.वी. व्यवस्थाएं तथा सोलर सेल प्रक्रिया विकास की अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

10.02 *अन्य स्कीमें और कार्यक्रम :*

(क) प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन विकास और उपयोग कार्यक्रम के लिए अनुदान सहायता :—
   - (i) उद्योगों द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास (आर.डी.आई)
   - (ii) प्रौद्योगिकीय स्वावलम्बन पर केन्द्रित कार्यक्रम (पी ए टी एस ई आर)

CSIR has got (i) Forty National Laboratories along with their several extension and regional centres, (ii) One cooperative research association, viz. Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara; and (iii) One Analytical Testing Laboratory, Jajmau (Kanpur).

3. **National Laboratories:** The National Laboratories are functioning in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering Sciences and Information Sciences alongwith several extension and regional centres. Laboratories continue to develop and demonstrate suitable technologies including those for rural development of backward areas.

4. **Scientists Pool:** The Scientists Pool was established in 1958 for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel without appropriate employment. The Pool was primarily intended for those returning from abroad but Indians with outstanding academic record are also considered for selection.

5. **Scholarships and fellowships:** CSIR has a system of examinations for award of fellowship. Grants are given for organisation of symposia/seminars, publication of periodicals in Indian languages for popularisation of science.

6. **Industrial Research Associations :** The main objective of this scheme is collection and dissemination of information in regard to research and industrial matters.

7. **Pilot Plants:** Funding would be continued for three major Pilot Plants for achieving the following objectives:

1. Production of 28 varieties of optical glasses through ceramic pot technology developed by CGCRI, Calcutta for ordnance factories and Government of India's R & D laboratories.

2. Development and fabrication of FRA Components for aircrafts radomes, GRS Rocket Launcher, tubes, metal space frames radomes for meteorological application and transferable radar cabin shutters as per knowhow of NAL, Bangalore.

3. Catalysts developed for NEPTH reforming for semi generative and CCR operation and development of indigenous technologies for production of ATF and food grade hexane by solvent extraction at IIP, Dehradun.

8. **Residential Buildings:** Since a major constraint in the recruitment of scientific staff is housing, efforts are being made to complete rapidly housing schemes. Special emphasis is being laid on this activity. Some of the construction Programmes are progressing with HUDCO assistance.

9. **National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT):** Under this scheme, ten sectoral information centres in the fields of leather technology, food technology, machine tools, drugs and pharmaceauticals, Chemicals, textiles advanced Ceramics, CD-ROM, Bibliometrics and Crystallography are supported.

10. **Assistance to other Scientific Bodies:**

10.01 *Support to Research & Development Schemes of Central Electronics Ltd.:*

Under this programme R & D projects on development of Ultra High Efficiency, Single Crystal Solar Cells, Laser Scriber, New SPV Systems and Solar Cell process development are supported.

10.02 *Other Schemes/Programmes:*

(a) Grants in aid for Technology Promotion Development and Utilisation Programmes :—
   - (i) Research and Development by Industry (RDI).
   - (ii) Programme Aimed at Technological Self-Reliance (PATSER).

(iii) प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतरण को बढ़ाने के लिए योजना (एस ई ई टी ओ टी)

(ख) एशिया और प्रशान्त प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण केन्द्र :—

यह केन्द्र क्षेत्र के विकासशील देशों को उन की क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के वास्ते उन की सहायता करने के लिए ऐस्केप के तत्वावधान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करता है । भारत सरकार इस केन्द्र को अतिथेय सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराती है।

11. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :***

(क) **सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड (सी.ई.एल.)** : गतिविधियों में निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

(i) सोलर फोटोवोलटिक (एस.पी.वी.) सेल, मोडयूल और बहुत -सी किस्म के उपयोग के लिए एस.पी.वी. प्रणालियां ।

(ii) रेलवे सिगनल और सुरक्षा के लिए कम्पलेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियां, दूरभाष और प्रक्षेपण दूरदर्शन प्रणालियां।

(iii) इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटक, जैसे कि व्यावसायिक फैराइट्स, इलेक्ट्रानिक सेरामिक और पिजो-इलेक्ट्रिक एलीमेंट । सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में देशी जानकारी, आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास द्वारा तैयार की गई जानकारी के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी के वाणिज्यीकरण को काफी अधिक महत्व देता है।

(ख). **राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम (एन.आर.डी.सी.) :**

एन.आर.डी.सी. के मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य ये है : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से जानकारी की लाइसेंसिंग और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को वाणिज्यीकृत करना, जिसमें आवश्यक इंजीनियरी और स्केल-अप सेवाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है, विकास को सीधे वित्तपोषित करना और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण, औद्योगिक एककों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी के समस्तर अन्तरण में सुविधा देना, प्रौद्योगिक निर्यात, उद्यमियों को पेटेंट सहायता की व्यवस्था, व्यक्तिगत आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आविष्कारशील प्रतिभा का संवर्धन तथा एन आर डी सी द्वारा लाइसेंसीकृत स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी को वाणिज्यीकृत करने के लिए उद्यमकर्ताओं को प्रौद्योगिकी-वाणिज्यिक समर्थन।

बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में शेयर पूंजी/ऋण तथा आविष्कार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास तथा उन्नति के लिए अनुदान सहायता, प्रौद्योगिकी निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण के लिए सूचना विज्ञान, डिजायन और इंजीनियरी कार्यक्रम तथा लाइसेंसी कंपनियों को प्रौद्योगिकी-वाणिज्यिक समर्थन।

(iii) Scheme to Enhance the Efficacy of Transfer of Technology (SEETOT).

(b) Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology :

This Centre operates as an UN Institution under the auspices of ESCAP to assist developing countries of the region for strengthening their capabilities. The Government of India provides host facilities to the Centre.

11. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :***

A. **Central Electronics Limited (CEL)'s :** Activities include the following research projects :

(i) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and SPV systems for a wide variety of applications.

(ii) Complex electronic systems catering to Railway signalling and safety, Telephones and Projection Television Systems.

(iii) Electronic Components, such as Professional Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics and Piezo Electric Elements. CEL gives key importance to the commercialisation of indigenous know how in high technology areas of Electronics knowhow generated by their own house R &D as also that acquired from Government funded R & D Laboratories.

B. **National Research and Development Corporation:**

The main objective and functions of NRDC are licencing know-how from Government funded R&D Laboratories and getting such know-how commercialised, including the provision of the necessary engineering and scale-up services direct financing of transfer of technology between industrial units, technology export; provision of patent assistance to entrepreneurs; Encouragement of individual inventors and promotion of inventive talent in educational institutions and Techno-commercial support to enterpreneurs commercialising indigenous technology licenced by the NRDC.

The B.E. for 1993-94 has provision for share capital/loan and grants-in-aid for the Invention Promotion Programme, Development and Promotion of Rural Technology, Export of Technology, Informatics for Technology Transfer, Design and Engineering Programme and Techno-commercial support to Licencee Companies.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.73

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Bio-Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		75.00	3.01	78.01	75.00	2.97	77.97	79.00	3.10	82.10
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**75.00**	**3.01**	**78.01**	**75.00**	**2.97**	**77.97**	**85.00**	**3.10**	**88.10**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.59	1.59
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
2. *अन्य वैज्ञानिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान*	2. *Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies*										
2.01 जन-शक्ति विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.01 Grants in aid for Man Power Development	3425	7.50	...	7.50	6.70	...	6.70	7.00	...	7.00
2.02 आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.02 Grants in aid for Infra-structural facilities	3425	11.50	...	11.50	10.75	...	10.75	11.00	...	11.00
2.03 आधारभूत व उत्पादन आधारित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.03 Grants in aid for Basic and Product based R & D Projects	3425	28.50	...	28.50	28.60	...	28.60	32.75	...	32.75
2.04 प्रौद्योगिकी और विनिर्माण गतिविधियों के प्रदर्शन/अंतरण के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.04 Grants in aid for Demonstration/Transfer of Technology and manufacturing activities	3425	4.80	...	4.80	5.80	...	5.80	7.15	...	7.15
2.05 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के लिए बायोप्रौद्योगिकीय कार्यक्रम	2.05 Biotechnology Programme for SC/ST population	3425	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
2.06 भारत इम्यूनोलोजिकल एंड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए समर्थन	2.06 Support for R & D Schemes to Bharat Immunological & Biological Corporation	3425	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
2.07 इंडियन वेक्सीन कारपोरेशन लि. को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए समर्थन	2.07 Support for R & D Schemes to Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited	3425	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*53.00*	...	*53.00*	*52.45*	...	*52.45*	*58.40*	...	*58.40*
3. *वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं/व्यावसायिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान*	3. *Grants in aid for Scientific Institutions/Professional Bodies*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान	3.01 National Institute of Immunology	3425	6.00	1.05	7.05	6.00	1.05	7.05	6.00	1.08	7.08
3.02 पशु उत्तक और कोशिका सवर्धन की राष्ट्रीय सुविधा, पुणे	3.02 National Facility for Animal Tissue & Cell Culture, Pune	3425	5.00	0.42	5.42	5.00	0.42	5.42	6.00	0.43	6.43
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	*1.47*	*12.47*	*11.00*	*1.47*	*12.47*	*12.00*	*1.51*	*13.51*
4. *अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निगम*	4. *International Cooperation*										
4.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी तथा बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन मे निवेश	4.01 International Bilateral Programmes and Scientific Advisory Committee (Overseas)	3425	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
4.02 अन्य कार्यक्रम	4.02 Other Programmes	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.60*	...	*0.60*
5. अनुवांशिक इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	5. ICGEB	3425	10.00	...	10.00	10.55	...	10.55	8.00	...	8.00
6. *सरकारी उद्यमों/ संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश*	6. *Investment in Public Enterprises/Joint Ventures*										
6.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी तथा बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन में निवेश	6.01 Investment in Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	5425	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.42	...	3.42
6.02 इंडियन वैक्सीन एंड बायोलोजिकल कारपोलेशन मे निवेश	6.02 Investment in Indian Vaccines Corporation	5425	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.58	...	2.58
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
7. सहायता सामग्री उपस्कर-सकल	7. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	0.40	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
घटाइए - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	Deduct -Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	-0.40	-0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
निवल-सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर जोड़	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**75.00**	**3.01**	**78.01**	**75.00**	**2.97**	**77.97**	**85.00**	**3.10**	**88.10**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

ख. संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश/पी.एस.यू.	B. Investment in Public Enterprises Joint Venture/PSU.	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1992-93 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी एण्ड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन में निवेश	6.01 Investment in Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.42	...	3.42
6.02 इंडियन वैक्सीन कारपोरेशन में निवेश	6.02 Investment in Indian Vaccines Corporation	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.58	...	2.58
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	13425	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00	85.00	...	85.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसमें सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat office.

2. ***जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता अनुदान :***

2.01 **जन-शक्ति विकास:** विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं में स्नातकोत्तर एम.एस.सी./एम. टैक./पोस्ट डाक्टरल पाठ्यक्रम; जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सहचारिता; अल्पावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम; तकनीशियन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम; एस. एण्ड टी. कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण; विदेशी अतिथि; वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम; विद्यालयों, सेमिनारों और परिचर्चाओं में जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी तथा दूसरे विविध कार्यक्रमों सुदृढ़ बनाने वाला एक समन्वित जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है।

2. ***Grants-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research :***

2.01 **Manpower Development :** An integrated manpower development programme comprising of Post-graduate M.Sc./M. Tech./Post Doctoral courses at various Universities/Institutes; Biotechnology associateships, short-term training courses, technician training programmes, training of S & T personnel, visiting scientists programme; strengthening of Biotechnology in schools, seminars & symposia and other miscellaneous programmes have been evolved.

2.02 **आधारभूत सुविधाएं:** अनुसधान और विकास सुविधाओं तथा विनिर्माण संबंधी क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए विभाग द्वारा आधारभूत सुविधाओं के नेटवर्क की सहायता की जा रही है। इसमें माइक्रोब्स, शैवाल और पौधों के लिए कीटाणु प्लास्म बैंक; पशु गृह; ओली-ओक्लि-योटाईड संशोषण; एन्जाइम; रिएजैट और रेडियो लेवल वाले कंपाउडों का उत्पादन, आयात और वितरण; वायो-प्रोसेस आप्टमाइजेशन तथा पाइलट प्लांट; जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना प्रणाली आदि शामिल हैं। विभाग आई. आई. एस. सी., बंगलूर, एम. के. यू., मदुरई, जे. एन. यू., नई दिल्ली और बी. एच, यू., वाराणसी में अनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी इकाईयों को आधारभूत सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है। एक वायोइन्फार्मेटिक तंत्र की स्थापना की गई है। आईआईएससी को सुरक्षा सहायता दी गई है।

2.02 **Infrastructural Facilities:** To build up a strong R & D base services and manufacturing capabilities, a network of infrastructural facilities being supported by the Department include germ plasm banks for microbes, algae and plants; animal house; oligonucleotide synthesis; production, import and distribution of enzymes, reagents and radio-labelled compounds; bio-process optimisation and pilot plant; biotechnology information system etc. The Department also provides infrastructural support for the Genetic Engineering units at IISc, Bangalore, MKU, Madurai, JNU, New Delhi and BHU, Varansi. A bioinformatics network has been set up. An umbrella support is given to I I Sc. Banglore.

2.03 **अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं:** सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य सुदृढ़ अनुसंधान और विकास आधार का निर्माण और उत्पादन में विकास करना है। ये अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत आती हैः (i) पशु जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (ii) जल कृषि और समुद्री जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (iii) चिकित्सा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (iv) पौध आणविक कृषि जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (v) ईंधन, चारा, बायोमास इमारती लकड़ी, बागवानी, रेशम कीट पालन और बागानी फसलें; (vi) सूक्ष्मजीव और औद्योगिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (vii) जैव-रसायन इंजीनियरी, अध्योमानी धारा प्रक्रिया और यंत्रीकरण; (viii) कीटों, बीमारियों और खत पतवार का जैविक नियंत्रण; (ix) पर्यायवरणीय प्रौद्योगिकी; (x) जैव-उर्वरक, और (xi) प्रजनन क्षमता नियंत्रण के लिए प्रतिरक्षण दृष्टिकोण आदि।

2.03 **R & D Projects :** The supported projects aim at creation of a strong R & D base and product development. These R & D projects mainly fall under the categories of (i) veterinary Biotechnology; (ii) Acquaculture and Marine Biotechnology; (iii) Medical Biotechnology; (iv) Plant Molecular and Agriculture Biotechnology; (v) Fuel, Fodder, Biomass, Timber, Horticultures, Sericulture and Plantation crops; (vi) Microbial and Industrial Biotechnology; (vii) Bio-chemical Engineering, Down Stream Processing and Instrumentations; (viii) Biological control of pests, diseases and weeds; (ix) Environ-mental biotechnology; (x) Biofertilisers; (xi) Immunological approaches to fertility control, etc.

2.04 **प्रदर्शन, प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण और विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलाप :** ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी पर्याप्त कार्य किए गए हैं, प्रौद्योगिकीय पैकेज बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है और उसे बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने तथा विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलापों के क्षेत्र में अंतरित करता है जिसमें आयल पाम प्रदर्शन परियोजना, एमब्रो अन्तरण प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से पशु नस्ल में सुधार करना, मुख्य संचारी रोगों को रोकने के लिए प्रतिरोधक तकनीक का विकास, इलायची के पौधों का जीवाणु संवर्धन, झींगा मछली संवर्धन, मसाले वाले पेड़ों के उत्कृष्ट वनों को अधिसंख्यक बनाना, टिश्यू संवर्धन तकनीक का प्रयोग करना, कुक्कुट भूनने की विधियों के क्षेत्रीय प्रदर्शन और मल्टीपल ओव्यूलेशन प्रयोग द्वारा खुली अणु प्रजनन प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड में भ्रूण अंतरण शामिल हैं।

2.04 **Demonstration/Transfer of Technology and manufacturing Activities :** Provides financial Support for development of technological packages in the areas where sufficient R & D work has been carried out for transfer to the field and large-scale production and manufacturing activities. Areas include oilpalm demonstration projects; cattle herd improvement through embryo transfer technology; development of immunodiagnostics against major communicable diseases; tissue culture of cardamom plants, prawn acquaculture; bulk multiplication of elite forest tree species, using tissue culture techniques; field demonstration of poultry broilers production and open Nucleus Breading System using Multiple ovulation and Embryo Transfer at National Dairy Development Board.

2.05 **अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातीय आबादी के लिए बायोटेक कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम से रोजगार संवर्धन और समुन्नत जीवन निर्वाह की स्थितियों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य संबंधी देखभाल, जलचर पालन, रेशम कीट पालन, बायोमास उत्पादन आदि परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य राज्य स्तर के संगठनों के माध्यम से उपयुक्त अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाएगा।

2.05 **Biotech Programme for SC/ST population :** The programme would lay emphasis on appropriate S & T intervention through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agricultural Universities and other State level organisations to implement projects on health care, aquaculture sericulture biomass production, etc. to benefit the SC/ST population through employment generation and improved living conditions.

2.06 **भारत प्रतिरक्षाणात्मक और जैविकी निगम लिमिटेड, बुलन्दशहर को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता :** सरकारी क्षेत्र में इसकी स्थापना पिलाई जाने वाली पोलियो दवा की 1000 लाख वार्षिक खुराकों के उत्पादन तथा प्रतिरक्षण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए रूस के साथ प्रौद्योगिकी परामर्श सहयोग आरंभ करने के लिए की गई है।

2.06 **Support for R & D Schemes to Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. (BIBCOL) Bulandshahar**, has been set up in the Public Sector in technology consultancy cooperation with Russia for production of 100 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) annually and to undertake research and development in the area of immunologicals.

2.07 **भारतीय टीका निगम लिमिटेड, गुड़गांव को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता :** संयुक्त क्षेत्र में इसकी स्थापना फ्रांस की पास्चर मेरिक्स एन्ड सीरम और भारतीय पैट्रोकैमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के सहयोग से खसरे के टीके, बेरोरेबीज टीके, पोलियो टीके और प्रतिरक्षण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास करने के लिए भी की गई है।

3.**वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं / वाणिज्यिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदानः**

3.01 **राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली :** इस संस्थान की स्थापना प्रतिरक्षण में उत्कृष्ट अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी। इसकी अनुसंधान से संबंधित गतिविधियों में ये शामिल हैं : (क) प्रतिरक्षण - गर्भनिरोध; (ख) गर्भ जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (ग) फैलने वाली बीमारियों के लिए टीका और (घ) प्रतिरक्षण नैदानिक।

3.02 **पशु उत्तक और कोशिका संवर्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुविधा केन्द्र, पुणे :** इस संस्थान की स्थापना निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए की गई थी:

(i) पशुओं और मानवों की कोशाणु लाइनों; ऊतको, अंगों और संसेचित अंडो तथा कुक्कुटों; हाइब्रिडोमस सहित संकर कोशाणुओं; प्लासमिड्स, जीनस और जेनोमिक लाइब्रेरी को प्राप्त करना, उत्पादन और पूर्ति करना शामिल हैं।
(ii) उपर्युक्त कोशाणुओं और सम्बद्ध सामग्री तथा उत्पादों में अनुसंधान और उनका विकास करना
(iii) स्वतंत्र रूप से अथवा उद्योग के सहयोग से किस्म नियंत्रण का विकास और उन्हें तैयार करना और संवर्धन माध्यम और अन्य प्रतिकर्मकों तथा सामग्रियों की पूर्ति करना तथा
(iv) पशु कोशाणुओं/कोशिकाओं/अंगों का संवर्धन तथा सम्बद्ध तकनीकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की स्थापना और उनका संचालन शामिल हैं।

4. ***अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग***

4.01 **इंटरनेशनल बाईलेटरल प्रोग्राम्स एंड साइंटिफिक एडवाइजरी कमेटी (ओवरसीज) :** इस विभाग के जर्मनी गणराज्य, स्विटजरलैंड, स्वीडन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, रूस और इंग्लैंड के साथ द्विपक्षीय सहकारी कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, जब कि जापान, चीन, क्यूबा, मंगोलिया, पोलैंड, विएतनाम, ब्राजील और कुछ अन्य देशों के साथ इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सार्क और जी-15 देशों के साथ बहुपक्षीय सहकारिता को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

4.02 **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** जी-15 देशों के साथ जीन बैंक की स्थापना करने के लिए बहुपक्षीय सहकारिता पर विचार किया गया है।

5. **आनुवाशिक इंजीनियरिंग और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र :** आधुनिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के फलों को विकासशील देशों तक पहुंचाने के अंतिम उद्देश्य से दो संघटको — एक नई दिल्ली में और अन्य दूसरा ट्राइस्टे, इटली में, के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रम और वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति की स्थापना की गई है। इन दो संघटकों के अतिरिक्त, आई.सी.जी.ई.बी. के एक राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता और विकास तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र होंगे जो बताए गए उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने का यत्न करेंगे। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत सरकार ने केन्द्र को चलाने के आवर्ती खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए भूमि, भवन और उपस्कर तथा सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सहमत हो गई है।

6. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों/संयुक्त उद्यमों में निवेश :***

6.01 **भारत इम्यूनोलोजिकल और बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की स्थापनाः** सरकारी क्षेत्र में मार्च 1989 में की गई थी जिस का कार्य ओ.पी.वी. की 1000 लाख खुराकों तथा प्रतिरक्षण औषधियों का विनिर्माण और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है। 1993-94 में, कंपनी कार्यकला के प्रथम चरण, ब्लैडिंग, फार्मुलेटिंग और कोटि नियंत्रण के प्रथम चरण का कार्यान्वयन करेगी। यह कार्य बल्क (भारी) आयातों से किया जाएगा और इस की इकाई ओ.पी.वी. और अन्य प्रतिरक्षण औषधियों का देशीय उत्पादन भी शुरु करेगी। परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त इक्विटी उपलब्ध कराई गई है। इस युनिट को इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यों को करने के लिए अनुसंधान की उच्चतम सक्षम सुविधा भी मिलेगी।

6.02 **इंडियन वैक्सिन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड :** इंडियन वैक्सिन कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड की स्थापना अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्य करने और मानव वायरल वैक्सिन का विनिर्माण करने के लिए मार्च, 1989 में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में की गई है। इस कंपनी को भारत सरकार, भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड, पास्चर मैरिक्स सीरम और वैक्सिन, फ्रांस द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। इस कार्यकलाप का आशय ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण टीकों की देशीय क्षमता का विकास करना है, जो प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

2.07 **Support for R & D Schemes to Indian Vaccines Corporation(IVCOL) Ltd., Gurgaon**, has been set up in the Joint Sector in collaboration with Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccines (PMSV), France and Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) for the manufacture of measles vaccines, Verorabies vaccines, polio vaccine and also to conduct research and development in the area of immunologicals.

3. ***Grants in aid to Scientific Institutions/Professional Bodies:***

3.01 **National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi :** This Institute was established to conduct research of excellence in immunology. The research activities mainly comprise (a) immuno-contraception; (b) embryo biotechnology; (c) vaccines against communicable diseases and (d) immunodiagnostics.

3.02 **National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune:** The Institute was established with the following objectives:

(i) to receive, identify, maintain, grow and supply animal and human cell lines; tissues, organs and fertilised eggs and embryos; hybrid cells including hybridomas; plasmids, genes and genomic libraries;
(ii) research and development in the above cell lines related material and products;
(iii) develop, prepare, quality control and supply culture media and other reagents and materials independently or in collaboration with industry; and
(iv) to establish and conduct training courses in animal cell/ tissue/organ embryo culture and related techniques.

4. ***International Cooperation:***

4. 01 **International Bilateral Programmes and Scientific Advisory Committee (Overseas) :** The Department has on-going bilateral cooperation programmes with Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, USA, Russia and U.K., while such programmes with Japan, China, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam, Brazil and some other countries are being finalised. In addition, multilateral co-operations under SAARC and G-15 countries are being finalised.

4.02 **Other Programmes :** Multilateral cooperation with G-15 countries for setting up of Gene banks is envisaged.

5. **International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology :** ICGEB has been established with two components - one in New Delhi and the other in Trieste, Italy with the ultimate objective of bringing the fruits of modern Biotechnology to the developing countries. In addition to the two components, the ICGEB would have a network of national, regional and international co-operating R & D centres which would endeavour to promote an active programme of research and development towards fulfilling the stated objectives. For this prupose Government of India has agreed to provide land, building and equipment and also assistance for meeting recurring cost of running the Centre.

6. ***Investment in public Sector Enterprises/Joint Ventures:***

6.01 **Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation :-** Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. (BIBCOL) was incorporated in public sector during March 1989 to undertake R&D cum manufacture of 100 million doses of OPV and other immunobiologicals. During 1993-94, the company will implement the Phase-I activity : blending, formulating, and quality control from imported bulk and also unit will start indigenous production of OPV and other immunobiologicals. Additional equity is provided for the completion of the project in time. The unit will also have the highly competent R&D facility to initiate R&D activities in the area.

6.02 **Indian vaccines Corporations Ltd. :** Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd. (IVCOL) has been incorporated during March 1989 in the joint sector to undertake R&D and manufacture of human viral vaccines. The company is jointly promoted by Govt. of India, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., (IPCL) and Pasteur Merieux Serums & Vaccines (PMSV), France. This is an activity meant to develop indigenous capability in very important vaccines which are necessary for the immunisation Programme.

इस्पात मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.74

इस्पात मंत्रालय Ministry of Steel

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	4.07	4.07	...	4.49	4.49	...	4.28	4.28
पूंजी	*Capital*		*287.00*	*42.00*	*329.00*	*289.10*	*67.28*	*356.38*	*359.00*	*58.97*	*417.97*
जोड़	**Total**		**287.00**	**46.07**	**333.07**	**289.10**	**71.77**	**360.87**	**359.00**	**63.25**	**422.25**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.19	2.19	...	2.19	2.19	...	2.30	2.30
लौह और इस्पात उद्योग	**Iron and Steel Industries**										
2. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना- भिन्न ऋण :	2. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
2.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	2.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6852	...	6.00	6.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	15.00	15.00
2.02 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	2.02 Bird Group of Companies	6852	...	1.00	1.00	...	14.28	14.28	...	7.00	7.00
2.03 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि० (वी०एस०पी०)	2.03 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VSP)	6852	...	33.50	33.50	...	33.50	33.50	...	33.47	33.47
2.04 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि० (आई०एफ०आई०सी०ओ० सहित)	2.04 Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO)	6852	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	3.50	3.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*42.00*	*42.00*	...	*67.28*	*67.28*	...	*58.97*	*58.97*
3. सरकारी उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	3. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes in Public Sector Enterprises										
3.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	3.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6852	...	15.00	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00
3.02 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	3.02 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6852	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
3.03 बर्ड ग्रुप	3.03 Bird Group	2852	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*18.00*	*18.00*	*41.00*	...	*41.00*	*41.00*	...	*41.00*
घटाए- राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6852	...	-18.00	-18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	-41.00	...	-41.00	-41.00	...	-41.00
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	4. Investment in Public Enterprises	4852	207.29	...	207.29	207.29	...	207.29	3.85	...	3.85
		6852	79.71	...	79.71	81.81	...	81.81	355.15	...	355.15
जोड़		*Total*	*287.00*	...	*287.00*	*289.10*	...	*289.10*	*359.00*	...	*359.00*
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	2852	...	1.88	1.88	...	2.30	2.30	...	1.98	1.98
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***287.00***	***46.07***	***333.07***	***289.10***	***71.77***	***360.87***	***359.00***	***63.25***	***422.25***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B.Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
4.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	4.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12852	...	2232.00	2232.00	...	2238.00	2238.00	...	2364.00	2364.00
4.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	4.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	262.00	353.00	615.00	262.00	353.00	615.00	338.00	165.00	503.00
4.03 विजय नगर स्टील लि०	4.03 Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	12852	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.50	...	0.50
4.04 स्पोंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	4.04 Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12852	7.45	4.55	12.00	7.45	7.91	15.36	1.25	2.00	3.25
4.05 नीलांचल इस्पात निगम लि०	4.05 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
4.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	4.06 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	12852	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
4.07 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	4.07 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12852	6.75	...	6.75	6.75	...	6.75	5.75	...	5.75
4.08 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०	4.08 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	12852	...	100.00	100.00	...	89.19	89.19	...	122.00	122.00
4.09 कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कम्पनी लि०	4.09 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	12852	...	75.00	75.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	121.06	121.06
4.10 मैंगनीज अयस्क इंडिया लि०	4.10 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	12852	...	8.50	8.50	...	13.59	13.59	...	12.75	12.75
4.11 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	4.11 Bird Group of Companies	12852	5.00	...	5.00	7.10	...	7.10	7.10	...	7.10
4.12 मैटालर्जिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंटस इंडिया लि०	4.12 Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	12852	...	1.80	1.80	...	2.79	2.79	...	5.00	5.00
4.13 मैटल स्क्रैप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	4.13 Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.	12852	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.40	0.40
4.14 फैरो स्क्रैप निगम लि०	4.14 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	12852	...	4.80	4.80	...	10.78	10.78	...	9.85	9.85
4.15 राष्ट्रीय मिशन	4.15 National Mission	12852	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़	**Total**		**287.00**	**2785.00**	**3072.00**	**289.10**	**2820.61**	**3109.71**	**359.00**	**2807.06**	**3166.06**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1. लोहा और इस्पात	1. Iron & Steel	12852	287.00	2785.00	3072.00	289.10	2820.61	3109.71	359.00	2807.06	3166.06

1. **सचिवालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्कस कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0, बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि0 (वी.सी.पी) और भारत रिफ्रेक्टेरीज लि0 (आई.एफ.आई. सी.ओ. के लिए) सहित उनकी नकद हानियों को पूरा करने और उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना का सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में कार्यान्वयन:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंपनी लि0, और भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज़ लि0 और बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज में स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से प्रावधान किया गया है । यह व्यवस्था मूलतः आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण के रूप में दी जानी थी, लेकिन अब योजना अनुदान के रूप में पारित की जाएगी ।

4. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :** इस्पात मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यशील पूंजी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन उद्यमों को इक्विटी निवेश और ऋण के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है । इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आ. ब. बा. स. व्यय बजट खण्ड– I में दर्शाये गए हैं ।

4.01 **भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** इसके नियंत्रणाधीन बोकारो, भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर, एलाए स्टील प्लांट और सैलम स्टील प्लांट छः मुख्य इस्पात संयंत्र हैं । इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड जिसके स्वामित्वाधीन बर्नपुर में एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र है, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की सहायक कम्पनी है । भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड संयंत्रों/एककों का समस्त आयोजनागत परिव्यय और आर्थिक सहायताएं आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त, बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा की जा रही हैं ।

(i) **बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना:** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाएं सी.सी.एम. और एस.एस.एम. - चरण-1 के आधुनिकीकरण, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, अड़चने दूर करने की योजना, परिवर्द्धन और फेरबदल और नगरक्षेत्र आदि से संबंधित है ।

(ii) **भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना :** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं में 4 मी0 टन तक क्षमता का विस्तार, परिवर्द्धन और फेरबदल, प्रतिस्थापन, अड़चनें दूर करने की योजनाओं, आर. एस. एस. मिल, चरण-1 और 2 का आधुनिकीकरण, और नगरक्षेत्र आदि शामिल है।

(iii **राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र में फेरबदल और प्रतिस्थापन, अन्य चल रही योजनाओं और संयंत्र का दो चरणों में आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है । चरण-1 को जुलाई, 1993 तक और चरण-2 को अक्टूबर 1995 तक पूरा करने का अनुमान है ।

(iv) **दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण का विस्तार जिसके मार्च, 1993 तक पूरा होने का अनुमान है, कोक ओवन बैटरी का पुर्ननिर्माण, फेरबदल/परिवर्तन/ परिवर्द्धन आदि और नगरक्षेत्र शामिल है ।

(v) **मिश्र धातु इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में / आधुनिकीकरण और नगरक्षेत्र पर व्यय शामिल हैं।

(vi) **सेलम स्टील प्लांट** - परिव्यय में हाट रोलिंग सुविधाएं, अमुद्रित सिक्कों की सुविधाएं, परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल/प्रतिस्थापन और नगरक्षेत्र शामिल है ।

(vii) **इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड ;** परिव्यय बर्नपुर स्टील का आधुनिकीकरण, नौवीं कोक ओवन बैटरी के पुनर्निर्माण, चसनाला वाशरी के लिए बैलेसिंग सुविधाओं, चसनाला अपर सीम के विकास और परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल, प्रतिस्थापन और नगरक्षेत्र के लिए है ।

4.02 **राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड:** सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग से भारत में स्थापित किया जा रहा समुद्र तट का पहला एकीकृत इस्पात कारखाना हैं। परियोजना की सभी इकाइयां 8529.13 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से जुलाई, 1992 तक स्थापित की गई थी ।

4.03 और 4.05 **कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में नए इस्पात कारखाने:** भारत सरकार कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में दो नए इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है । तदनुसार, इन इस्पात कारखानों अर्थात् विजयनगर इस्पात लिमिटेड और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड के निर्माण के लिए दो कम्पनियां स्थापित की गई थीं । धन की कमी के

1. **Secretariat:** Provision is for secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Steel.

2 . **Non-plan loan to public enterprises :** To meet cash losses and to provide for working capital requirements of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Bird Group of Companies, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (VSP) and Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO).

3. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in PSEs:** The provision, which is met from the National Renewal Fund, is for implementing the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.,Bharat Refractories Ltd. and Bird Group of Companies. The provision was originally to be given as non-plan loans, but will now be passed on as plan grants.

4. **Investment in Public Sector Enterprises :** In order to implement various capital schemes by the public sector enterprises under the control of Ministry of Steel, budgetary support by way of equity investment and loans is extended to these enterprises. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budgetary support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R. are given in Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

4.01 **Steel Authority of India Limited :** It has six major steel plants under its control : Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Alloy Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plants. The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) which owns an integrated steel plant at Burnpur is a subsidiary of SAIL. The entire plan outlay of SAIL Plants/Units and the subsidiaries is being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources.

(i) **Bokaro Steel Plant :** Schemes covered relate to CCM and Modernisation of HSM Phase I, captive power plant, debottlenecking scheme, additions and modifications and township etc.

(ii) **Bhilai Steel Plant :** Schemes covered are expansion of capacity to 4 MT, additions,modifications and replacements, debottlenecking schemes, modernisation of RSS Mill Phase I and II and township etc.

(iii) **Rourkela Steel Plant :** Outlay covers captive power plant , additions, modifications and replacements, other continuing schemes and modernisation of plant in two phases. Phase I is scheduled for completion by July, 1993 and Phase II by October, 1995.

(iv) **Durgapur Steel Plant :** Outlay covers expansion on modernisation of the plant which is scheduled for completion by March, 1993, rebuilding of coke oven battery, modifications/ alterations/additions etc. and township.

(v) **Alloy Steel Plant :** Outlay covers expenses on additions/ replacements/modifications and township.

(vi) **Salem Steel Plant:** Outlay covers Hot Rolling Facilities, Coin Blank facilities, additions/modifications/replacements and township.

(vii) **Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.:** Provision is for modernisation of Burnpur Steel works, 9th coke oven battery rebuilding, balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery, development of Chasnalla Upper Seam Development and additions/modifications/replacements and township.

4.02 **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. :** Is the first onshore integrated Steel Plant being set up in India with technical and financial cooperation from U.S.S.R. All the units of the project were commissioned by July, 1992 at an estimated cost of Rs.8529.13 crores.

4.03 & 4.05 **New Steel Plants in Karnataka & Orissa :** Government of India agreed in principle for setting up two new steel plants in Karnataka and Orissa. Accordingly, two companies were set up for construction of these steel plants viz. Vijayanagar Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited. Due to funds constraints, the

कारण नए इस्पात कारखानों का कार्यान्वियन अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक व्यय, प्रशासनिक व्यय और भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत के लिए की गई है ।

4.04 **स्पंज आयरन इण्डिया लिमिटेड:** व्यवस्था उत्पाद विविधिकरण योजना, परिवर्द्धन/फेर-बदल/प्रतिस्थापन और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई है ।

4.06 **हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड:** आधुनिक इस्पात कारखाने और इस्पात क्षेत्र से बाहर की परियोजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण निर्माण करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 1964 में निगमित की गई थी । व्यवस्था विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए निर्माण उपस्करों की खरीद और संबंधित पूंजी व्यय के लिए है ।

4.07 **भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लिमिटेड :** मांद्रीदाह रिफ्रैक्टरीज संयंत्र, रांची रोड रिफ्रेक्टरी एकक और भिलाई रिफ्रेक्टरी संयंत्र, तीनों एककों के प्रबन्ध के लिए मई , 1978 में स्थापित की गई थी । इसके नियंत्रणाधीन इसकी इंडिया फायरब्रिक्स एन्ड इन्सुलेसन कंपनी लि. नामक एक सहायक कंपनी है। व्यवस्था लगातार कास्टिंग के लिए अपवर्तन परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल तथा अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए है।

4.08 **राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड::** यह निगम लौह अयस्क और हीरों के निष्कर्षण और खनिज जैसे डोलोमाइट, चूने के पत्थर आदि की खोज और विकास का कार्य कर रहा है । व्यवस्था बेलाडिला-11 सी. लौह अयस्क परियोजना बेलाडिला-5शुद्ध अयस्क हेंडलिंग संयंत्र, और नई स्कीमों, यथा नीली राख को मूल्यवर्धित उत्पाद, लौह-अयस्क परियोजनाएं- संग्रह -11 बी, 10/11 ए आदि और उनका संवधनि/संशोधन/प्रतिस्थापन/अनुसंधान और विकास तथा नगरक्षेत्र ।

4.09 **कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड :** इसकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से ईरान को निर्यात के लिए 70 लाख टन लौह अयस्क प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट को लेने की ईरान की असमर्थता के फलस्वरूप परियोजना से लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट का प्रयोग करने के लिए मई, 1981 में एक छोटे संयंत्र की योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी । छोटा संयंत्र अप्रैल, 1987 में स्थापित किया गया हैं । नई योजनाओं जैसे कि केप्टिव पावर प्लांट,पिग आयरन प्लांट और संवर्धन, पुर्नस्थापन और संशोधन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4.10 **मेंगनीज ओर इण्डिया लिमिटेड :** यह भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के संयुक्त स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी है । यह देश में उच्च श्रेणी के मेंगनीज अयस्क की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी है । बालाघाट में लो-कार्बन फैरो मैंगनीज प्लांट, डोंगरी में उच्च उग्र शक्ति के मेंगनेटों को अलग करने का संयंत्र, बुजर्ग खान, बालाघाट कछार पट्टी चरण, II को गहरा करना, बेलडोंगरी के ऊर्ध्व भाग का बैठना, आदि जैसी योजनाओं के निष्पादन की व्यवस्था है । नई स्कीमें यथा लौह मेंगनीज संयंत्र, बुजर्ग खान में ग्राइंडिंग संयंत्र का संवर्धन/संशोधन/प्रतिस्थापन, अनुसंधान और विकास तथा नगरक्षेत्र के लिए । बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि संपूर्ण व्यय कंपनी के आंतरिक संसाधनों से ही पूरा किया जाएगा ।

4.11 **बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज :** अक्तूबर, 1980 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुख्य रूप से खनन और रिफ्रैक्ट्रीय कार्यों में लगी हुई हैं । व्यवस्था बिसरा स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी लि0 की पटपहर डोलोमाइट परियोजना तथा रुग्ण खानों को कार्यशील अवस्था में लाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन, आधुनिकीकरण तथा फेर-बदल के लिए है।

4.12 **मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटेंट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड;** यह कम्पनी लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करती है । इन सेवाओं में रोलिंग मिलों की पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने के कार्यों सहित डिजाइन, उपस्कर और प्रणालियां शामिल है । किसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण व्यय को कम्पनी के आंतरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

4.13 **मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ;** यह सेल के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों और रक्षा विभाग सहित सरकारी क्षेत्र के विभिन्न अन्य संगठनों में पैदा होने वाले स्क्रैप और अन्य गौण उत्पादों के विक्रेता अभिकरण के रूप में कास करता है । विदेश व्यापार के क्षेत्र में इसे अंतररिष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरकारी ओर गैर-सरकारी दोनों के लिए पिघलने

implementation of the new steel plants has not been taken up so far. However, provision has been made for preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and cost of acquisition of land.

4.04 **Sponge Iron India Ltd. :** Provision made for product diversification scheme, additions/modification/replacements and R & D programme.

4.06 **Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. :** Incorporated in 1964, has the expertise for undertaking complete construction of modern steel plant as also projects outside steel sector. Provision is for purchase of construction equipment and connected capital expenditure for executing works at various sites of construction.

4.07 **Bharat Refractories Limited :** was formed in May, 1978 for managing three units: Bhandaridah Refractories Plant, Ranchi Road Refractory Plant and Bhilai Refractory Plant. It has a subsidiary company India Firebricks and Insulation Company Ltd. (IFICO) under its control. Provision is for Refractory for continuous casting, additions/modifications/ replacement, township and Research & Development.

4.08 **National Mineral Development Corporation:** is engaged in extraction of iron ore and diamonds and exploration and development of minerals like dolomite, limestone etc. Provision is for completion of schemes like Bailadila-11C Iron Ore Project, Bailadila-5 Fine Ore Handling Plant and new schemes, viz. value added products of Blue Dust, Iron Ore Projects—Deposit-11B, 10/11A etc. additions/modifications/replacements, R&D and township.

4.09 **Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. : set** up to produce 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year mainly for export to Iran. Consequent on Iran's inability to take iron-ore concentrates, a pellet plant to utilise the iron ore concentrates from the project was approved in May 1981. The pellet plant has been commissioned in April 1987. The provision is for new schemes viz., Captive Power Plant,Pig Iron Plant and additions, modifications and replacements.

4.10 **Manganese Ore India Ltd. :** Is jointly owned by Government of India and the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore in the country. Provision is for executing schemes like Low Carbon Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat, High Intensity Magnetic Separation Plant at Dongri Buzurg Mine, Balaghat Deepening of Holmes Shaft Phase-II, Baldongri Sinking of Vertical Shaft for new schemes viz. Ferro Manganese Plants, Grinding Plant at Buzurg Mine, additions/modifications/replacements, R&D and township. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

4.11 **Bird Group of Companies :** Bird & Co. Ltd. taken over by the Government. of India in October 1980 is mainly engaged in mining and refractory activities. Provision is for Patpahar Dolomite Project of Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited and additions, modifications and replacement to restore the sick mines to operational conditions.

4.12 **Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. :** Renders services to Iron & Steel industry, designs equipment and systems including supply installation and commissioning of rolling mills etc. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

4.13 **Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.** It acts as selling agency for certain categories of scrap and other secondary arisings generated in Public Sector Steel Plants under SAIL and various other Public Sector Organisations including Defence Department. In the foreign trade sphere it is internationally known as one of the biggest

वाले स्क्रैप के सबसे बड़े आयातकों में से माना जाता है । कोई बजटीय समर्थन आवश्यक नहीं क्योंकि कंपनी के पास आयोजनागत परिव्यय पूरा करने के लिए आंतरिक संसाधन मौजूद हैं ।

4.14 **फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0.(एफ.एस.एन.एल.):** एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी है, जिस में मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लि0 के 60 प्रतिशत इक्विटी शेयर हैं, शेष 40 प्रतिशत शेयरों का धारक मैसर्ज हार्सको कारपोरेशन आइ.एन.सी., संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा है । कम्पनी बर्नपुर,भिलाई और बोकारों में स्थित इस्पात संयंत्र के लौह-चूर्ण और कूड़ा-कर्कट से मिलने वाली कतरनों से पुनःप्राप्ति तथा उस का पुनः संसाधन करते हैं । लौह-चूर्ण को पुनः संसाधित करने और कूड़े-कर्कट से लौह और इस्पात प्राप्त करने के लिए फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि0 को विभिन्न प्रकार के उपस्करों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । उस प्रकार के उपस्करों के नियमित प्रयोग के लिए कम्पनी को इनके संवर्धन आधुनिकीकरण और फेरबदल का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

4.15 **राष्ट्रीय मिशनः** आठवीं योजना के में लोहा और इस्पात क्षेत्र के लिए लिधिरितलक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के पिए एक प्रभावी साध्वन के रूप में प्राथमिक तौर पर सेवा करने और नवीं योजना के लिए आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकीय निविष्टयों का विकास करने के लिए है ।

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें लोहा तथा इस्पात के विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय का स्थापना कार्य, विख्यात धातु विज्ञानियों के पुरस्कार, भुगतान आदि के लिए आयुक्त के कार्यालय के व्यय शामिल हैं।

importer of melting scrap both during the canalised and non-canalised days. No budgetary support is required as the company has internal resources to meet the plan outlay.

4.14 **Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL):** is a joint sector company in which Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd. holds 60% equity shares with the remaining 40% being held by M/s Harsco Corporation INC, USA. The Company undertakes recovery and re-processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the Steel Plant at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai and Bokaro. For processing the slag and reclaiming iron and steel from dumps, FSNL have to depend on various types of equipment. For regular usage of such equipment the Company have to resort to additions, modifications and replacements.

4.15 **National Mission:** Primarily to serve as an effective instrument to achieve the targets laid down for the iron and steel sector in the VIII Plan and to develop necessary technological inputs required for the IX Plan.

5 . **Other Programmes :** These include establishment expenses on the office of the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel, awards to distinguished metallurgists, expenditure on the offices of the Commissioner for Payments etc.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.75

जल-भूतल परिवहन Surface Transport

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		16.00	15.79	31.79	9.29	16.11	25.40	20.31	16.53	36.84
पूंजी	*Capital*		*44.00*	*15.01*	*59.01*	*33.50*	*46.00*	*79.50*	*34.69*	*21.00*	*55.69*
जोड़	**Total**		**60.00**	**30.80**	**90.80**	**42.79**	**62.11**	**104.90**	**55.00**	**37.53**	**92.53**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	13.20	13.20	...	13.52	13.52	...	13.93	13.93
सड़क परिवहन	**Road Transport**										
2. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	2. Training & Research	3055	6.00	...	6.00	4.64	...	4.64	10.61	...	10.61
3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	3. Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.	7055	...	15.00	15.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	15.00	15.00
4. स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन - डी.टी.सी.	4. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme - DTC	3055	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00	60.00	...	60.00
राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि घटाएं	Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund	3055	...	...	...	-30.00	...	-30.00	-60.00	...	-60.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़-सड़क परिवहन	**Total - Road transport**		**6.00**	**15.00**	**21.00**	**4.64**	**40.00**	**44.64**	**10.61**	**15.00**	**25.61**
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Inland Water Transport**										
5. प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान	5. Training and Research	3056	0.70	...	0.70	0.55	...	0.55	0.25	...	0.25
6. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास-भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	6. Developement of Water Transport Services - Grants to Inland Water Transport Authority of India	3056	9.00	1.35	10.35	3.30	1.35	4.65	7.45	1.35	8.80
7. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	7. Non-Plan Loans to C.I.W.T.C.	7056	...	0.01	0.01	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00
8. स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन - सी.आई.डब्लू.टी.सी.	8. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes - CIWTC	3056	...	...	...	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00
राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि घटाएं	Deduct amount met from National Renewal Fund	3056	...	...	...	-8.00	...	-8.00	-10.00	...	-10.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. अन्य कार्यक्रम	9. Other Programmes	3056	0.30	0.14	0.44	0.80	0.14	0.94	2.00	0.15	2.15
		7601	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.30*	*0.14*	*2.44*	*2.30*	*0.14*	*2.44*	*3.00*	*0.15*	*3.15*
जोड़-अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Total-Inland Water Transport**		**12.00**	**1.50**	**13.50**	**6.15**	**7.49**	**13.64**	**10.70**	**7.50**	**18.20**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries:**										
10. बंगलादेश को सहायता	10. Assistance to Bangladesh	3605	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	11. Investments in Public Undertakings	5056	9.00	...	9.00	4.00	...	4.00	9.65	...	9.65
		7055	24.00	...	24.00	24.00	...	24.00	14.39	...	14.39
		7056	9.00	...	9.00	4.00	...	4.00	9.65	...	9.65
जोड़		*Total*	*42.00*	...	*42.00*	*32.00*	...	*32.00*	*33.69*	...	*33.69*
कुल जोड़	***Grand - Total***		***60.00***	***30.80***	***90.80***	***42.79***	***62.11***	***104.90***	***55.00***	***37.53***	***92.53***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
11.01 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	11.01 Delhi Transport Corporation	13055	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00
11.02 राज्य परिवहन निगम	11.02 S.T.Corporations	13055	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.39	...	4.39
11.03. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	11.03 Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	13056	18.00	...	18.00	8.00	...	8.00	19.30	...	19.30
जोड़	**Total**		**42.00**	**...**	**42.00**	**32.00**	**...**	**32.00**	**33.69**	**...**	**33.69**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. सड़क परिवहन	1. Road Transport	13055	30.00	...	30.00	28.64	...	28.64	25.00	...	25.00
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	2. Inland Water Transport	13056	30.00	...	30.00	14.15	...	14.15	30.00	...	30.00
जोड़	**Total**		**60.00**	**...**	**60.00**	**42.79**	**...**	**42.79**	**55.00**	**...**	**55.00**

1. यह व्यवस्था जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए है।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

2. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अनुसंधान और विकास, व्यापक आन्तरिक-माडल अध्ययन, सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए है।

3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता संबंधी व्यवस्था का अभिप्राय, निगम को अपनी नकद हानियों की पूर्ति के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

4. यह व्यवस्था स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को सहायता देने के लिए है और इसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष से पूरा किया जाएगा।

5. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः करीमगंज टर्मिनल के विकास और अनुसंधान तथा विकास समेत तकनीकी अध्ययनों के लिए है।

6. भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास, अनुरक्षण और विनियमन तथा देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के विकास के संबंध में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए जिम्मेवार है। प्राधिकरण को दी जा रही सहायता-अनुदान का अभिप्राय, नदी संरक्षण कार्य, टर्मिनल का निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के नौचालन संबंधी सहायक साधनों, नौकाओं और उपस्करों का अधिग्रहण और भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण के प्रशासनिक खर्चों के संबंध में व्यय की पूर्ति करना है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में घोषित गंगा नदी और दूसरे राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग-ब्रहमपुत्र के सदिया-हुबरी विस्तार क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है। प्राधिकरण को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान सहायता का अभिप्राय, इसकी स्थापना लागत को पूरा करने से है।

7. जैसी कि एम.ओ.यू. में सहमति दी गई थी, यह व्यवस्था, केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को, मुख्यतः उसके संचालनात्मक क्षति के भाग की पूर्ति के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के संबंध में है।

8. यह व्यवस्था स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि. को सहायता देने के लिए है। इस व्यवस्था को राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष से पूरा किया जाएगा।

9. इसमें केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम (सी.आई. डब्ल्यू.टी.सी.) को सुन्दरबन और ब्रहुमपुत्र में नदी संरक्षण निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गयी है। यह व्यवस्था, गोआ में मण्डोवी जौरी और मपूसा नदियों में तलकर्षण कार्य, नर्मदा नदी पर जलमार्ग, हुगली नदी के आर-पार टर्मिनल सुविधा के विकास, मद्रास और काकीनाड़ा के बचि नहर सुविधा के सुधार और केरल में नौका सेवाओ के लिए टर्मिनल सुविधाएं प्रधान करने आदि जैसी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए भी की गयी है, जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इसमें वित्तीय संस्थानों को उनके द्वारा अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन उद्यमियों को कम दर पर दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में ब्याज विभेदक के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

10. यह व्यवस्था, बंगलादेश के साथ पारगमन और व्यापार करार के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है।

11 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को, बजटीय समर्थन देने का अभिप्राय उसे अपनी आयोजना के अन्तर्गत अपने पूंजी व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए सक्षम बनाने से है।

राज्य परिवहन निगम को आयोजना सहायता देने के संबंध में यह व्यवस्था सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम 1950 के अनुसार की गई है, जिसके लिए निगम की पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1 : 2 के आधार पर पूरी की जाती है।

इस व्यवस्था में, केन्द्रीय अंतर्देशीय जल-परिवहन निगम को राजाबगान गोदी के आधुनिकीकरण और स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम से संबंधित अपनी आयोजना स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण के लिए बजटीय समर्थन शामिल है।

2. The provision is mainly for research and development, comprehensive inter-modal studies, road safety programmes and setting up of National Road Safety Institute.

3. The provision for Non-Plan loan assistance to Delhi Transport Corporation is intended to enable the Corporation to cover its cash losses.

4. The provision is for assistance to Delhi Transport Corporation for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme and will be met from National Renewal fund.

5. The provision is mainly for development of Karimganj terminal and for technical studies including research and development.

6. The Inland Waterways Authority of India is responsible inter alia for the development, maintenance and regulation of National waterways and to advise the Government on development of inland water transport in the country. The grant assistance to the Authority is intended for meeting expenditure on river conservancy, construction of terminal, navigational aids of National Waterways, acquisition of floating crafts and equipments and administrative expenses of IWAI. It also includes provision for development of the river Ganga which has been declared as National Waterway and Sadiya-Hubri stretch of the Brahmaputra which is the second National Waterway. The non-plan grant assistance to the Authority is intended for meeting its establishment cost.

7. The provision is for non-plan loans to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for meeting part of its operational losses as agreed upon in the MOU.

8. The provision is for assistance to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The provision will be met from National Renewal fund.

9. This includes grant assistance to CIWTC for river conservancy works in Sundarbans and Brahmaputra. Provision has also been made for centrally sponsored schemes like dredging of Mandovi Zuari and Mapusa rivers in Goa, development of waterway on the river Narmada, terminal facility across the river Hooghly, improvement of canal system between Madras and Kakinada, and terminal facility for ferry services in Kerala, which are being implemented through the State Governments. It also includes provision for payment to financial institutions towards interest differential in respect of loans at a lower rate of interest advanced by them to inland water transport enterpreneurs.

10. The provision is for meeting expenditure arising out of transit and trade agreement with Bangladesh Government.

11. The budgetary support to DTC is intended to enable it to meet its capital expenditure under Plan.

The provision for Plan assistance to State Transport Corporations is in accordance with the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 under which the capital requirement of the corporations are contributed by the Centre and State Governments on a 1: 2 basis.

The provision also includes budgetary support to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for financing their Plan schemes relating to moderisation of Rajabagan Dockyard.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.76

सड़कें Roads

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		19.50	385.19	404.69	16.22	378.83	395.05	17.56	428.34	445.90
पूंजी	*Capital*		*443.87*	*118.91*	*562.78*	*443.59*	*134.77*	*578.36*	*565.44*	*126.01*	*691.45*
जोड़	**Total**		**463.37**	**504.10**	**967.47**	**459.81**	**513.60**	**973.41**	**583.00**	**554.35**	**1137.35**
सड़कें और पुल	**Roads and Bridges**										
1. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग	1. National Highways	3054	...	172.69	172.69	...	172.69	172.69	...	200.00	200.00
		5054	441.37	68.41	509.78	441.00	84.76	525.76	562.19	96.00	658.19
जोड़		*Total*	*441.37*	*241.10*	*682.47*	*441.00*	*257.45*	*698.45*	*562.19*	*296.00*	*858.19*
2. सामरिक महत्व वाली और सीमावर्ती सड़कें	2. Strategic and Border Roads	3054	...	15.86	15.86	...	16.72	16.72	...	17.76	17.76
		3601	...	168.42	168.42	...	161.21	161.21	...	166.36	166.36
जोड़		Total	...	184.28	184.28	...	177.93	177.93	...	184.12	184.12
3. आर्थिक महत्व अथवा अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें	3. Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance	3601	11.10	...	11.10	11.01	...	11.01	12.51	...	12.51
		7601	2.50	...	2.50	2.59	...	2.59	3.25	...	3.25
जोड़		*Total*	*13.60*	...	*13.60*	*13.60*	...	*13.60*	*15.76*	...	*15.76*
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित स्कीमें	4. Schemes financed from Central Road Fund	3601	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	10.00	10.00
5. दूसरे हुगली पुल का निर्माण	5. Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge	7601	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	30.00	30.00
6. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को/से अन्तरण	6. Transfers to/from Central Road Fund	3054	...	9.06	9.06	...	9.06	9.06	...	10.06	10.06
		3601	...	-9.00	-9.00	...	-9.00	-9.00	...	-10.00	-10.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*
7. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थाई पुल शुल्क निधि को/से अन्तरण	7. Transfers to/from National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund	3054	...	19.00	19.00	...	19.00	19.00	...	34.00	34.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
8. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	8. Non-Plan Loans to the Indian Roads Construction Corporation	7075	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
9. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	9. Grants to National Highway Authority	3054	0.50	0.05	0.55	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.06
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	3054	7.90	0.11	8.01	5.20	0.10	5.30	5.04	0.11	5.15
जोड़		*Total*	*8.40*	*0.16*	*8.56*	*5.21*	*0.15*	*5.36*	*5.05*	*0.16*	*5.21*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***463.37***	***504.10***	***967.47***	***459.81***	***513.60***	***973.41***	***583.00***	***554.35***	***1137.35***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सड़कें और पुल	1. Roads and Bridges	13054	463.37	...	463.37	459.81	...	459.81	583.00	10.00	593.00

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* *Inclusive of Works Outlays provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यः रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय हेतु की गई है । ये निर्माण कार्य राज्यों के लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा एजेंसी आधार पर तथा सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड की जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स द्वारा भी पूरे किए जाते हैं । इस व्यवस्था में यांत्रिक रूप से प्रणोदक वाहनों के प्रयोग पर लगाई गई फीस के संग्रहण की लागत के प्रति संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को की गई अदायगी भी शामिल है, राज्यों को अनुमति दी गई है कि वे फीस के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए गए राजस्व में से 12 प्रतिशत की अनधिक दर से संग्रह प्रभार लें।

2. इस व्यवस्था में गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मेघालय, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तरप्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान देना शामिल है । कुछ निर्माण कार्य पंजाब एवं राजस्थान में सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाते हैं ।

1. The provision is mainly for expenditure on construction and maintenance of national highways. The works are executed by the Public Works Department of the States on an agency basis and also by the General Reserve Engineering Force of the Border Roads Development Board. The provision also includes payment to the Union Territories towards cost of collection of the fees levied for use of permament bridges on national highways by the mechanically propelled vehicles; the States are allowed collection charges not exceeding at the rate of 12% out of the revenue derived through the fees.

2. The provision includes grant assistance to States for construction of certain strategic roads in the border areas of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Some works are also executed by the Border Roads Development Board in Punjab and Rajasthan.

3. यह व्यवस्था अंतर्राज्यीय और आर्थिक महत्व की कतिपय चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए है ताकि बेहतर संचार सुविधाओं का संवर्द्धन किया जा सके । इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य खनिज संसाधनों में सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों के विकास में मदद करना और रेलवे जैसे संचार के अन्य माध्यमों से उन्हें जोड़ना है ।

4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि करशुदा मोटर वाहनों पर सीमा और उत्पाद शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लिटर की दर से उपकर की वसूली द्वारा अपने राजस्व से प्राप्त एक अक्षय निधि है । इस निधि का उपयोग, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की स्वीकृत योजनाओं के लिए निर्माण कार्यों के वित्तपोषण और उनके रख-रखाव संबंधी कार्यों में किया जाता है ।

5. इस व्यवस्था का अभिप्राय, कलकत्ता में हुगली नदी पर दूसरे पुल के निर्माण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि कलकत्ता महानगर में यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके । यह पुल अक्तूबर, 1992 से यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है।

6 और 7. ये प्रावधान, जो कि लेखा समंजनों के लिए हैं, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल फीस निधि, भारत के सरकारी लेखे में अन्तरणों की निवल राशि और निधियों में से आहरण का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ।

8. यह व्यवस्था, भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम लि. नामक एक सरकारी कम्पनी को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों के लिए है, जो भारत और विदेशों में सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण और विकास और संबंधित इंजीनियरी कार्यों संबंधी कार्य करती है ।

9. इस आयोजना की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को देने के लिए है, जिसकी स्थापना 15 जून, 1989 को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिए की गई थी।

10. इस आयोजना की व्यवस्था राजमार्ग इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण, राजमार्ग इंजीनियरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान की स्थापना और अनुसंधान और आयोजना अध्ययनों के लिए है जबकि आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था जिलों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अन्य सड़कों के लिए है, जिसका वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से होता है ।

3. The provision is towards financial assistance to States for development of certain selected State roads of inter-State and economic importance for promoting better communication facilities. One of the objectives of the programme is to help in the development of regions rich in mineral resources and to provide access to areas not served by any other means of communications like Railways.

4. The Central Road Fund is a non-lapsing fund deriving its revenues from a levy of a cess @ 3.5 paise per litre on the Customs and Excise duties on taxed motor spirit. The Fund is utilised for financing construction and maintenance of approved schemes of road works in the States and Union territories.

5. The provision is intended for providing loan assistance to the Government of West Bengal for construction of second bridge over the river Hooghly in Calcutta to meet the growing requirement of traffic in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. The bridge has been opened to traffic in October, 1992.

6&7. The provisions, which are for accounting adjustments, represent the net amount of transfers to the Central Road Fund and National Highways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund, in the Public Account of India, and withdrawals out of the Funds.

8. The provision is for non-plan loans to Indian Roads Construction Corporation Ltd, a Government Company, which undertakes construction and development of roads and bridges and related engineering works in India and abroad.

9. The Plan provision is for National Highway Authority which was set up on 15th June, 1989 for development of National Highways.

10. The Plan provision is for training of highway engineers, extablishment of National Institute of Training for Highway Engineers, and Research & Planning Studies while the non-plan provision is for districts and other roads in Union Territories financed from subventions from the Central Road Fund.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.77

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन Ports, Light houses & Shipping

क. वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों (दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियों) को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries (and revenue receipts in respect of Light Houses and Lightships) are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3.55	103.42	106.97	26.12	87.66	113.78	39.55	76.99	116.54
पूंजी	*Capital*		*209.02*	*-13.37*	*195.65*	*161.96*	*14.24*	*176.20*	*230.70*	*6.29*	*236.99*
जोड़	**Total**		**212.57**	**90.05**	**302.62**	**188.08**	**101.90**	**289.98**	**270.25**	**83.28**	**353.53**

		Major Head	1992-93 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1992-93 Revised Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1993-94 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Ports and Lighthouses**										
पत्तन	***Ports***										
1. तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन	1. Dredging and Survey Organisation	3051	...	37.95	37.95	...	37.95	37.95	...	39.10	39.10
2. लघु पत्तनों का विकास	2. Development of Minor Ports	5051	15.11	...	15.11	12.74	...	12.74	17.00	...	17.00
		7601	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*15.31*	...	*15.31*	*12.74*	...	*12.74*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	3051	1.20	2.20	3.40	0.20	2.19	2.39	0.20	2.26	2.46
जोड़-पत्तन	**Total - Ports**		**16.51**	**40.15**	**56.66**	**12.94**	**40.14**	**53.08**	**17.20**	**41.36**	**58.56**
दीपस्तम्भ	***Light Houses***										
4. निदेशन और प्रशासन	4. Direction and Administration	3051	...	3.32	3.32	...	3.12	3.12	...	3.52	3.52
5. दीपस्तंभ और दीप पोत	5. Light Houses and Light Ships										
5.01 सकल कार्यचालन व्यय	5.01 Gross Working Expenditure	3051	...	20.62	20.62	...	20.25	20.25	...	39.52	39.52
5.02 घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Receipts	1051	...	-23.94	-23.94	...	-23.37	-23.37	...	-43.04	-43.04
5.03 निवल	5.03. Net		...	-3.32	-3.32	...	-3.12	-3.12	...	-3.52	-3.52
6. दीपस्तंभ और नौचालन संबंधी अन्य सहायक साधनों का निर्माण और विकास	6. Construction and Development of Lighthouses and other Navigational Aids	5051	24.63	-24.63	...	22.11	-22.11	...	13.72	-13.72	...
जोड़-दीपस्तम्भ	**Total - Light Houses**		**24.63**	**-24.63**	**...**	**22.11**	**-22.11**	**...**	**13.72**	**-13.72**	**0.00**
जोड़-पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	***Total-Ports and Light Houses***		***41.14***	***15.52***	***56.66***	***35.05***	***18.03***	***53.08***	***30.92***	***27.64***	***58.56***
नौवहन	***Shipping***										
7. महानिदेशक, नौवहन	7. Director General, Shipping	3052	...	9.72	9.72	24.35	10.00	34.35	36.00	10.30	46.30
8. पोत अधिग्रहण के लिए उधारों पर ब्याज विभेदक	8. Interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships.	3052	...	17.83	17.83	...	12.91	12.91	...	12.91	12.91
9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	3052	...	13.72	13.72	...	11.61	11.61	...	11.32	11.32
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	5052	25.84	...	25.84	1.49	...	1.49	52.15	...	52.15
11. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	11. Aid material & Equipment	3606	...	...	...	24.35	...	24.35	36.00	...	36.00
घटाइए - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण घटाइए	Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	-24.35	...	-24.35	-36.00	...	-36.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पोत निर्माण	***Ship Building***										
12. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	12. Non-Plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises										
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	12.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	11.25	11.25	...	31.25	31.25	...	15.00	15.00
12.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	12.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.03 हुगली डाक और पत्तन इंजीनियरी लि.	12.03 Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd	6858	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*11.25*	*11.25*	...	*36.25*	*36.25*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*
13. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन	13. Implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for Public Sector Enterprises										
13.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	13.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
13.02 हुगली डाक और पत्तन इंजीनियरी लि.	13.02 Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	4.66	...	4.66	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	*14.66*	...	*14.66*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*
घटाइए - राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6858	...	-10.00	-10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	-14.66	...	-14.66	-15.00	...	-15.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. अन्य आथिक सहायताएं	14. Other subsidies:										
14.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	14.01 Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	14.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2852	...	21.00	21.00	...	12.50	12.50	...	0.10	0.10
14.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	14.03 Trawler Development Fund	2852	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.50	0.50	...	1.00	1.00
14.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियरी लि.	14.04 Garden Reech Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*	...	*13.00*	*13.00*	...	*1.10*	*1.10*
15. अन्य व्यय	15. Other Expenditure	2852	2.25	...	2.25	1.56	...	1.56	3.25	...	3.25
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.35*	...	*2.35*	*1.57*	...	*1.57*	*3.35*	...	*3.35*
जोड़-नौवहन	**Total - Shipping**		**28.19**	**74.52**	**102.71**	**27.41**	**83.77**	**111.18**	**91.50**	**55.63**	**147.13**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
16. भागीरथी-हुगली नदियों पर सुधारात्मक कार्य (कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास के माध्यम से)	16. Corrective works on Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers (through Calcutta Port Trust)	5075	4.09	...	4.09	4.09	...	4.09	...	...	...
17. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	17. Investments in Public Enterprises	4858	3.09	0.01	3.10	3.09	0.10	3.19	5.78	0.01	5.79
		5052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6858	6.66	...	6.66	5.14	...	5.14	5.79	...	5.79
		7051	79.40	...	79.40	63.30	...	63.30	86.26	...	86.26
		7052	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
जोड़		*Total*	*139.15*	*0.01*	*139.16*	*121.53*	*0.10*	*121.63*	*147.83*	*0.01*	*147.84*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***212.57***	***90.05***	***302.62***	***188.08***	***101.90***	***289.98***	***270.25***	***83.28***	***353.53***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
पत्तन:	*Ports:-*										
17.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	17.01 Calcutta Port Trust	13051	5.68	40.52	46.20	0.68	35.82	36.50	20.00	46.00	66.00
17.02 हल्दिया गोदी	17.02 Haldia Dock	13051	6.32	38.68	45.00	2.32	35.00	37.32	3.00	74.00	77.00
17.03 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	17.03 Cochin Port Trust	13051	10.25	31.92	42.17	8.75	27.58	36.33	5.00	42.00	47.00
17.04 पारादीप पत्तन	17.04 Paradip Port	13051	10.00	57.00	67.00	10.00	57.00	67.00	10.00	65.00	75.00
17.05 तुतिकोरिन पत्तन	17.05 Tuticorin Port	13051	2.00	15.05	17.05	1.50	7.02	8.52	11.00	8.00	19.00
17.06 जवाहर लाल नेहरु पत्तन	17.06 Jawahar Lal Nehru Port	13051	25.00	32.30	57.30	25.00	18.00	43.00	...	63.00	63.00
17.07 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	17.07 New Mangalore Port	13051	...	4.91	4.91	...	2.80	2.80	...	6.00	6.00
17.08 मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	17.08 Madras Port Trust	13051	8.05	26.84	34.89	5.05	18.00	23.05	12.50	11.06	23.56
17.09 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	17.09 Bombay Port Trust	13051	12.10	58.33	70.43	10.00	18.58	28.58	20.26	65.74	86.00
17.10 नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	17.10 New Kandla Port Trust	13051	...	40.00	40.00	...	22.51	22.51	...	37.78	37.78
17.11 मारमागोवा पत्तन	17.11 Mormugao Port	13051	...	11.76	11.76	...	7.75	7.75	...	13.00	13.00
17.12 विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	17.12 Visakhapatnam Port	13051	...	65.57	65.57	...	54.68	54.68	...	71.00	71.00
17.13 जिग्गर खाली	17.13 Jiggar Khali	13051	...	35.29	35.29	...	23.08	23.08	...	...	...
जोड़ - पत्तन	**Total - Ports**	**13051**	**79.40**	**458.17**	**537.57**	**63.30**	**327.82**	**391.12**	**81.76**	**502.58**	**584.34**
17.14 भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	17.14 Dredging Corporation of India	13051	...	55.79	55.79	0.50	13.70	14.20	0.50	20.00	20.50
पोत-निर्माण	**Ship-building**										
17.15 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड	17.15 Hindustan Shipyard	12858	1.60	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.60	4.76	...	4.76
17.16 कोचीन शिपयार्ड	17.16 Cochin Shipyard	12858	5.00	...	5.00	5.55	...	5.55	4.50	...	4.50
17.17 हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि.	17.17 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Co.Ltd.	12858	0.58	...	0.58	0.58	...	0.58	2.31	...	2.31
17.18 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	17.18 Calcutta Port Trust	12858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.19 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	17.19 Bombay Port Trust	12858	2.57	1.85	4.42	...	1.57	1.57	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़-पोत-निर्माण	**Total - Ship-building**		**9.75**	**1.85**	**11.60**	**7.73**	**1.57**	**9.30**	**15.57**	...	**15.57**
नौवहन	**Shipping**										
17.20 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	17.20 Shipping Corporation of India	13052	50.00	1136.19	1186.19	50.00	476.41	526.41	50.00	947.00	997.00
जोड़-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**Total Investments in Public Enterprises**		**139.15**	**1652.00**	**1791.15**	**121.53**	**819.50**	**941.03**	**147.83**	**1469.58**	**1617.41**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan outlay*:-**										
1. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	12.00	1.85	13.85	9.79	1.57	11.36	14.82	...	14.82
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तंभ	2. Ports and Light Houses	13051	120.54	513.96	634.50	98.35	341.52	439.87	117.18	522.58	639.76
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	80.00	1136.19	1216.19	76.98	476.41	553.39	150.00	947.00	1097.00
4. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	4. Other Transport Services	13075	4.09	...	4.09	4.09	...	4.09	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**216.63**	**1652.00**	**1868.63**	**189.21**	**819.50**	**1008.71**	**282.00**	**1469.58**	**1751.58**

• इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.79	13052	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.80	13052	4.06	...	4.06	1.12	...	1.12	11.75	...	11.75
जोड़	**Total**		**4.06**	...	**4.06**	**1.13**	...	**1.13**	**11.75**	...	**11.75**

1. इस व्यवस्था में, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को हुगली नदी और हल्दिया जलमार्ग चैनल के तलकर्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए अदायगी और लघु पत्तन सर्वेक्षण संगठन का स्थापना संबंधी व्यय शामिल है।

2. यह व्यवस्था अंदमान एवं निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप समूहों में अवतरण सुविधाओं और जेटियों के निर्माण, सर्वेक्षण के लिए उपस्कर की खरीद तथा लघु और मध्यम पत्तनों के विकास के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों को ऋण-सहायता के लिए है।

3. यह आयोजना व्यवस्था, अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी योजनाओं के व्यय के लिए है। यह आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था अंदमान और लक्षद्वीप बन्दरगाह संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों आदि के स्थापना प्रभारों के लिए है।

4 से 6. दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत संगठन, सरकार का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है, जो नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों की व्यवस्था करता है, जिनमें बोयास, डेकानेवीगेटर चेन, रेडियो बीकन आदि शामिल हैं। यह

1. The provision comprises payment to Calcutta Port Trust for dredging and maintenance of the river Hooghly and the Haldia Channel and expenditure on the establishment of minor ports survey organisation.

2. The provision is for construction of landing facilities and jetties in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, purchase of equipment for surveying and loan assistance to State Governments for development of minor and intermediate ports.

3. The Plan provision is for expenditure on research and development schemes. The non-Plan provision is for establishment charges in respect of Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works, etc.

4-6. The lighthouses and lightships organisation is a commercial undertaking of the Government which provides navigational aids, including buoys, decca navigator chains, radio beacons, etc. It also

संगठन पोतों के दिशा निर्देश के लिए दीपस्तम्भों का निर्माण और रख-रखाव भी करता है । यह आयोजना व्यवस्था, दीप स्तंभों के निर्माण और विकास पर होने वाले पूंजी व्यय तथा अन्य नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों के लिए हैं और इसे दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत की सामान्य आरक्षित निधि से पूरा किया जाता है।

7. यह व्यवस्था नौवहन महानिदेशालय की स्थापना के लिए है, जो वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है । यह वाणिज्यिक नौवहन कानूनों से संबंधित सभी मामलों के लिए नियमन संबंधी कार्य करता है । यह निदेशालय, नाविकों के कल्याण की देख-रेख के अलावा मर्चेन्ट नेवी के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है ।

8. नौवहन कम्पनियों को विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए 8.5 प्रतिशत और देश में ही पोतों का निर्माण करने के लिए 7.75 प्रतिशत व्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिए जाते हैं । ब्याज की सामान्य दर पर अर्जित ब्याज और ब्याज की रियायती दर पर अर्जन योग्य ब्याज के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति तदनुसार भारतीय नौवहन निगम को कर दी जाती है । भारतीय नौवहन निगम ने विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए चार नामित बैंकों से ऋण लिए थे । बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज और 7.5 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति भी भारतीय नौवहन निगम को की जाती है । इस व्यवस्था में, पोतों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए ऋणों पर ब्याज विभेदकों और भारतीय नौवहन निगम द्वारा लिए गए बैंक ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी शामिल की गई है।

9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम, मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, मुख्य भूमि और लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह के बीच यात्री सेवा और बम्बई एवं जेद्दा के बीच हज यात्री सेवा का संचालन करता है । आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था इन नौवहन सेवाओं के संचालन पर होने वाली प्रचालन संबंधी हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

10. यह व्यवस्था चार सर्वेक्षण जहाजों और नाविकों के प्रशिक्षण और अन्य कल्याणकारी स्कीमों की सुविधाओं से संबंधित है

11. यह व्यवस्था महानिदेशक, नौवहन के अधीन प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं को अद्यतन बनाने के लिए जापान से सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर के लिए है।

12. यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड़ और एच.डी.पी.ई. लि. को आयोजना-भिन्न अर्थोपाय ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है ताकि उन्हें अपने स्टाफ को वेतन का भुगतान करने के लिए सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

13. यह व्यवस्था सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए है और यह राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की जाएगी, जो मूलरूप से आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण के रूप में दी जानी थी, अब यह आयोजना अनुदान के रूप में दी जाएगी।

14. यह व्यवस्था ट्रालर विकास निधि को अंशदान देने के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायताओं की अदायगी करने के लिए है । इन शिपयार्डों को पोत निर्माण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता पोतों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समता मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जाती है । ट्रालर विकास समर्थन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में स्वदेशी शिपयार्डों को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण की अनुमोदित लागत के 33 प्रतिशत तक की राशि दी जाती है।

15. यह व्यवस्था पोत संबंधी सहायक विकास कार्यों, राष्ट्रीय पोत डिजाइन और अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पोत निर्माण के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं को सहायता अनुदान देने, अवतरण पोत उद्योग को आर्थिक सहायता देने तथा गोदी कामगारों के संबंध में स्वैच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए गोदी मजदूर बोर्डों को सहायता देने के लिए है।

16. यह व्यवस्था भागीरथी-हुगली नदियों में सुधारात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है।

17. इस व्यवस्था में मुख्य पत्तन न्यासों, भारतीय नौवहन निगम, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड और भारतीय ड्रेजिंग निगम के आयोजना व्यय के लिए बजट समर्थन शामिल है ।

पत्तन न्यासों को आयोजना-सहायता मुख्यतः पत्तनों में आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए, ताकि ये पत्तन वहां आने वाले पोतों की किस्म और वहां उनके द्वारा लादे/ढोए जाने वाले माल की मात्रा और किस्म के अनुरूप बन सकें और पत्तनों पर वर्तमान सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, नवीनीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए दी जाती है।

पोतों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को ऋण सहायता दी जाती है और वर्तमान सुविधाओं का नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण और उनमें वृद्धि करने पर उनका उपयोग करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि. और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि., हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लि. (एच.डी.पी.ई.) को सहायता दी जाती है ।

undertakes construction and maintenance of lighthouses for guidance of ships. The Plan provision is for the capital expenditure, on construction and development of lighthouses and other navigational aids; it is met from the General Reserve Fund of the LH&LS.

7. The provision is for the establishment of Directorate General, Shipping, which is a statutory authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It renders regulatory functions for all matters relating to merchant shipping laws. The Directorate also provides facilities for training for merchant navy besides looking after the welfare of seamen.

8. Loans to shipping companies are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 8.5% for acquisition of ships from abroad and 7.75% for getting ships built indigenously. The difference between the interest accrued as per the normal rate of interest and that accruable as per the concessional rate of interest is accordingly reimbursed to the Shipping Corporation of India. The SCI had also taken loans from four nominated Banks for acquisition of ships from abroad. The difference between interest charged by the Banks and that leviable as per the concessional rate of 7.5% is also reimbursed to SCI. The provision made covers payment of interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships and interest on Bank loans availed of by the SCI.

9. The Shipping Corporation of India runs passenger services between mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands, mainland and Lakshadweep Islands and Haj pilgrim service between Bombay and Jeddah. The provision for subsidy is for meeting the operational losses for running these shipping services.

10. The provision is for four survey ships and for facilities for training and other welfare schemes for the benefit of seamen.

11. The provision is towards aid material and equipment from Japan for updating training facilities under DG, Shipping.

12. The provision is for non-Plan ways and means loan assistance to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., and HDPE Ltd. to enable the companies to meet expenditure on payment of salary to their staff.

13. The provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes in Public Sector Enterprises and would be met from National Renewal Fund. The provisions which were originally to be given as a non-plan loan would now be passed on as a plan grant.

14. The provision is towards payment of subsidies to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. and the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. besides contribution to the Trawler Development Fund. The ship building subsidy to the shipyards is provided at the rate of 20% of international parity price of ship. The subsidy for trawler development support is provided to the indigenous shipyards to the extent of 33% of the approved cost of building a fishing trawler.

15. The provision is for giving grants-in-aid for ship ancillary development, National Ship Design and Research Centre, research and development schemes for ship-building, subsidy to sailing vessel industry and assistance to Dock Labour Boards for implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for dock labours.

16. The provision is for payment to Calcutta Port Trust for corrective works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers.

17. The provision includes budgetary support for the Plan expenditure of major port trusts, Shipping Corporation of India, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd and Dredging Corporation of India.

The Plan assistance to Port Trusts mainly relate to development of infrastructure at the ports to match the type of vessels as also the volume and types of cargo to be handled by them and for modernisation, renovation and replacement of the existing facilities at the ports.

Loan assistance to SCI is provided for acquisition of ships and the assistance provided to HSL,CSL and HDPE is intended for utilisation on renovation/modernisation and augmentation of existing facilities.

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.78

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Textiles

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		157.35	555.29	712.64	130.35	332.23	462.58	174.31	319.73	494.04
पूंजी	*Capital*		*48.65*	*100.54*	*149.19*	*48.65*	*95.34*	*143.99*	*65.69*	*121.12*	*186.81*
जोड़	**Total**		**206.00**	**655.83**	**861.83**	**179.00**	**427.57**	**606.57**	**240.00**	**440.85**	**680.85**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.52	1.52	...	1.57	1.57
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
हथकरघा उद्योग	***Handloom Industries***										
2. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Handloom Subsidy :										
2.01 हथकरघा कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	2.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	3601	...	65.00	65.00	...	62.00	62.00	...	67.00	67.00
2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	2.02 Subsidy on Janata Cloth	3601	...	137.91	137.91	...	130.00	130.00	...	138.00	138.00
2.03 अन्य	2.03 Others	2851	...	2.09	2.09	...	2.09	2.09	...	2.09	2.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*205.00*	*205.00*	...	*194.09*	*194.09*	...	*207.09*	*207.09*
3. हथकरघों में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms	3601	11.20	...	11.20	11.20	...	11.20	15.75	...	15.75
		7601	4.60	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.60	6.00	...	6.00
जोड़		*Total*	*15.80*	...	*15.80*	*15.80*	...	*15.80*	*21.75*	...	*21.75*
4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं	4. Other Handloom Schemes	2851	18.55	5.63	24.18	15.55	5.60	21.15	18.25	6.27	24.52
		3602	...	1.40	1.40	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.80	0.80
		4851	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*21.55*	*7.03*	*28.58*	*18.55*	*6.36*	*24.91*	*23.25*	*7.07*	*30.32*
जोड़- हथकरघा उद्योग	***Total - Handloom Industries***		***37.35***	***212.03***	***249.38***	***34.35***	***200.45***	***234.80***	***45.00***	***214.16***	***259.16***
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Handicraft Industries***										
5. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	5. Other Handicrafts Schemes	2851	30.90	5.48	36.38	30.90	5.48	36.38	39.21	5.20	44.41
		4851	3.75	...	3.75	3.75	...	3.75	2.09	...	2.09
जोड़		*Total*	*34.65*	*5.48*	*40.13*	*34.65*	*5.48*	*40.13*	*41.30*	*5.20*	*46.50*
रेशम उद्योग	**Sericulture**										
6. केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड	6. Central Silk Board	2851	85.00	9.09	94.09	62.23	7.00	69.23	86.60	7.00	93.60
		6851	0.40	0.25	0.65	0.40	0.25	0.65	0.40	0.25	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*85.40*	*9.34*	*94.74*	*62.63*	*7.25*	*69.88*	*87.00*	*7.25*	*94.25*
7. अन्य रेशम उद्योग योजनाएं	7. Other Sericulture Schemes	2851	0.75	0.30	1.05	0.56	0.25	0.81	0.75	0.25	1.00
जोड़ - रेशम उद्योग	**Total - Sericulture**		**86.15**	**9.64**	**95.79**	**63.19**	**7.50**	**70.69**	**87.75**	**7.50**	**95.25**
विद्युतकरघा उद्योग	***Powerloom Industries***										
8. अन्य विद्युतकरघा योजनाएं	8. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	2.83	0.35	3.18	2.83	0.35	3.18	5.00	0.35	5.35
जोड़-ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Total-Village and Small Industries**		**160.98**	**227.50**	**388.48**	**135.02**	**213.78**	**348.80**	**179.05**	**227.21**	**406.26**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
9. मूल्य समर्थन कार्य	9. Price support operations										
9.01 जूट	9.01 Jute	2852	...	6.00	6.00	...	32.00	32.00	...	6.00	6.00
9.02 कपास	9.02 Cotton	2852	...	8.50	8.50	...	0.30	0.30	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*	...	*32.30*	*32.30*	...	*7.00*	*7.00*
10. उपकर संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां	10. Payments against Cess Collections:										
10.01 वस्त्रोद्योग	10.01 Textiles	2852	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.50	6.50
10.02 जूट	10.02 Jute	2852	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*
11. वस्त्र आयुक्त	11. Textile Commissioner	2852	...	3.37	3.37	...	3.87	3.87	...	3.87	3.87
12. वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	12. Other programmes for development of textiles.	2852	5.92	63.27	69.19	5.03	48.78	53.81	6.56	51.10	57.66
12.01 वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान	12.01 Grants for Textile Export Promotion	3453	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
12.02 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को अनुदान	12.02 Grants to National Textile Corporation	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.92*	*63.30*	*69.22*	*5.03*	*48.81*	*53.84*	*6.56*	*51.13*	*57.69*
13. जूट आयुक्त	13. Jute Commissioner	2852	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55
14. जूट-विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other programmes for development of jute.	2852	14.20	3.19	17.39	14.05	2.14	16.19	14.19	2.14	16.33
		3601	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*22.20*	*3.19*	*25.39*	*22.05*	*2.14*	*24.19*	*22.19*	*2.14*	*24.33*
15. जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण	15. Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund	2852	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00
		3601	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00
16. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं	16. Interest subsidies										
16.01 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	16.01 National Textile Corporation	2852	...	210.00	210.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.02 बिन्नी एण्ड कम्पनी	16.02 Binny & Co.	2852	...	2.16	2.16	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*212.16*	*212.16*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total-Consumer Industries**		**8.12**	**311.52**	**319.64**	**7.08**	**102.18**	**109.26**	**8.75**	**79.20**	**87.95**

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
नागरिक आपूर्तियां	***Civil Supplies***										
17. मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	17. Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth	3456	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	12.00	12.00
18. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	18. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	18.01 National Textile Corporation	4860	...	7.00	7.00	...	1.80	1.80	...	0.01	0.01
18.02 जूट कम्पनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25 (i) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी	18.02 Payment under Section 25(i) of Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act	4860	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.20*	*7.20*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*
19. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	19. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
19.01 उत्तरी-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम	19.01 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	6851	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.30	0.30
19.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	19.02 National Textile Corporation	6860	...	54.80	54.80	...	54.80	54.80	...	82.00	82.00
19.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	19.03 British India Corporation	6860	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	2.00	2.00
19.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	19.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	26.25	26.25	...	26.25	26.25	...	26.25	26.25
19.05 एल्गिन मिल्स	19.05 Elgin Mills	6860	...	7.87	7.87	...	7.87	7.87	...	7.87	7.87
19.06 कानपुर कपड़ा मिल	19.06 Cawnpur Textile Mills	6860	...	2.10	2.10	...	2.10	2.10	...	2.10	2.10
19.07 बर्ड जूट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड	19.07 Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.34
जोड़		*Total*	...	*93.09*	*93.09*	...	*93.09*	*93.09*	...	*120.86*	*120.86*
20. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना का कार्यान्वयन	20. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	20.01 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
20.02 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	20.02 British India Corporation	6860	...	0.75	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75
20.03 भारतीय जूट निगम	20.03 Jute Corporation of India	6860	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
20.04 एन.टी.सी.	20.04 N.T.C.	6860	...	18.00	18.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	340.00	...	340.00	175.00	...	175.00
20.05 एल्गिन मिस	20.05 Elgin Mills	2852	...	...	...	15.25	...	15.25	17.15	...	17.15
20.06 कानपुर कपड़ा मिल	20.06 Cawnpore Textile Mills	2852	...	...	...	8.06	...	8.06	4.92	...	4.92
जोड़		*Total*	...	*21.25*	*21.25*	*366.56*	...	*366.56*	*200.32*	...	*200.32*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6860	...	-21.25	-21.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	-366.56	...	-366.56	-200.32	...	-200.32
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises	4851	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.70	...	1.70
		4860	29.90	...	29.90	29.90	...	29.90	45.50	...	45.50
		6851	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
		6860	...	...	...	100.00	...	100.00	50.00	...	50.00
		6860	...	...	...	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00
		6860	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*36.90*	...	*36.90*	*158.90*	...	*158.90*	*113.20*	...	*113.20*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6860	...	...	...	-122.00	...	-122.00	-61.00	...	-61.00
निवल	*Net*		*36.90*	...	*36.90*	*36.90*	...	*36.90*	*52.20*	...	*52.20*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***206.00***	***655.83***	***861.83***	***179.00***	***427.57***	***606.57***	***240.00***	***440.85***	***680.85***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश*	**B. Investment in Public* Enterprises**										
21.01 राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	21.01 National Handloom Development Corporation	12851	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.70	...	0.70
21.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	21.02 National Textile Corporation	12860	20.00	11.00	31.00	20.00	11.00	31.00	28.00	73.50	101.50
21.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	21.03 British India Corporation	12860	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	13.50	...	13.50
21.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	21.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	12860	2.90	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.90	4.00	...	4.00
21.05 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	21.05 National Cooperative Development Corporation	12851	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
21.06 हथकरघा और हस्त शिल्प निर्यात निगम	21.06 Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corpn.	12851	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
	21.07 National Institute of Fashion Technology	12860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़	**Total**		**36.90**	**11.00**	**47.90**	**36.90**	**11.00**	**47.90**	**52.20**	**75.00**	**127.20**

* सं.अ. 1992-93 और व.अ. 1993-94 की बजट सहायता में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम एल्फिन मिल और कानपुर वस्त्र मिल के लिए 122 करोड़ रुपए और 61 करोड़ रुपए को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसे राष्ट्रीयनवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा।

* Budget Support in RE 1992-93 and BE 1993-94 excludes Rs.122 Crores and Rs.61 crores of Plan Loans to National Textile Corporation, Elgin Mills and Cawnpore Textile Mills to be met from National Renewal Fund.

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	167.98	...	167.98	142.02	...	142.02	185.75	...	185.75
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	38.02	11.00	49.02	36.98	11.00	47.98	54.25	75.00	129.25
जोड़	**Total**		**206.00**	**11.00**	**217.00**	**179.00**	**11.00**	**190.00**	**240.00**	**75.00**	**315.00**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग :

हथकरघा उद्योग :

2. **हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :**

2.01. **हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट :** विशेष छूट की योजना के एक विकल्प के रूप में एक बाजार विकास सहायता योजना तैयार की गई है और दिनांक 1.4.89 से इसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, संगठन के कार्य निष्पादन से संबद्ध हथकरघा क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । यह सहायता हथकरघा वस्त्रों, सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों और पोशाकों के पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुए औसत कारोबार के 8 प्रतिशत के आधार पर अथवा संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त/प्राप्तव्य औसत छूट सहायता के आधार पर दी जाती है और इसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का बराबर हिस्सा होता है ।

2.02. **जनता वस्त्र पर आर्थिक सहायता :** जनता वस्त्र योजना इस समय 19 राज्यों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । देश में इस समय लगभग 3 लाख करघे जनता वस्त्र का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। योजना के प्रारंभ से और 31.3.92 तक हथकरघा क्षेत्र में लगभग 5166 लाख वर्ग मीटर जनता वस्त्र का उत्पादन किया गया था। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए जनता वस्त्र के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 4500 वर्ग मीटर निश्चित किया गया है । जनता सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन पर अदा की जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता की दर 3.40 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर है । ऊनी जनता वस्त्र के उत्पादन पर अदा की जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता 13.60 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर है । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान 402 लाख वर्ग मीटर का उत्पादन किया गया था । और भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों को 125.82 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता जारी की थी ।

2.03. **अन्य :** इसमें हथकरघा वस्तु पर छूट; विशेष छूट/एम.डी.ए; राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी संघ को हथकरघा वस्त्र पर छूट के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम/राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम/पुनर्वास उद्योगों को अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **हथकरघा क्षेत्र में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं :** इसमें हथकरघा बुनकरों को करघों की खरीद/आधुनिकीकरण/नवीकरण के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्य योजनाएं निम्न प्रकार है :-

(i) हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए कार्य शेड एवं आवास स्कीमों हेतु अनुदान;
(ii) प्रवर्तन मशीनरी की स्थापना हेतु अनुदान;
(iii) हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए परियोजना पैकेज योजनाएं;
(iv) राष्ट्रीय सिल्क यार्न बैंक योजना;
(v) एकीकृत हथकरघा ग्राम विकास योजनाएं ।

4. **अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं :** इसमें हथकरघा विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय, अनुसंधान और विकास, विपणन कामप्लेक्स की स्थापना और धागा खरीदने के लिए सहायता, बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र और हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान का प्रशासन, हथकरघा वस्त्र पर छूट, बुनकरों के लिए कल्याण पैकेज योजनाएं, गुणवत्ता उत्पादन के लिए योजना और पृथक तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के हथकरघा उत्पादों के निर्यात का विपणन, और निराश्रित बुनकरों को मार्जिन राशि का अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को और बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र तथा भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के निर्माण के लिए सहायता अनुदान शामिल हे ।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

5. **अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं :** इसमें की गई व्यवस्था में अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड का प्रशासन, प्रशिक्षण और विस्तार; कालीन, कला, धातु की वस्तुओं आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रमुख शिल्पों का डिजाइन और तकनीकी विकास; विपणन और सेवा विस्तार; प्रदर्शनी और प्रचार; आर्थिक शिल्प; अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षण और विपणन अध्ययन; साधारण सुविधा केन्द्रों/कच्ची सामग्री के डिपुओं की स्थापना; निर्यात संवर्धन विनियमन; कल्याण और अन्य स्कीमें; ऊन विकास बोर्ड; एन.ई.एच.एच.डी.सी. को सहायता; राज्य हस्तशिल्प निगमों/हस्तशिल्प शीर्ष सहकारी संस्थाओं में निवेश, शिल्प संग्रहालय और कालीन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के लिए भवन और हस्तशिल्प भवन; और एच.एच.ई.सी. के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES:

Handloom Industries :

2. **Handloom subsidy :**

2.01. **Special rebate on handloom cloth :** A Market Development Assistance Scheme has been formulated and is being implemented from 1.4.89 as an alternative to Special rebate scheme. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to handloom sector linked with performance of the organisation. The asistance is on the basis of 8% of the average turnover of the handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments for the past 3 years or on the basis of average rebate assistance received/receivable by the organisation and shared equally by the State and Central Government.

2.02. **Subsidy on Janata Cloth :** The Janata Cloth Scheme is currently implemented in 19 states. Approximately, 3 lakh looms are at present engaged in the production of janata cloth in the country. Since the inception of the scheme and upto 31.3.92 around 5166 million sq. metres of janata cloth was produced in the handloom sector. The target for janata cloth production for 1992-93 has been fixed at 450 million sq. metres. The rate of subsidy payable on production of janata cotton cloth is Rs.3.40 per sq. metre. The subsidy payable on production of woollen janata cloth is Rs.13.60 per sq. metre. During 1991-92, 402 million sq. metres were produced and Government of India released a subsidy of Rs. 125.82 crores to various States.

2.03. **Others :** Includes provision for payment to North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation/National Handloom Development Corporation/Rehabilitation Industries Corporation towards rebate on Handloom Cloth; Special rebate/MDA; rebate on handloom cloth to the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.

3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms :** The provision covers grants to handloom weavers for purchase/modernisation/renovation of looms. The other schemes are as under :-

(i) Grants for Work shed cum-Housing schemes for handloom weavers.
(ii) Grants for setting up enforcement machinery;
(iii) Project package schemes for handloom weavers;
(iv) National Silk Yarn Bank Scheme;
(v) Integrated Handloom Village Development Schemes.

4. **Other Handloom Schemes :** The provision covers administrative expenditure of the Office of Development Commissioner, Handloom, Research and Development, assistance for setting up of Marketing Complex and yarn procurement, administration of Weavers Service Centre and Institute of Handloom Technology, rebate on handloom cloth, welfare package schemes for weavers, scheme for quality production and marketing of Handloom products of isolated and hill areas, scheme for Handloom Exports, and grant of margin money to destitute weavers, Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments and for construction of Weavers Service Centre and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology.

Handicraft Industries

5. **Other Handicrafts Schemes :** This provision covers administration of All India Handicrafts Board; Training and Extension; Design and Technical Development of various major crafts like carpets, art, metal wares etc. Marketing and Service Extension; Exhibitions and Publicity, economic crafts, Research Surveys and Marketing Studies; setting up of Common Facility Centres/Raw Material Depots; Export Promotion Regulation; Welfare and other Schemes; Wool Development Board; assistance to NEHHDC; investment in State Handicrafts Corporations/Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Societies, building for Crafts Museum and Institute of Carpet Technology and Handicrafts Bhavan; and payment to STC for HHEC.

6. **रेशम कीट पालन :** इसमें संसद के अधिनियम 1948 का (56) द्वारा गाठित केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसार बोर्ड को सौंपे गए कार्य काफी व्यापक है और इनमें रेशम कीट पालन के समन्वित विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उद्योग के सभी पहलू तथा इसके नियंत्रणाधीन रेशम उद्योग शामिल है। अन्य बातों के अलावा, यह बोर्ड वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और आर्थिक अनुसंधान करने/सहायता देने और प्रोत्साहित करने और उच्च स्तरों पर विभागीय कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और परिक्षण करने, ग्रेड निर्धारित करने, रेशम के उत्पादों का युक्तियुक्त विपणन, संख्यिकीय आंकड़े इकटठे करने, कच्चे रेशम, रेशम की वस्तुओं आदि के आयात और निर्यात सहित रेशम उद्योग के विकास से संबंधित नीति विषयक सभी मामलों पर केन्द्र सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । इस व्यवस्था में कृषि-आधारित कुटीर उद्योग अर्थात रेशम कीट पालन भी शामिल है।

7. **अन्य रेशम-उद्योग योजनाएं :** इस व्यवस्था में रेशम और कला-रेशम मिल अनुसंधान संघ को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं ।

विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग

8. **अन्य विद्युत चालित करघा योजनाएं :** यह व्यवस्था वस्त्रोद्योग अनुसंधान संघ, श्रम कल्याण, विद्युत-करघा संकेद्रित क्षेत्रों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधा हेतु अनुदान के लिए हैं।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

9. **जूट/कपास के लिए कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य :** इसमें भारतीय जूट निगम और भारतीय कपास निगम को उनकी कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

10 **कपड़े/जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां :** इसके अन्तर्गत वस्त्रोद्योग समिति द्वारा संग्रह किए गए उपकर में से समिति को अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समिति निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित वस्त्रों और वस्त्र निर्माण मशीनरी का निरीक्षण जहाज में लदान से पहले कर सके । इसमें जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में जूट से बनी वस्तुओं संबंधी विकास परिषद को अदायगी करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **वस्त्र आयुक्त :** वस्त्र आयुक्त, वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास की देखभाल करता है और इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग के सभी पहलू जैसे कि लक्ष्य, उत्पादन, नई/अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करना, विभिन्न मिलों को कपास का आवंटन, वस्त्रों, कच्चे माल की पूर्ति और वितरण, मशीनरी का आयात, वस्त्रों का निर्यात, कीमतों की मानिटरिंग आदि शामिल है ।

12. **वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

12.01. **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान :** इसमें वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि में अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है । चूंकि यह योजना न्यायनिर्णयनाधीन है इसलिए एक मामूली व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. **जूट आयुक्त :** जूट आयुक्त, भारत में जूट उद्योग के विकास और जूट मिल संबंधी मशीनरी के विकास की देखभाल करता है । यह, जूट वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 और जूट (लाइसेसिंग और नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1961 को भी प्रशासित करता है ।

14. **जूट के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः भारतीय जूट उद्योग अनुसंधान संघ को अनुदान देने और अधिग्रहीत/राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां करने के लिए व्यवस्था है । इसमें जूट कार्यक्रमों के वित्तपोषण के लिये जूट विशेष विकास निधि से की जाने वाली व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है ।

15. **जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण :** इसका संबंध विशेष जूट विकास निधि के अंतर्गत चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए जमा खाते से दी जाने वाली आवश्यक निधि से है ।

16. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता बिन्नी एण्ड कं0 लिमिटेड को दी जाती है ।

नागरिक पूर्ति

17. **मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता :** वस्त्रों और वस्त्र सामग्रियों पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त आय के एक भाग का उपयोग मिल-निर्मित नियंत्रित कपड़े की सब्सिसडाइज्ड दरों पर आपूर्ति के लिए किया जाता है।

6. **Sericulture :** The provision includes administration of Central Silk Board which was constituted by an Act of Parliament (LXI) of 1948. The functions assigned to the Board as per Section 8 of the Act are comprehensive and cover all aspects of the Industry for ensuring co-ordinated development of sericulture and Silk Industry under its control. Among other things, the Board is responsible for undertaking/assisting and encouraging scientific, technical and economic research, provide training to Departmental personnel at higher levels and undertake testing, grading, rational marketing of sericulture products, collection of statistical data, advising Central Government on all matters of policies concerning development of Silk Industry including Import and Export of Raw Silk Goods etc. The provision also includes an agro-based Cottage Industry i.e. Sericulture.

7. **Other Sericulture Schemes :** The provision includes grants to Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association.

Powerloom Industries

8. **Other Powerloom Schemes :** The provision is for grants to Textiles Research Associations, Labour Welfare and infrastructure facility for powerloom concentrated areas.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

9. **Price Support Operations for Jute/Cotton :** Provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India in their price support operations.

10. **Payments against Cess Collections on Textiles/Jute :** Provides for payment to Textiles Committee from out of the cess collected by the committee for enabling it to undertake preshipment inspection of textiles and textile machinery meant for export; and payment to Development Council for Jute Manufactures against for collection of cess on Jute.

11. **Textile Commissioner :** Textile Commissioner looks after the development of textile industry including all aspects of textile industry targets, production, licensing new/additional capacity, allocation of cotton to various mills, supply and distribution of textiles, raw materials, import of machinery, export of textiles monitoring price etc.

12. **Other programmes for development of textiles :** Provides mainly for grants to various textile research associations.

12.01. **Grants for Textile Export Promotion :** Provides for grant to the Textile Export Promotion Fund. Since the scheme is under adjudication, a nominal provision has been made.

13. **Jute Commissioner :** Jute Commissioner looks after the development of Jute Industry in India and development of jute mill machinery. He also administers the Jute Textile(control) order, 1956 and the Jute (Licensing and Control) order, 1961.

14. **Other programmes for development of jute :** Provides mainly for grants to Indian Jute Industry Research Association and payments in respect of Jute companies acquired/nationalised. Also includes provision from Jute Special Development Fund for financing Jute programmes.

15. **Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund:-** This relates to the amounts required for the programmes under the Special Jute Development Fund, from the Deposit account.

16. **Interest subsidy :-** Interest Subsidy is provided to Binny & Co. Ltd.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

17. **Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth:-** A part of the proceeds of additional excise duties levied on textiles & textile articles is utilised to supply mill-made controlled cloth at subsidised rates.

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :** इसमें रूग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 27 (1), वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 5 (1) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी और जूट कंपनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25(i) के अंतर्गत अदायगी शामिल है ।

19. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : इसमें एन. ई. एच. एच. डी. सी, बी. आई. सी., एन. जे. एम. सी., एल्गिन मिल्स, कानपुर टेक्सटाइल मिल्स और बर्डस जूट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लि0 को कार्यशील पूंजी प्रदान करने और नकद हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

20. **स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऋण :** राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम, ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन, भारतीय जूट निगम, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम लिमिटेड, एलगिन मिल्स और कॉनपोर टेक्सटाइल मिल्स इस श्रम स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वियन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय पुर्ननवीकरण निधि से पूरी की जाएगी, जो मूल रूप से योजना-भिन्न ऋणों के रूप में दी जानी थी, अब आयोजना अनुदानों के रुप में स्वीकृत की जाएगी।

21. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश :** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों को दिए जाने वाले बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाहुय संसाधनों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड । में दिया गया है।

21.01 **राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम :** राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को राज्य हथकरघा सोसायटियों के प्रयास को अनुपूरित करके और अन्य एजेंसियों आदि के विपणन प्रयासों में वृद्धि करके हथकरघा बुनकरों को सूत (यान), रंग और अन्य निविष्टियां मुहैय्या कराने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है ।

21.02 **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम :** राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गई रुग्ण मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के लिए की गई थी । निगम 124 मिलों का संचालन कर रहा है, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 3.76 करोड़ तकलियां और 46720 करघे है । सरकार ने एक नई विस्तृत नीति अनुमोदित की है, जिसके मुख्य अंग चुनिंदा आधुनिकीकरण, द्वितीय और प्रबन्धकीय पुनःसंरचना तथा अधिककृतिक बल का युक्तिसंगत होना है।

21.03 **ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन :** ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन की दो ऊनी मिलें, अर्थात् कानपुर वुलन मिल्स, कानपुर और न्यू एगटन वूलन मिल्स, धारीवाल दो सहायक कम्पनियां है ।

21.04 **राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम :** इसकी स्थापना 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों को चलाने के लिए की गई थी । इन मिलों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य भी आरंभ किया गया है ।

21.05 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.) :** एन.सी.डी.सी. को ऋण इसलिए दिया जाता है ताकि वह वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल की शेयर पूंजी में हिस्सा लेने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पुनः ऋण दे सके ।

21.06 **हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम :** हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम को राज्य व्यापार निगम से अलग कर दिया गया था और इसके शेयरों को अंतरित कर दिया गया था तथा इसकी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के बजट में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम के लिए राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

18. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:-** Includes payments under sections 27(1) of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, section 5(1) of Textile Undertaking (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 and payment under section 25 (i) Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act.

19. **Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises :-** The provision is made for reimbursement of cash losses and for providing working capital to NEHHDC, NTC, BIC, NJMC, Elgin Mills, Cawnpur Textile Mills and Birds Jute and Export Ltd.

20. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes :** Provision is for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes by National Jute Manufactures Corporation, British India Corporation, Jute Corporation of India, National Textile Corporation Ltd., Elgin Mills and Cawnpore Textile Mills. The provisions to be met from National Renewal Fund, which were originally to be given as non plan loans, would now be passed on as plan grants.

21. **Investments in Public sector undertakings :** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Undertakings to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

21.01 **National Handloom Development Corporation:** National Handloom Development Corporation has been entrusted with the task of supplying yarn, dyes and other inputs to handloom workers by supplementing the efforts of State Handloom Societies, augmenting the marketing efforts of other agencies etc.

21.02 **National Textile Corporation:** National Textile Corporation was set up to manage affairs of the sick textiles mills taken over by the Government. The corporation runs 124 mills with an installed capacity of 3.76 million spindles and 46720 looms. Government has approved a comprehensive turnaround strategy; the key elements of which are selective modernisation, financial and managerial restructuring and rationalisation of surplus work force.

21.03 **British India Corporation:** British India Corporation owns two woollen mills, namely Cawnpur Woollen Mills, Kanpur and New Egetton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal are two subsidiaries.

21.04 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation:** National Jute Manufactures Corporation was set up to run the six nationalised jute mills. Schemes for modernisation and renovation of these mills have also been taken up.

21.05 **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):-** Loan to NCDC is for relending to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of Weavers' Cooperative spinning mills.

21.06 **Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation:** Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation was delinked from State Trading Corporation and shares were transferred and for this an amount has been provided to Handloom & Handicrafts Export Corporation for meeting the liabilities in the Ministry of Textiles budget for the year 1993-94.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.79

शहरी विकास और आवास Urban Development and Housing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		121.09	108.00	229.09	119.23	113.32	232.55	146.23	123.36	269.59
पूंजी	*Capital*		*175.58*	*57.40*	*232.98*	*143.98*	*68.59*	*212.57*	*172.27*	*89.38*	*261.65*
जोड़	**Total**		**296.67**	**165.40**	**462.07**	**263.21**	**181.91**	**445.12**	**318.50**	**212.74**	**531.24**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.50	4.71	5.21	0.50	5.09	5.59	0.60	5.45	6.05
शहरी विकास	**Urban Development**										
2. नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजना संगठन	2. Town & Country Planning Organisation	2217	...	1.34	1.34	...	1.47	1.47	...	1.58	1.58
3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	3. National Capital Region	2217	...	0.36	0.36	...	0.42	0.42	...	0.43	0.43
		4217	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	20.00	...	20.00
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*0.36*	*10.36*	*10.00*	*0.42*	*10.42*	*20.00*	*0.43*	*20.43*
4. राज्य राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास	4. Development of State Capital Regions										
4.01 वृहद् बम्बई विकास योजना	4.01 Greater Bombay Development Scheme	3601	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	4.50	4.50
5. छोटे और मध्यम नगरों का समेकित विकास	5. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	2217	0.75	...	0.75	0.50	...	0.50	0.75	...	0.75
		7601	12.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	19.00	...	19.00
		7602	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
6. शहरी परिवहन सहायता निधि	6. Urban Transport Consortium Fund	2217	0.98	...	0.98	0.83	...	0.83	0.98	...	0.98
		7601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		7602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		Total	1.00	...	1.00	0.85	...	0.85	1.00	...	1.00
7. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं	7. Other Urban Development Schemes	2217	4.20	1.25	5.45	4.22	1.32	5.54	5.85	1.46	7.31
		3601	12.00	...	12.00	10.75	...	10.75	16.85	...	16.85
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.13	...	0.13	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*16.35*	*1.25*	*17.60*	*15.10*	*1.32*	*16.42*	*22.85*	*1.46*	*24.31*
आवास	**Housing**										
8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन	8. National Buildings Organization	2216	2.00	0.55	2.55	2.00	0.53	2.53	2.00	0.70	2.70
9. सम्पदा निदेशालय	9. Directorate of Estates	2216	...	17.47	17.47	...	15.27	15.27	...	19.66	19.66
10. सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	*10. Govt Residential Buildings*										
10. 01 निर्माण	10.01 Construction										
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4216	20.00	8.00	28.00	20.39	11.23	31.62	30.00	27.03	57.03
राष्ट्रपति एस्टेट	President Estate	4216	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.40	3.40
लोक सभा/राज्य सभा	Lok sabha/Rajya Sabha	4216	...	0.41	0.41	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.50	3.50
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	4216	0.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	0.58	...	0.58
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4216	1.75	...	1.75	2.00	...	2.00	2.20	...	2.20
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour & Employment	4216	2.96	...	2.96	0.55	...	0.55	3.15	...	3.15
पशु-पालन	Animal Husbandry	4216	0.16	...	0.16	0.20	...	0.20	0.23	...	0.23
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4216	0.16	...	0.16	0.01	...	0.01	0.16	...	0.16
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
खानें	Mines	4216	2.40	...	2.40	4.00	...	4.00	0.75	...	0.75
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4216	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.10	...	0.10
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	4216	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.30	...	0.30
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	4216	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.17	...	0.17
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Survey of India	4216	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
भारतीय मौसम विभाग	Indian Meteorological Department	4216	1.82	...	1.82	1.82	...	1.82	2.36	...	2.36
पूर्ति-अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Supply - Other Scientific Services	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कृषि	Agriculture	4216	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.06	...	...	...
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	4216	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.05	5.05	...	6.00	6.00
विदेश विभाग	External Affairs	4216	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.50	0.50
वित्त	Finance	4216	...	29.69	29.69	...	34.73	34.73	...	38.00	38.00
गृह मंत्रालय	Home Affairs	4216	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.90	1.90	...	2.15	2.15
नौवहन	Shipping	4216	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	Personnel & Training	4216	...	0.60	0.60	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.00	1.00
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing	4216	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.30	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*30.79*	*49.90*	*80.69*	*30.79*	*61.09*	*91.8[illegible]*	*40.50*	*81.88*	*122.38*
10.02 बड़े और लघु निर्माण कार्य	10.02 Major & Minor Works	2216	...	3.50	3.50	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.95	4.95

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10.03 अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत	10.03 Maintenance & Repairs	2216	...	69.72	69.72	...	75.39	75.39	...	82.02	82.02
10.04 अन्य मदें	10.04 Other items	2216	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.37	1.37	...	2.06	2.06
जोड़-सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	**Total Govt. Residential Buildings**		**30.79**	**124.36**	**155.15**	**30.79**	**142.45**	**173.24**	**40.50**	**170.91**	**211.41**
11. अन्य आवासीय योजनाए	11. Other Housing Schemes	2216	3.00	0.36	3.36	3.00	0.36	3.36	2.80	0.55	3.35
		3601	2.15	...	2.15	2.15	...	2.15	0.05	...	0.05
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
		4216	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50
जोड़		*Total*	*8.70*	*0.36*	*9.06*	*8.70*	*0.36*	*9.06*	*6.35*	*0.55*	*6.90*
12. नेहरू रोजगार योजना	12. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	2052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3475	38.50	...	38.50	60.53	...	60.53	40.00	...	40.00
		3601	32.00	...	32.00	10.12	...	10.12	34.50	...	34.50
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.15	...	0.15	0.27	...	0.27
जोड़		*Total*	*70.80*	...	*70.80*	*70.80*	...	*70.80*	*74.77*	...	*74.77*
13. शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार उत्पन्न करने की योजना	13. Scheme for employment generation for educated in urban localities	3475	0.85	...	0.85	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.03*	...	*0.03*
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	**Water Supply and Sanitation**										
14. शहरी जल पूर्ति तथा मल निकासी	14. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	2215	23.51	...	23.51	23.30	...	23.30	41.40	...	41.40
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*23.51*	...	*23.51*	*23.30*	...	*23.30*	*41.40*	...	*41.40*
15. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण/इक्विटी	15. Non-plan loans/equity to Public Enterprises										
15.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	15.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	6216	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.50
		4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*
15.02 आवास विकास वित्त निगम को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण	15.02 Non-plan loan to Housing Development Finance Corporation	6216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. शहरी जन-परिवहन निगम को अंशदान	16. Contribution to Urban Mass Transport Corpn.	4217	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15	7.00	...	7.00
17. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	17. Investment in Public Enterprises	4215	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	9.00	...	9.00
		4216	25.01	...	25.01	25.01	...	25.01	25.00	...	25.00
		4217	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
		6215	45.00	...	45.00	6.00	...	6.00	12.00	...	12.00
		6216	42.01	...	42.01	49.01	...	49.01	33.00	...	33.00
जोड़		*Total*	*119.02*	...	*119.02*	*87.02*	...	*87.02*	*82.00*	...	*82.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***296.67***	***165.40***	***462.07***	***263.21***	***181.91***	***445.12***	***318.50***	***212.74***	***531.24***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
17.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	17.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	22216	20.00	400.00	420.00	20.00	400.00	420.00	20.00	400.00	420.00
		22216	39.00	...	39.00	39.00	...	39.00	30.00	...	30.00
		22215	49.00	...	49.00	10.00	...	10.00	21.00	...	21.00
		22217	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*111.00*	*400.00*	*511.00*	*72.00*	*400.00*	*472.00*	*74.00*	*400.00*	*474.00*
17.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि.	17.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	22216	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
17.03 आवास विकास वित्त निगम	17.03 Housing Development Finance Corpm	22216	8.00	...	8.00	15.00	...	15.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*119.02*	*400.00*	*519.02*	*87.02*	*400.00*	*487.02*	*82.00*	*400.00*	*482.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	72.51	...	72.51	33.30	...	33.30	62.40	...	62.40
2. आवास	2. Housing	22216	97.72	400.00	497.72	105.11	400.00	505.11	96.35	400.00	496.35
3. शहरी विकास	3. Urban Development	22217	43.35	...	43.35	42.10	...	42.10	73.85	...	73.85
4. सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Secretariat - General Services	32052	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.60	...	0.60
5. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Other General Economic Services	13475	71.80	...	71.80	71.80	...	71.80	74.80	...	74.80
जोड़		*Total*	*285.88*	*400.00*	*685.88*	*252.81*	*400.00*	*652.81*	*308.00*	*400.00*	*708.00*

•इस मांग में अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं है ।

* Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Deptts. included in this Demand

22216	10.79	...	10.79	10.40	...	10.40	10.50	...	10.50

1. इसके अन्तर्गत, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

2 नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन एक तकनीकी, परामर्शदात्री और सलाहकार, संगठन है और इसका संबंध नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्थल संबंधी आयोजन से है । यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों के उनकी शहरी और देहाती आयोजना विषयक गतिविधियों को आयोजित करने और उनके संबंध में कानून बनाने में भी मदद करता है ।

3. इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र आयोजन बोर्ड को दिये जाने वाले अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है जो दिल्ली में प्रवसन को सीमित कम करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र और पड़ौसी राज्यों की परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करती है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रेटर बम्बई में शहरी नवीकरण तथा गंदी बस्तियों के विकास की योजनाओं पर व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. शहरी विकास के निधिकरण और प्रबंध से संबंधित समग्र नीति के एक भाग के रूप में, छोटे और दरम्याने कस्बों का एकीकृत विकास एक सतत स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यों को समान ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध करती है ।

6. इसके अन्तर्गत शहरी परिवहन के सुधार के लिए अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. इनके अंतर्गत शहरी बुनियादी सेवा स्कीमों, स्थानीय निकायों के लिए अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण कार्यों से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके साथ ही इसमें दिल्ली शहरी कला आयोग तथा राष्ट्रीय शहरी-कार्य संस्थान हेतु अनुदान सहायता भी सम्मिलित है ।

8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन ग्रामीण आवास सहित भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देता है और उसके अनुप्रयोग को इस आशय से प्रोत्साहित करता है कि निर्माण की लागत में कमी आए और भवनों की गुणवत्ता तथा भवनों के निर्माण की किस्म में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

9. सम्पदा निदेशालय कार्यालय के लिए स्थान और सामान्य आवासन पूल में रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन करने, सरकारी आवास बस्तियों में दुकानों के आवंटित करने और सरकारी होस्टलों, विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर हाल तथा केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये विभिन्न शहरों में स्थित अवकाश गृहों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

10. इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी भवनों तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन के मुख्य निर्माण कार्यों, लघु निर्माण कार्य, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, सज्जा व्यवस्थापन, किराया, पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य, पट्टे के प्रभारों की व्यवस्था है।

11. इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण आवास पर व्यय तथा विकासात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न एजेन्सियों को तकनीकी सहायता तथा केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी आवास कल्याण संगठन को अंशदान, भवन निर्माण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद तथा रात्रि आवास योजना को सहायता तथा यू. एन. सी. एच. एस. को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान हेतु की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12 और 13. नेहरू रोजगार योजना,जो वर्ष 1989-90 में प्रारम्भ की गयी थी का उद्देश्य शहरों में रहने वाले निर्धन लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है । इसके अंतर्गत चालू मजदूरी योजनाओं लघु उद्यम स्कीमों और आश्रय-स्थलों के उन्नयन से संबंधित स्कीमों के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है।

14. भारत सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय लोक-स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणात्मक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से सहायता और तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करती है । इस व्यवस्था में प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों, कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन, अनुवीक्षण तथा प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं शामिल हैं । इसमें शहरी जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों तथा मैला ढोने वालों की मुक्ति के लिये कम लागत वाली सफाई संबन्धी स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. इसमें केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजनाओं की निधियों से हुडको को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है ।

16. इसके अन्तर्गत हैदराबाद में हल्की रेल परिवहन प्रणाली के लिए सरकारी योगदान हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

17. इसके अन्तर्गत अपना पूंजी आधार बढ़ाने के लिए हुडको में निवेश करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि यह आवास और शहरी आधारिक संरचना परियोजना को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए खुले बाजार से अधिक संसाधन जुटा सके । इसमें हुडको को विदेशी सहायता देने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. The provision is for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of Urban Development.

2. Town and Country Planning Organisation is a technical, advisory and consultative organisation and is concerned with urban and regional planning. It also guides the State Governments in organising their town and country planning activities and in formulating allied legislation.

3. The provision includes contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board which finances Projects in NCR and neighbouring States with the objective of limiting / reducing migration to Delhi.

4. This provision includes expenditure on urban renewal and slum development schemes in Greater Bombay.

5. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is a continuing scheme as a part of the overall strategy for funding and managing urban growth. Central Government provides matching loan assistance to the States for this purpose.

6. The provision is intended for studies and surveys for improvement of urban transport.

7. The provision is for expenditure on urban basic services schemes, research and training activities for local bodies. The provision also includes grant assistance to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and National Institute of Urban Affairs.

8. National Buildings Organisation promotes buildings research and its application with the objective of effecting reduction in cost and improvement in the quality of building and house construction including rural housing.

9. Directorate of Estates is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in general pool, shops in Government housing colonies and management of Government hostels, Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and holiday homes for Central Government employees at various cities.

10. The provision includes expenditure on major/minor works, repairs and maintenance, furnishings, rents, capital construction works, lease charges on Government residential buildings and Rashtrapati Bhavan.

11. The provision includes expenditure on rural housing and rendering technical assistance to various agencies for developmental works besides, contribution to Central Government Employees Housing Welfare Organisation, assistance to Building Material and Technology Promotion Council and Night Shelter Scheme, and contribution to UNCHS.

12 & 13. Nehru Rozgar Yojana, which was launched in 1989-90, aims at providing employment opportunities for the urban poor. The provision includes expenditure on ongoing wage employment schemes, micro enterprises schemes and shelter upgradation schemes.

14. Government of India provides assistance and technical guidance to the States and union territories for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. The provision includes expenditure on pilot projects, feasibility studies, evaluation of programmes, monitoring and management and training schemes. The provision also covers expenditure on urban water supply schemes and schemes of low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers.

15. The provision is for non-plan loan assistance to HUDCO from Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme funds.

16. The provisions is towards Government contribution for Light Rail Transport System in Hyderabad.

17. This includes provision for investment in HUDCO to expand its capital base so that it can raise more resources from the open market to finance housing and urban infrastructure projects. It includes provision for passing on external assistance to HUDCO.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.80

लोक निर्माण कार्य Public Works

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.00	104.81	106.81	2.00	114.14	116.14	2.00	118.07	120.07
पूंजी	*Capital*		*47.45*	*51.50*	*98.95*	*47.85*	*63.65*	*111.50*	*74.29*	*75.10*	*149.39*
जोड़	**Total**		**49.45**	**156.31**	**205.76**	**49.85**	**177.79**	**227.64**	**76.29**	**193.17**	**269.46**
लोक निर्माण	**Public Works**										
1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1. Central Public Works Deptt.	2059	2.00	28.54	30.54	2.00	33.44	35.44	2.00	33.00	35.00
2. गैर-आवासीय इमारतों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	2. Maintenance and Repairs including minor works	2059	...	74.97	74.97	...	79.01	79.01	...	83.53	83.53
3. कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण	3. Construction of Office Buildings										
3.01 लेखा परीक्षा	3.01 Audit	4059	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	8.00	8.00
3.02 वित्त (राजस्व)	3.02 Finance (Revenue)	4059	...	19.55	19.55	...	23.15	23.15	...	26.55	26.55
3.03 गृह मंत्रालय	3.03 Home Affairs	4059	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	4.00	4.00
3.04 शहरी विकास	3.04 Urban Development	4059	5.00	19.05	24.05	9.61	28.25	37.86	10.00	17.05	27.05
3.05 लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	3.05 Stationery & Printing	4059	...	0.25	0.25	0.04	0.10	0.14	...	0.70	0.70
3.06 कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	3.06 Personnel & Training	4059	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.90	0.90	...	3.00	3.00
3.07 खानें	3.07 Mines	4059	3.10	...	3.10	6.00	...	6.00	1.75	...	1.75
3.08 गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	3.08 Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4059	0.32	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.32	1.30	...	1.30
3.09 अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3.09 Other Communication Services	4059	0.75	...	0.75	0.90	...	0.90	0.93	...	0.93
3.10 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	3.10 Science & Technology	4059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.11 पूर्ति - अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	3.11 Supply - Other Scientific Services	4059	2.35	...	2.35	1.20	...	1.20	2.10	...	2.10
3.12 लोक सभा	3.12 Lok Sabha	4059	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	13.00	13.00
3.13 विदेशी मामले	3.13 External Affairs	4059	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	2.00	2.00
3.14 कृषि	3.14 Agriculture	4059	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
3.15 श्रम	3.15 Labour	4059	...	...	...	0.15	...	0.15	...	...	...
3.16 पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और जहाजरानी	3.16 Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	4059	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
3.17 सांख्यिकी	3.17 Statistics	4059	...	...	...	0.55	...	0.55	...	...	...
3.18 उच्चतम न्यायालय	3.18 Supreme Court	4059	...	2.65	2.65	...	2.25	2.25	...	0.80	0.80
3.19 रोजगार	3.18 Employment	4059			...	0.05		0.05			...
जोड़-कार्यालय इमारतों का	**Total Construction of Office Bldgs.**		**11.52**	**51.50**	**63.02**	**18.89**	**63.65**	**82.54**	**16.08**	**75.10**	**91.18**
4. अन्य गैर-रिहायशी इमारतों का निर्माण	*4. Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings*										
4.01 शिक्षा	4.01 Education	4202	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70
4.02 कला तथा संस्कृति	4.02 Arts & Culture	4202	5.66	...	5.66	2.70	...	2.70	8.72	...	8.72
4.03 स्वास्थ्य (केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना)	4.03 Health (Central Government Health Scheme)	4210	6.10	...	6.10	8.00	...	8.00	11.10	...	11.10
4.04 परिवार कल्याण	4.04 Family Welfare	4211	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
4.05 श्रम तथा रोजगार	4.05 Labour and Employment	4250	9.38	...	9.38	4.00	...	4.00	14.89	...	14.89
4.06 फसल पालन	4.06 Crop Husbandry	4401	0.25	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.15	...	...	...
4.07 पशु पालन	4.07 Animal Husbandry	4403	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.51	...	1.51
4.08 डेयरी विकास	4.08 Dairy Development	4404	0.08	...	0.08	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
4.09 वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4.09 Forestry & Wildlife	4406	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10
4.10 औद्योगिक विकास	4.10 Industrial Development	4885	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.90	...	1.90
4.11 नौवहन	4.11 Shipping	5052	4.06	...	4.06	1.10	...	1.10	11.75	...	11.75
4.12 भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	4.12 Survey of India	5425	3.50	...	3.50	5.00	...	5.00	3.70	...	3.70
4.13 भारतीय मौसम विभाग	4.13 Indian Meteorological Department	5455	3.18	...	3.18	3.45	...	3.45	3.64	...	3.64
4.14 पारिस्थितिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण	4.14 Ecology & Environment	5425	0.10	...	0.10	1.00	...	1.00	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	*Total*		*35.91*	*...*	*35.91*	*28.94*	*...*	*28.94*	*58.21*	*...*	*58.21*
5. अन्य संगठन	5. Other Organisations	2059	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.69	1.69	...	1.54	1.54
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	6. Investment in Public Enterprises										
6.01 रा.भ.नि.नि. में इक्विटी	6.01 Equity in NBCC	4875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.02 रा.भ.नि.नि. को ऋण	6.02 Loans to NBCC	6875	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*		*0.02*	*...*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*...*	*0.02*	*...*	*...*	*...*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***49.45***	***156.31***	***205.76***	***49.85***	***177.79***	***227.64***	***76.29***	***193.17***	***269.46***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
	1. National Building Construction Corporation		0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. लोक निर्माण कार्य	1. Public Works	32059	7.02	...	7.02	11.63	...	11.63	12.00	...	12.00
जोड़	*Total*		*7.02*	...	*7.02*	*11.63*	...	*11.63*	*12.00*	...	*12.00*
*इसमें इस मांग में शामिल अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्य पर परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है	*Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/ Deptts. included in this Demand		42.43		42.43	38.18		38.18	64.29		64.29
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing		...		...	0.04		0.04	...		...
जोड़		**Total**	**42.43**	...	**42.43**	**38.22**	...	**38.22**	**64.29**	...	**64.29**

1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त सरकारी रिहाइशी भवनों और गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका निर्माण और रख-रखाव करने के लिए प्रमुख अभिकरण है । इसमें देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्र सरकार के सामान्य पूल और अन्य सामान्य प्रयोजन की कार्यालयों की इमारतों के निर्माण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के निर्माण कार्यों और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सड़कों के निर्माण और मरम्मत का उत्तरदायित्व भी लेता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लोक निर्माण विभागों पर तकनीकी नियंत्रण रखता है और नागर विमानन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परामर्शी सेवाएं तथा तकनीकी सलाह प्रदान करता है।

2. इसके अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में विद्यमान गैर-रिहायशी भवनों, जो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सीधे नियंत्रण में है, के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3 और 4. इसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की ओर से केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यात्मिक कार्यालय भवनों और अन्य गैर-रिहायशी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. इसमें भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय के स्थापना, जो दिल्ली में नजूल भूमि पट्टों के प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है, पर व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । इसमें राजघाट समाधि समिति को अनुदान सहायता के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है ।

6. इसमें राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को, जो देश के बाहर निर्माण परियोजनाओं का कार्य कर रहा है, सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. Central Public Works Department is a primary agency for designing, construction and maintenance of all Central Government residential and non-residential buildings. The provision includes expenditure on construction of general pool and other general purposes office buildings of the Central Government in various parts of the country. It also undertakes construction works for Public Sector undertakings, construction and maintenance of National Highways roads etc. In additon, it exercises technical control over the public works Departments Union Terrtories and provides consultancy services and Technical advice for civil Aviation works.

2. Provision is for maintenance and repairs of existing non-residential buildings all over the country, which are under the direct charge of the Central Public Works Department.

3 & 4. The provisions are for construction of functional office buildings and other non-residential buildings by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of various Ministries/Departments.

5. This covers establishment expenditure of the Land and Development Office which is responsible for administration of Nazul land leases in Delhi. It also includes provision for grant assistance to Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

6. The provision is for support to National Buildings Construction Corporation which is also involved in construction projects outside the country.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.81

लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण Stationery & Printing

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	62.40	62.40	...	63.37	63.37	...	65.33	65.33
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*	*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*	*3.00*	*2.00*	*5.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**0.10**	**64.40**	**64.50**	**0.10**	**65.37**	**65.47**	**3.00**	**67.33**	**70.33**
1. मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक	1. Controller of Printing and Stationery	2058	...	6.32	6.32	...	6.32	6.32	...	5.66	5.66
2. मुद्रणालय	2. Printing Presses	2058	...	1.33	1.33	...	3.26	3.26	...	4.29	4.29
		4058	0.10	2.00	2.10	0.10	2.00	2.10	3.00	2.00	5.00
3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक	3. Controller of Publications	2058	...	3.90	3.90	...	3.96	3.96	...	4.30	4.30
4. अन्य संगठन	4. Other Organisations	2058	...	50.79	50.79	...	49.78	49.78	...	50.99	50.99
		2202	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.09	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*50.85*	*50.85*	...	*49.83*	*49.83*	...	*51.08*	*51.08*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.10**	**64.40**	**64.50**	**0.10**	**65.37**	**65.47**	**3.00**	**67.33**	**70.33**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay:-*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण	1. Stationery & Printing	32058	0.10	...	0.10	0.14	...	0.14	3.00	...	3.00
*मांग संख्या 80 में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay provided in Demand No. 80		...	...	...	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...

1. लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक देश तथा विदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त कार्यालियों के लिए लेखन सामग्री की खरीद और सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

2. सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाली प्रिंटिंग प्रैसों की संख्या 21 है । इसमें सरकारी छपाई का अधिकांश कार्य पूरा किया जाता है।

3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक एक केन्द्रीयकृत संगठन है जो सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्रों के स्टाक रखने, उनका वितरण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत विभाग का मुद्रण स्कंध, फार्म स्टोर, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के माध्यम से मुद्रण कार्य तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मुद्रणालय व्यय संबंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. Controller of Stationery is responsible for purchase and supply of stationery stores for all Central Government offices in the country and abroad.

2. There are twenty-one Government printing presses, which attend to bulk of Government printing job-work.

3. Controller of Publication is a core organisation to stock, distribute and sell Government publications.

4. Provision includes expenditure of the Printing Wing of the department, Form Stores, printing through private parties and Text Book Presses.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.82

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries; are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		197.86	87.72	285.58	173.48	97.02	270.50	229.38	95.34	324.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		*42.14*	*2.60*	*44.74*	*42.96*	*7.53*	*50.49*	*59.62*	*2.60*	*62.22*
जोड़	**Total**		**240.00**	**90.32**	**330.32**	**216.44**	**104.55**	**320.99**	**289.00**	**97.94**	**386.94**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.29	3.57	3.86	0.29	3.57	3.86	0.29	3.68	3.97
वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	**Major and Medium Irrigation**										
2. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	2. Central Water Commission	2701	8.83	21.56	30.39	7.89	23.18	31.07	6.84	23.88	30.72
		4701	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.83*	*21.56*	*32.39*	*8.89*	*23.18*	*32.07*	*7.34*	*23.88*	*31.22*
3 केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली	3. Central Soil & Materials Research Station, New Delhi	2701	3.60	1.39	4.99	3.52	1.45	4.97	2.03	1.50	3.53
		4701	0.64	...	0.64	0.64	...	0.64	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*4.24*	*1.39*	*5.63*	*4.16*	*1.45*	*5.61*	*2.73*	*1.50*	*4.23*
4. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र	4. Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune	2701	2.00	2.67	4.67	1.30	4.04	5.34	1.00	3.25	4.25
		4701	3.50	...	3.50	2.20	...	2.20	2.80	...	2.80
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	*2.67*	*8.17*	*3.50*	*4.04*	*7.54*	*3.80*	*3.25*	*7.05*
5. राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण	5. National Water Development Agency	2701	4.50	...	4.50	4.00	...	4.00	5.00	...	5.00
6. वृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं	6. Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	4.38	1.41	5.79	4.00	1.38	5.38	6.79	1.50	8.29
		3601	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.13*	*1.41*	*6.54*	*4.75*	*1.38*	*6.13*	*6.79*	*1.50*	*8.29*
7. सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता	7. Assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	3601	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00
जोड़ - वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई	**Total - Major and Medium Irrigation**		**30.20**	**47.03**	**77.23**	**25.30**	**50.05**	**75.35**	**25.66**	**50.13**	**75.79**
लघु सिंचाई	**Minor Irrigation**										
8.. केन्द्रीय भू-गत जल बोर्ड	8. Central Ground Water Board	2702	43.23	17.83	61.06	29.83	19.95	49.78	37.45	20.55	58.00
		4702	1.00	...	1.00	1.27	...	1.27	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*44.23*	*17.83*	*62.06*	*31.10*	*19.95*	*51.05*	*39.45*	*20.55*	*60.00*
9. भू-गत जल योजनाएं	9. Ground Water Schemes	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.55	...	3.55
10. भूतल जल योजनाएं	10. Surface Water Schemes	2702	...	...	...	0.98	...	0.98	0.70	...	0.70
		3601	6.00	...	6.00	2.70	...	2.70	4.00	...	4.00
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*	*3.78*	...	*3.78*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*
जोड़ - लघु सिंचाई	**Total - Minor Irrigation**		**50.73**	**17.83**	**68.56**	**34.88**	**19.95**	**54.83**	**48.00**	**20.55**	**68.55**
11. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	11. Command Area Development	2705	3.00	...	3.00	1.18	...	1.18	3.50	...	3.50
		3601	83.00	...	83.00	84.82	...	84.82	107.28	...	107.28
		7601	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.47	...	3.47
जोड़		*Total*	*88.00*	...	*88.00*	*89.00*	...	*89.00*	*114.25*	...	*114.25*
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	Flood Control										
12. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	12. Central Water Commission	2711	4.89	10.20	15.09	3.91	11.14	15.05	4.00	11.47	15.47
		4711	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*4.89*	*10.20*	*15.09*	*3.91*	*11.14*	*15.05*	*4.40*	*11.47*	*15.87*
13. ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड	13. Brahmaputra Board	2711	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	12.65	...	12.65
14. गंडक नदी पर बगहा-छितौनी रेल एवं सड़क पुल का लागत हिस्सा	14. Sharing cost of Bagaha-Chitauni Rail-cum-Road bridge across river Gandak	2711	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
15. बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्य :	15. Flood Control and Anti - Erosion works:										
15.01 उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रम	15.01 Flood Proofing Programmes in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States	3601	10.00	...	10.00	4.00	...	4.00	8.00	...	8.00
15.02 गंगा बाढ़ बेसिन राज्यों में सामरिक महत्व के बाढ़-नियंत्रण और कटाव-रोधी उपाय	15.02 Critical anti-erosion and flood control works in Ganga Basin States	3601	...	...	...	3.41	...	3.41	4.00	...	4.00
15.03 ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी	15.03 Brahmaputra Valley	7601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	25.00	...	25.00
15.05 अन्य	15.04 Others	7601	2.00	3.00	5.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	...	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*32.00*	*3.00*	*35.00*	*28.41*	*3.00*	*31.41*	*37.00*	*3.00*	*40.00*
16. बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं	16. Other Schemes of Flood Control										
16.01 गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग	16.01 Ganga Flood Control Commission	2711	0.94	...	0.94	0.85	...	0.85	2.00	...	2.00
16.02 कोसी हाईडेम परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण और जांच	16.02 Survey & Investigation of Kosi High Dam Project	2711	1.60	...	1.60	0.60	...	0.60	3.50	...	3.50

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
16.03 कोसी और गंडक परियोजनाओं के बाढ़ सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों का अनुरक्षण	16.03 Maintenance of Flood Protection Works of Kosi and Gandak Projects	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.50	...	3.50
16.04 नेपाल और भूटान की सांझी नदियों पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण और जांच	16.04 Survey & Investigation of Flood Control Schemes/ Projects on Rivers common with Nepal & Bhutan	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00
16.05 केन्द्रीय हिमालयी पीरयोजनाओं का विकास	16.05 Development of Central Himalayan Projects	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00
16.06 सांझी नदियों पर भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त पर्यवेक्षण	16.06 Indo-Nepal Joint Observations on Common Rivers	2711	2.35	...	2.35	1.35	...	1.35	...	...	...
16.07 तिपईमुख/पगलोडिया पीरयोजना	16.07 Tipaimukh Project/Pagladia Project	2711	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	0.50	...	0.50
16.08 अन्य	16.08 Others	2711	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	1.50	...	1.50
		3601	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*10.39*	*...*	*10.39*	*8.30*	*...*	*8.30*	*17.00*	*...*	*17.00*
जोड़ - बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Total - Flood Control**		**59.78**	**13.20**	**72.98**	**53.12**	**14.14**	**67.26**	**76.05**	**14.47**	**90.52**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
17. फरक्का बराज परियोजना	17. Farakka Barrage Project	3075	...	8.99	8.99	...	10.01	10.01	...	9.41	9.41
		5075	9.00	-0.40	8.60	9.85	-0.47	9.38	14.00	-0.40	13.60
जोड़		*Total*	*9.00*	*8.59*	*17.59*	*9.85*	*9.54*	*19.39*	*14.00*	*9.01*	*23.01*
18. जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य	18. Jalpapur Flood Control Works	3601	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
19. डान नहर के लिए सहायता	19. Assistance for Don canal	3601	...	...	...	...	2.20	2.20	...	...	...
20. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	20. Non-Plan loan to Public Enterprises										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि०	20.01 National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	6701	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
21. राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि० द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति योजना का कार्यान्वियन	21. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme by National Projects Construction Corp.Ltd.	2701	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	12.00	...	12.00
घटाए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct-Amount met from National Renewal Fund	2701	...	...	...	-10.00	...	-10.00	-12.00	...	-12.00
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	22. Investments in Public Enterprises/ Financial Institutions	4701	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
		6701	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
		6705	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*...*	*2.00*	*4.00*	*...*	*4.00*	*10.75*	*...*	*10.75*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***240.00***	***90.32***	***330.32***	***216.44***	***104.55***	***320.99***	***289.00***	***97.94***	***386.94***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
22.01 राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लि०	22.01 National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	12701	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	10.00	...	10.00
22.02 नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष उधार खाते में अंशदान)	22.02 NABARD(Contribution to Special Loan Account for Command Area Development Programme)	12705	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़	**Total**		**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**	**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**	**10.75**	**...**	**10.75**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	13451	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29
2. वृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	2. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	30.20	...	30.20	28.30	...	28.30	35.66	...	35.66
3. लघु सिंचाई	3. Minor Irrigation	12702	50.73	...	50.73	34.88	...	34.88	48.00	...	48.00
4. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	4. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	...	90.00	90.00	...	90.00	115.00	...	115.00
5. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Flood Control	12711	59.78	...	59.78	53.12	...	53.12	76.05	...	76.05
6. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	6. Other Transport Services	13075	9.00	...	9.00	9.85	...	9.85	14.00	...	14.00
जोड़		*Total*	*240.00*	*...*	*240.00*	*216.44*	*...*	*216.44*	*289.00*	*...*	*289.00*
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**240.00**	**...**	**240.00**	**216.44**	**...**	**216.44**	**289.00**	**...**	**289.00**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है। इस आयोजना परिव्यय की आवश्यकता विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त "राष्ट्रीय जल प्रबन्ध परियोजना" के कार्यान्वियन के लिए है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - This provides for Secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Water Resources. The Plan outlay is meant for Implementing World Bank aided "National Water Management Project".

बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई:

2. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** : राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से देश भर में सिंचाई, नौचालन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रयोजनों के लिए जल संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, अनुरक्षण तथा उपयोग हेतु स्कीमें शुरु करने, समन्वित करने तथा उन्हें और आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व आयोग को सौंपा गया है । देश में जल संसाधनों के विकास और उपयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी संगठन होने के कारण यह बहुप्रयोजनीय नदी घाटी तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आयोजना, अन्वेषण, डिजाइन तथा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

3. **केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली** : जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली देश में अग्रणी संगठन है, जो क्षेत्र अन्वेषण, प्रयोगशाला-परीक्षण, भू-गर्भ यांत्रिकी के विषय में बुनियादी और प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान, नदी घाटी परियोजना के निर्माण से संबंधित ठोस प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में काम करता है।

4. **केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला** : 1917 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला, पुणे, नदी इंजीनियरी, पोत जल-गतिकी, द्रवचालित मशीनरी, स्तरित प्रवाहों, नीवों तथा संरचनाओं, भू-तकनीकों, भूकम्प इंजीनियरी, गणितीय प्रतिरूपण और यंत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह विश्व में अपने तरह का विशालतम संस्थान है और देश में प्रमुख इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान का संस्थान है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण** : राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण को प्रायद्वीपीय नदी प्रणालियों में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अधिशेष जल के अन्तर-बेसिन अन्तरणों की उपयुक्तता के लिए वृहद समीक्षा और अन्वेषण करने का काम सौंपा गया है।

6. **वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं** : इसमें राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान द्वारा हाथ में ली गयी अनुसंधान स्कीमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । राष्ट्रीय जल विकास संस्थान, रुड़की जल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्य करता है, इसके अलावा, जल संसाधनों से संबंधित अनुसंधान योजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए विभिन्न स्वायत्त निकायों और राज्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता-अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

7. **सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन (लिंक) नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता** : 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में इस परियोजना के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

लघु सिंचाई

8. **केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड** : केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड , देश में जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों को हाथ में लेने तथा भूगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग करने और भूगत जल विकास योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

10. **भूतल जल योजनाएं** : - लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अधीन निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है:-

(i) मूल्यांकन अध्ययन;
(iii) लघु सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना ।

11. **कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम** : सरकार द्वारा सन् 1975 में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किए गए कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उपलब्ध जल का अधिकतम उपयोग करना तथा सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा वस्तुतः उपयोग की गई क्षमता के बीच के अंतर को भी कम करना है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण तीन स्रोतों यथा, केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधनों और संस्थागत उधारों से किया जाता है । निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए समतुल्य अनुदान दिया जाता है — स्थापना, आयोजना, सर्वेक्षण, बाराबंदी, फसल क्षतिपूर्ति, फील्ड चैनलों और नालियों का निर्माण तथा प्रशिक्षण आदि । फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण तथा उपस्कर और मशीनरी के लिए ऋण सहायता भी दी जाती हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नाबार्ड द्वारा रखे जा रहे 'विशेष ऋण खातों

Major and Medium Irrigation:

2. **Central Water Commission** - It is charged with the responsibility of giving advice in consultation with the State Governments concerned on initiating, coordinating and furthering schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources for the purpose of irrigation, navigation and flood control throughout the country. Being the premier technical organisation in the country in the field of development and utilisation of water resources, it plays an important role in the field of planning, investigation, design and research in connection with multipurpose river valley and flood control projects.

3. **Central Soil & Materials Research Station, New Delhi** - The Central Soil & Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi under the Ministry of Water Resources is the premier Organisation in the country dealing with field exploration, laboratory investigations, basic and applied research in the realm of geomechanics, concrete technology and materials of construction relevant to River Valley Projects.

4. **Central Water and Power Research Station** - The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune established in 1917, is responsible for conducting applied research in the field of river engineering, ship-hydrodynamics, hydraulic machinery, stratafied flows, foundation and structures, geo-techniques, earthquake engineering, mathematical modelling and instrumentation. It is one of the largest Institutions of its kind in the world and the premier Engineering Research Institution in the Country.

5. **National Water Development Agency** - National Water Development Agency is entrusted with the task of conducting detailed survey and investigation for feasibility of inter-basin transfers of surplus water to meet the requirements of drought prone areas in the peninsular river systems.

6. **Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation** - These include provision for Research Schemes being undertaken by the National Institute of Hydrology . The National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee deals with the fundamental and applied research in the field of hydrology. In addition, grants-in-aid are given to various autonomous bodies and State Research Institutions for carrying out Research Schemes relating to water resources.

7. **Assistance for Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project** - A provision of Rs.20.00 crores has been made for this project in BE 1993-94.

Minor Irrigation

8. **Central Ground Water Board** - Central Ground Water Board is responsible for undertaking Hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling for delineating the Ground Water worthy areas in the country and assisting the States in the preparation of Ground Water Development Schemes.

10. **Surface Water Schemes** - In the field of minor irrigation, the following schemes are proposed to be continued under the Central Sector:—

(i) Evaluation Studies;
(ii) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics.

11. **Command Area Development Programme** - The Command Area Development Programme launched by the Government in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is designed to bring about optimum utilisation of the available water, as also to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and ultimately utilised. The financing of the CAD Programme is from three sources, viz., Central Assistance, State Government's own resources and institutional credit. Grants are given on matching basis for the following activities viz., establishment, planning, surveys, warabandi, crop compensation, construction of field channels and drains and Training etc. Loan assistance is also given for construction of field channels, equipment

में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान भी शामिल किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 1993-94 की अवधि में 115.00 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजनागत परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

and machinery, etc. Central Government's contribution to 'Special Loan Account', being maintained by NABARD is also included under this programme. The plan outlay for 1993-94 for this programme is Rs. 115.00 crores.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण

12. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग :** इसके अंतर्गत महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जलवाह क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधीन स्थित महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अनुरक्षण और आधुनिकीकरण के व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है। बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्वसूचना देने का जो कार्य चौथी आयोजना के दौरान गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, तिस्ता नदियों के सम्भावित सिद्ध होने के कारण उसे गोदावरी, दामोदर, कृष्णा, माही तथा सावरमती नदियों के जलवाहक क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू कर दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अपने जल विषयक मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा वायरलेस केन्द्रों के जरिए बाढ़ संबंधी जो पूर्वसूचना भेजी जाती है वह बाढ़ का प्रबन्ध करने और बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को कम से कम करने में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के लिए बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होती है।

आयोग को भारत-बंगलादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की तरफ से विशिष्ट योजनाओं को शुरू व कार्यान्वित करने की भी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

13. **ब्रहमपुत्र बोर्ड-** बहुप्रयोजनी लाभों के लिए ब्रहमपुत्र बेसिन के जल संसाधन विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने में मदद देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण कार्य करने के अतिरिक्त ब्रहुमपुत्र एवं बारक घाटियों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा तट कटाव को रोकने और जल निकासी का सुधार करने के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्रहमपुत्र बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड का समस्त व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में वहन किया जाता है ।

14. **गन्डक नदी पर बगहा-छितौनी रेलवे तथा सड़क पुल के निर्माण का लागत हिस्सा:** रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा गंडक नदी पर निर्माण किए जाने वाले पुल की लागत में अंशदान के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. **बाढ़ नियन्त्रण तथा समुद्री कटाव रोधी निर्माण कार्य :**

15.01 **उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा नदी की घाटी वाले अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रम :** इस मद के अन्तर्गत, बिहार राज्य सरकार और गंगा नदी घाटी वाले अन्य राज्यों को उनके राज्य के उत्तरी भाग में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 'अनुदान' के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 8.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

15..02 **गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में गम्भीर कटाव रोधन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सहायता:** पश्चिम बंगाल और अन्य गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में कटाव रोधन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 4.00 करोड़ रुपए सहायता अनुदान के रूप में रखे गए है ।

15.03 **ब्रहमपुत्र नदी घाटी :** ब्रहमपुत्र नदी घाटी में ब्रहमपुत्र नदी घाटी में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के उपाय करने के लिए असम सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

15.04 **अन्य -** आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, देश के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में बाढ़ से बचाव करने के तात्कालिक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विशेष ऋण सहायता के संबंध में है ।

16. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं :** इसमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग जो कि गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के कार्य और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में मूलभूत अनुसंधान कार्यों में लगा हुआ है, के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।इसमें भारत-नेपाल स्कीमों, तिपाईमुख और पगलोडिया परियोजनाओं, कोसी और गंडक परियोजना के बाढ़ सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के रख-रखाव और केन्द्रीय हिमालयी परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

Flood Control

12. **Central Water Commission** - This includes provision for establishment, maintenance and modernisation of Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres at Key sites on important inter State river basins under the Central Water Commission. The Flood Forecasting work which was taken up during the 4th Plan period in the Flood prone basins of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Teesta and the coastal rivers of Orissa has been extended to cover the Godavari, Damodar, Krishna, Mahi and the Sabarmati rivers due to its proven usefulness. The Flood Forecasts issued by the Central Water Commission through their net work of Hydrometeorological stations and wireless stations are of great help to the local authorities in flood management and in minimising the flood damages.

The Commission is also entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking and executing specific schemes on behalf of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission.

13. **Brahmaputra Board** - The Brahmaputra Board was constituted by Government of India with the specific objective of preparing of Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement to the drainage of the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valleys besides carrying out surveys and investigations for facilitating the preparation of the Master Plan keeping in view the water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin for multipurpose benefits. The entire expenditure of the Board is met by Central Government in the form of Grants-in-aid.

14. **Sharing cost of Bagaha-Chitauni Rail-cum-Road Bridge across River Gandak:-** A Plan outlay of Rs.5.00 crores in B.E. 1993-94 has been kept for sharing the cost of construction of bridge over river Gandak to be constructed by the Ministry of Railways.

15. **Flood Control and Anti--Erosion Works:**

15.01 **Flood Proofing Programmes in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States:-** Under this item, central assistance in the form of 'Grant' is proposed to be released to State Government of Bihar and other Ganga Basin States for implementation of flood proofing programmes in these States. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores has been made in B.E. 1993-94.

15.02 **Assistance for Critical anti-erosion and flood control works in Ganga Basin States:** An amount of Rs. 4.00 crore has been kept as grant-in-aid in B.E. 1993-94 for carrying out anti-erosion and flood control works in West Bengal and other Ganga Basin States.

15.03 **Brahmaputra Valley** - 100% loan assistance is being provided to the Government of Assam for execution of flood control measures in Brahmaputra Valley.

15.04 **Others** - The Non-Plan provision represents special loan assistance to States for emergent flood protection works in the eastern and western sectors of the country.

16. **Other Schemes of Flood Control** - This includes provision for the Ganga Flood Control Commission which is engaged in Master Plan preparation of Flood Control in Ganga Basin and for Fundamental and Basic Research on Flood Control projects. This also includes provision for Indo-Nepal Schemes, Tipaimukh and Pagladia Project, maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak projects and Development of Central Himalayan Projects.

परिवहन क्षेत्र:

17. **फरक्का बराज परियोजना :** फरक्का बराज परियोजना जो अनिवार्यतः परिवहन क्षेत्र की परियोजना है, का क्रियान्वयन इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है । गंगा नदी पर फरक्का पर मुख्य बराज और जंगीपुर के पास भागीरथी पर एक बराज, रेल एवं सड़क पुल और बराज से निकाली गई तथा भागीरथी में गिरती हुई पृष्ठ नहरों के कार्य 1975 में पूरे कर लिए गए थे । फरक्का में नौवहन लॉक को 1987 में राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया गया । फरक्का पर नौवहन लॉक का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर, हल्दिया से फरक्का तक और पटना में इलाहाबाद तक का अन्तर्देशीय नौवहन मार्ग फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है । बजट अनुमान, 1993-94 में की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था मुख्यतः बहुउद्देशीय जल विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए आवंटन सहित भूमि कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए है ।

18. **जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य :** नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ किए गए संशोधित कोसी करार के अन्तर्गत कोसी बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में नदी की दायीं ओर नेपाल क्षेत्र में कटाव के रोकथाम के उपाय किए जाने है। इन क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा की योजना बिहार सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । केन्द्र सरकार इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता-अनुदान देती है।बजट अनुमान, 1993-94 में 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

21. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति स्कीम का कार्यान्वयन:** यह व्यवस्था स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति स्कीम के कार्यान्वियन के लिए है और जिसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश:

22.01 **राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड:** यह 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी वाला केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का संयुक्त उपक्रम है तथा बहुद्देश्यीय नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं; जल विद्युत परियोजनाओ तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है । वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता का प्रावधान किया गया है । एन.पी.सी.सी. में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के लिए ब.अ. 1993-94 में 12.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसे राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाना है।

22.02. **नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष ऋण खाते में अंशदान):** यह कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर किसानों को भूमि समतल करने और उसे आकार देने, फील्ड चैनलों की नालियों के निर्माण करने और ड्रेन स्प्रिंकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई के कार्य करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा रखे जाने वाले "विशेष ऋण खाते" में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान दर्शाता है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिए जबकि छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं, वहीं कमजोर किसानों को "नाबार्ड" द्वारा रखे जाने वाले विशेष ऋण खाते, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और "नाबार्ड" द्वारा 37.5 : 37.5 : 25 के अनुपात में अंशदान किया जाता है, से ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

Transport Sector:

17. **Farakka Barrage Project** - The Farakka Barrage Project which is essentially a transport sector project is being implemented by this Ministry. The main barrage at Farakka across the river Ganga and barrage on Bhagirathi near Jangipur, a road-cum-rail bridge and feeder canal taking off from the barrage and falling into Bhagirathi were completed in 1975. The navigation lock at Farakka has been dedicated to the Nation in 1987. With the completion of the lock at Farakka, inland navigation route from Haldia to Farakka and from Patna to Allahabad has been restored. The Plan provision in B.E. 1993-94 is mainly for undertaking anti-erosion works including allocation for setting up multipurpose Hydel-power station.

18. **Jalpapur Flood Control Works:** Under the revised Kosi agreement entered into with HMG Nepal, preventive measures are to be undertaken against erosion of areas in Nepal on the right side of the river upstream of Kosi Barrage. The scheme for protecting the areas is being implemented through the agency of Bihar Government. The Central Government provides grants-in-aid to Bihar Government for this work. An amount of Rs. 0.10 crores has been kept in B.E. 1993-94.

21. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme**: The provision is for Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme and would be met from National Renewal Fund.

Investments in Public Enterprises/Financial Institutions -

22.01. **National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd:** This is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments with an authorised Capital of Rs.30.00 crores and is engaged in the construction of multi-purpose river valley projects, hydro-electric projects, thermal power projects and irrigation projects. Budgetary support of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided during 1993-94. A provision of Rs.12.00 crores has also been made in BE 1993-94 for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) of NPCC, which is to be recouped from the National Renewal Fund(NRF).

22.02. **NABARD (Contribution to Special Loan Account for Command Area Development Programmes)** : This represents contribution of Central Government to the 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD for financing the ineligible farmers for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation under the Command Area Development Programme. While the small and marginal farmers are given loan for the above work under the Command Area Development Programme, the ineligible farmers are given loan out of the Special Loan Account being maintained by the NABARD with the contribution being made to it by the Central and State Governments and NABARD in the ratio of 37.5 : 37.5 : 25.

कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 83

कल्याण मंत्रालय Ministry of Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		776.38	28.77	805.15	776.38	28.59	804.97	918.50	26.62	945.12
पूंजी	*Capital*		*43.62*	*0.41*	*44.03*	*43.62*	*0.41*	*44.03*	*61.50*	*0.41*	*61.91*
जोड़	**Total**		**820.00**	**29.18**	**849.18**	**820.00**	**29.00**	**849.00**	**980.00**	**27.03**	**1007.03**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.10	3.29	3.39	0.10	3.61	3.71	0.10	3.70	3.80
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes And Other Backward Classes**										
अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	***Welfare of Scheduled Castes***										
3. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता संघटक आयोजना	3. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	2225	2.12	...	2.12	1.58	...	1.58	3.30	...	3.30
		3601	222.70	...	222.70	223.29	...	223.29	243.00	...	243.00
		3602	0.18	...	0.18	0.13	...	0.13	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*225.00*	...	*225.00*	*225.00*	...	*225.00*	*247.00*	...	*247.00*
4. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	4. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.37	...	0.37
		3601	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	56.00	...	56.00
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*	*56.57*	...	*56.57*
5. सफाई वालों की मुक्ति	5. Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers	2225	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	2.00	...	2.00
		3601	59.70	...	59.70	59.70	...	59.70	70.00	...	70.00
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	1.20	...	1.20
जोड़		*Total*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*73.20*	...	*73.20*
6. सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण तथा सफाई वालों की मुक्ति के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तंत्र	6. Machinery for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of of Atrocities Act 1989	2225	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05
		3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.25	...	6.25
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*
7. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता	7. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	2225	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.75	...	0.75
		3601	19.25	...	19.25	19.25	...	19.25	20.75	...	20.75
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*
8. कन्या छात्रावास	8. Girls Hostels	3601	5.13	...	5.13	5.13	...	5.13	5.50	...	5.50
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*5.33*	...	*5.33*	*5.33*	...	*5.33*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
9. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	9. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225	4.12	0.30	4.42	6.12	0.30	6.42	8.75	0.33	9.08
		3601	24.31	...	24.31	24.31	...	24.31	29.80	...	29.80
		3602	1.08	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.08	1.45	...	1.45
जोड़		*Total*	*29.51*	*0.30*	*29.81*	*31.51*	*0.30*	*31.81*	*40.00*	*0.33*	*40.33*
जोड़ -अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes.**		**380.84**	**0.30**	**381.14**	**382.84**	**0.30**	**383.14**	**451.27**	**0.33**	**451.60**
10. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए समान कार्यक्रम	10. Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes	2225	11.09	2.43	13.52	11.09	2.25	13.34	7.90	2.31	10.21
अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**										
11. कन्या होस्टल	11. Girls Hostels	2225	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.36	...	0.36
		3601	2.20	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.20	2.64	...	2.64
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
12. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना	12. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.03	...	0.03
		3601	10.45	...	10.45	10.45	...	10.45	15.80	...	15.80
जोड़		*Total*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*15.83*	...	*15.83*
13. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना क्षेत्र में आश्रम स्कूल की स्थापना	13. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	2225	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
		3601	1.92	...	1.92	1.92	...	1.92	2.40	...	2.40
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.04	...	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
14. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ को अनुदान	14. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	2225	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
15. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास	15. Development of Oilseeds and Oils of tree origin in Tribal Area	2225	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	...	...	...
		7601	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	...	...	...
16. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ	16. Investment in Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	4225	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.00	...	8.00
17. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य	17. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	2225	3.10	0.43	3.53	4.10	0.49	4.59	4.89	0.53	5.42
		3601	7.36	0.14	7.50	7.36	0.14	7.50	10.41	0.14	10.55
		3602	0.16	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.16	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.62*	*0.57*	*11.19*	*11.62*	*0.63*	*12.25*	*15.50*	*0.67*	*16.17*
राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central Assistance for State Plans**										
18. *जनजातीय उप-आयोजना*	18. Tribal sub-plans	2225	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.21	...	1.21
		3601	248.90	...	248.90	248.90	...	248.90	273.79	...	273.79
जोड़		*Total*	*250.00*	...	*250.00*	*250.00*	...	*250.00*	*275.00*	...	*275.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुकों (i) के अधीन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	19. Assistance for schemes under proviso(i) to Article 275 of the Constitution	3601	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	75.00	...	75.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total- Central Assistance for State Plans**		**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**	**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**	**350.00**	**...**	**350.00**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**		**325.12**	**0.57**	**325.69**	**326.12**	**0.63**	**326.75**	**395.83**	**0.67**	**396.50**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.**		**717.05**	**3.30**	**720.35**	**720.05**	**3.18**	**723.23**	**855.00**	**3.31**	**858.31**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Handicapped**										
20. नेत्रहीन, मूक, मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान	20. National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically handicapped	2235	6.30	8.32	14.62	6.30	8.32	14.62	6.80	8.32	15.12
21. विकलांगों तथा कुष्ठ रोग मुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता	21. Assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped	2235	4.00	1.70	5.70	6.00	1.70	7.70	6.00	1.70	7.70
22. मिशन मोड में तकनीकी विकास परियोजना	22. Technology Development Project in the Mission Mode	2235	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
23. मेरुदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र	23. Spinal Cord Injury Centre	2235	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
24. विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	24. Other programmes for the welfare of handicapped	2235	23.81	1.04	24.85	19.11	1.79	20.90	13.62	0.81	14.43
		3601	2.45	2.45	4.90	2.45	2.45	4.90	12.96	...	12.96
		3602	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.62	...	0.62
जोड़		*Total*	*26.30*	*3.54*	*29.84*	*21.60*	*4.29*	*25.89*	*27.20*	*0.81*	*28.01*
जोड़ - विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Total- Welfare of Handicapped**		**37.40**	**13.56**	**50.96**	**34.40**	**14.31**	**48.71**	**40.40**	**10.83**	**51.23**
शिशु कल्याण	**Child Welfare**										
25. द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तु सहायता पर वितरण व्यय	25. Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements	2235	...	5.49	5.49	...	4.39	4.39	...	5.49	5.49
26. अन्य योजनाएं	26. Other schemes	2235	0.49	0.20	0.69	0.49	0.20	0.69	0.20	0.20	0.40
		3601	5.40	...	5.40	5.40	...	5.40	...	...	...
		3602	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*6.13*	*0.20*	*6.33*	*6.13*	*0.20*	*6.33*	*0.20*	*0.20*	*0.40*
जोड़-शिशु कल्याण	**Total- Child Welfare**		**6.13**	**5.69**	**11.82**	**6.13**	**4.59**	**10.72**	**0.20**	**5.69**	**5.89**
27. समाज कल्याण की विविध मदें	27. Miscellaneous items of Social Welfare	2235	19.07	2.06	21.13	19.07	2.02	21.09	19.33	2.10	21.43
		3601	4.60	...	4.60	4.60	...	4.60	10.98	...	10.98
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.49	...	0.49
जोड़		*Total*	*23.82*	*2.06*	*25.88*	*23.82*	*2.02*	*25.84*	*30.80*	*2.10*	*32.90*
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	**Total-Social Security and Welfare**		**67.35**	**21.31**	**88.66**	**64.35**	**20.92**	**85.27**	**71.40**	**18.62**	**90.02**
28. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	28. Other Social Services	2250	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.86	0.86	...	0.97	0.97
29. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	29. Non -Plan Loans to Public Enterprises - Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	6875	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.41	0.41
30. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	30. Investment in Public Enterprises	4225	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	53.00	...	53.00
		4875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*35.50*	*...*	*35.50*	*35.50*	*...*	*35.50*	*53.50*	*...*	*53.50*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***820.00***	***29.18***	***849.18***	***820.00***	***29.00***	***849.00***	***980.00***	***27.03***	***1007.03***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
30.01 कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	30.01 Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	12875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
30.02 राष्ट्रीय अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. वित्त एवं विकास निगम	30.02 National SC & ST Finance and Development Corporation	22225	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	21.00	...	21.00
30.03 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम	30.03 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	22225	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	32.00	...	32.00
जोड़	**Total**		**35.50**	**...**	**35.50**	**35.50**	**...**	**35.50**	**53.50**	**...**	**53.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
2. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	22225	462.05	...	462.05	465.05	...	465.05	558.00	...	558.00
3. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	3. Social Security and Welfare	22235	67.35	...	67.35	64.35	...	64.35	71.40	...	71.40
4. अन्य उद्योग	4. Other Industries	12875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**	**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**	**630.00**	**...**	**630.00**
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plan**										
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	75.00	...	75.00
2. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub-Plans	43601	250.00	...	250.00	250.00	...	250.00	275.00	...	275.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजना	**Total - State Plan**		**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**	**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**	**350.00**	**...**	**350.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**820.00**	**...**	**820.00**	**820.00**	**...**	**820.00**	**980.00**	**...**	**980.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसके अन्तर्गत कल्याण मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान** : विवेकाधीन अनुदान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं और पात्र संगठनों को तथा जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को भी स्वीकृत की जाती है।

3. **अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता** : राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी। इसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों, विशेष-तौर से प्रमुख क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग, पशु पालन आदि पर आवश्यक बल देना है। इस योजना को 20 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपना लिया है। यह योजना पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है।

4. और 11. **मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना** : मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के निर्धन विद्यार्थियों के, विशेषतौर पर सरकारी सेवाओं के, अर्थव्यवस्था के माध्यमिक और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के योग्य बनाना है। राज्यों द्वारा वहन किए जाने के वचनबद्ध व्यय के अतिरिक्त इस योजना को शत - प्रतिशत आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है।

5. **झाडूकशों की मुक्ति और पुनर्वास** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक सफाई करने वाले और उनके आश्रितों को वैकल्पिक प्रतिष्ठित एंव गौरवपूर्ण व्यापार/व्यवसाय प्रदान कराना है। इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत स्व-रोजगार के लिए कुशलता को विकसित/उन्नयन करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाएगा, जिस के लिए अनेक क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया गया है। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की मौजूदा प्रशिक्षण स्कीमों का पूरा लाभ उठाया जाएगा। इन लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी तैयार किए जाएंगे । प्रशिक्षण समाप्त होने के बाद इन सफाई करने वालों को विभिन्न व्यापारों और व्यवसायों में पुर्नवासित किया जाएगा।

6. **नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम 1955 और अत्याचार रोकथाम अधिनियम 1989** : केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता, नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम 1955 और अत्याचार रोकथाम अधिनियम, 1989 के प्रवर्तन के लिए कानून व्यवस्था तंत्र को संगठित करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इन अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत विशेष और आर्थिक पुनर्वास, कानूनी सहायता आदि भी उपलब्ध कराई जा

7. **अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, इन निगमो, जो गारंटी दाता और प्रवर्तक के रूप में काम करते हैं और जब भी आवश्यक हो प्रतिभूति संस्थानिक वित्त की वसूली के लिए अनुपलब्ध निविष्टियां उपलब्ध कराते हैं, 49:51 आधार पर शेयर पूंजी में योगदान देती है। इस प्रकार के निगमों की स्थापना 18 राज्य सरकारों और 3 संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई है।

8. **लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों की मिडिल और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास भवनों के निर्माण और उनके विस्तार के लिए 50:50 आधार पर राज्य सरकारों और संघ क्षेत्र सरकारों को अनुदान दी जाती है।

9. **अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम** : व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शामिल है :

i) अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में लगे व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां ।
ii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक आदि।
iii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए शिक्षण और सम्बद्ध योजना
iv) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लड़कों के लिए छात्रावास,
v) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठन;
vi) विदेशों में अग्रेत्तर अध्ययनों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियां और
vii) अत्यन्त निम्न साक्षरता स्तरों की अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित लड़कियों के लिए विशेष शैक्षिक विकास कार्यक्रमों ।

10. **अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सामान्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, डा. अम्बेडकर शताब्दी समारोह समिति का व्यय, अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के लिए परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण/शिक्षण केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को अनुदानों मौलाना आजाद

1. **Secretariat :** The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Welfare.

2. **Discretionary Grant :** Discretionary Grant is sanctioned by the Welfare Minister to deserving organisations and institutions working in the field of social welfare and also to needy individuals.

3. **Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component plan :** It is additive to the special component plan for the scheduled castes prepared by the States/U.Ts. The intention is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the S.Cs. particularly in core sectors like agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc. The scheme has been adopted by 20 States and 4 Union Territories. It is entirely financed by the Central Government.

4 &11. **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme :** The objective of the post matric scholarship scheme is to enable poor SC/ST students to enter secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, specially in the public services. The scheme is financed by the Central Government on 100% basis over and above the committed expenditure to be met by the states/UTs.

5. **Liberation and rehabilitation of Scavengers :** The objective of the scheme is to provide alternative dignified and viable trade/ occupation to each scavenger and his/her dependents. Under the scheme, training will be provided for developing/upgrading skills for self employment for which several areas have been identified. Full advantage of the existing training scheme of the Central and State Governments will be taken. Special training programme will also to be prepared to meet the requirements of these people. After completion of the training, the scavengers will be rehabilitated in various trades and occupations.

6. **PCR Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 :** Assistance is provided by the Central Govt. to the States for strengthening law and order machinery for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989. Under these acts, measures for special and economic rehabilitation legal aid etc. are also Provided.

7. **Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations :** Under this scheme the Central Government along with State Governments contributes on 49:51 basis towards the share capital of these Corporations which have been set up which function as guarantors and promoters and also provide missing inputs whenever necessary for recovery for security institutional finance. Such Corporations have been set up by 18 State Governments and 3 U.Ts.

8. **Girls Hostels :** Under the scheme grant is given to the State Governments /UTs on 50:50 basis for construction and extension of hostel buildings for S.C. girls who are studying in middle and higher level of education.

9. **Other Programmes for Scheduled Castes :** The provision covers for the following schemes:

i) Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
ii) Book banks scheme for SC/ST students studying in medical/engineering colleges etc.
iii) Coaching and allied scheme for SC/ST candidates;
iv) Hostels for SC/ST boys;
v) Voluntary organisations for Scheduled Castes;
vi) Overseas scholarship to the students of Scheduled Castes for advanced studies abroad and
vii) Special Educational Development Programmes for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes of very low literacy levels.

10. **Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes :** The provision includes expenditure on National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations and Grants to non-government institutions for running pre-examinations training centres for SCs/STs

शिक्षा स्थापना और आर्थिक मानदंडों पर आधारित कमजोर वर्गों के लिए परीक्षा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था है ।

12. **लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में, विशेष रूप से स्कूल स्तर पर, अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के पर्याप्त नामांकन को सुनिश्चित करना है।

13. **जन जातीय उप-आयोजना में आश्रम विद्यालयों की स्थापना :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं तथा अध्ययन के लिए प्रेरक परिवेश के संवर्धन के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

14. **भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ को सहायता अनुदान :** यह व्यवस्था ट्राइफेड को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है ताकि वह राज्यों/निगमों/संघों के साथ निकट समन्वय स्थापित करके तेलहनों, पादपों और वृक्षों तथा जनजाति क्षेत्रों में अन्य लघु वन उत्पादों तथा अतिरिक्त कृषि उत्पादों के बढ़ाने की स्कीम शुरू कर सके।

15. **जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तेलहनो, पादपों और वृक्षों के मूल के तेलों के संग्रहण में सुधार लाने के लिए राज्यों को 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और 75 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य प्रशासनों को हस्तातंरित किया जा रहा है।

16. **शेयर-निवेश भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ :** इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ में शेयर पूंजी प्रावधान के लिए है।

17. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा, आवास, उनके स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय अथवा अन्तर-राज्यीय स्वरूप की सहायक परियोजनाओं और जातीय मामलों और 'ट्राइफेड को मूल्य समर्थन' पर विशेषज्ञ परामर्श देने वाले जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लड़कों के छात्रावासों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में स्वैच्छिक प्रशिक्षण, लघु वन उत्पादों के लिए राज्य जनजातीय विकास सहकारी निगमों को सहायता अनुदान और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में महिला साक्षरता विकास के लिए कम साक्षरता वाले क्षेत्रों में शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना।

18. **जनजातीय उप आयोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता :** इस आयोजना की परिकल्पना सघन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास और जनजातीयों के सर्वतोमुखी विकास को तेज करने के लिए की गई थी । इसके अंतर्गत 193 एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं, संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण के 249 पाकेट, 77 समूह और 74 आदिम जनजातीय समूह शामिल हैं । इस उप-योजना में 18 राज्य और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं । इस योजना में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाली जनजातियों को भी शामिल किया गया है । राज्यों को राज्य आयोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ।

19. **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परतुंक (i) के अंतर्गत योजनाओं को सहायता :** यह अनुदान राज्य सरकारों को, अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के संवर्धन के लिए शुरू किए जाने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास की विशेष स्कीमों की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है।

20. **दृष्टिहीनों, बहरों मानसिक रूप से विमंदित और शारिरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं :** राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विकलांगों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं, इनकी स्थापना विकलांगों आदि की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास, अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा सेवा कार्यों में सुधार लाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । ये संस्थान ये हैं : श्रवण दोष से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अली यावर जंग राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, बम्बई, मानसिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, सिकन्दराबाद, दृष्टि दोषयुक्त विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, देहरादून और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, कलकत्ता । इसके अलावा पुर्नवास, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान कटक और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना, उनके क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । ये संस्थाएं पूरी तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित हैं ।

21. **विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता :** योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत ऐसे संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जो विकलांगों को विकलांगता की

Maulana Azad Education Foundation and pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria.

12. **Girls Hostels :** Under this scheme assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching basis for construction/ expansion of hostels for scheduled tribes girls. The main objective of the scheme is to ensure adequate enrolment of ST girls in educational institutions particularly at the school stage.

13. **Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan :** Under this scheme, grants-in-aid is given to the State Govts./UT Admns. on matching basis to promote educational facilities and environment conducive to learning.

14. **Grant-in-aid to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India :** The provision is for providing funds to TRIFED as grant-in-aid to enable it to undertake the scheme for increasing the collection of oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin as well as other minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce on treebats in close coordination with State Corporations/ Federations.

15. **Development of Oil seeds and oils of tree origin in Tribal Area :** Under this scheme, 25% grant and 75% loan are given to the States for improving the collection of oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin in tribal areas. It is being transferred to the State Govts. and UT Administrations.

16. **Share Capital Investment-Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India :** The provision is meant for share capital investment in Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED).

17. **Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :** The provision relates to education, housing, assistance to voluntary organisations for scheduled tribes and supporting projects of all-India or inter-State nature for scheduled tribes and Tribal Research Institutes for rendering expert advice on tribal matters and price support to TRIFED and Boys Hostels for STs., Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for minor forest produce and Educational complex in low literacy pockets for the development of women literacy in tribal areas.

18. **Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-plan :** The concept of Tribal Sub-Plan was designed for the integrated development of the tribal areas and for accelerating all round development of the tribal people. It now covers 193 Integrated Tribal Development projects, 249 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development approach, 77 clusters and 74 primitive tribal groups.The sub-plan approach covers 18 States and 2 Union Territories. This approach has also been extended to tribals living outside the tribal areas. Special Central assistance is given to the States as an additive to the State Plans.

19. **Assistance to Schemes under proviso (i) to Article 275 (i) of the Constitution :** This grant is given to the State Govts. to meet the costs of special schemes for the development as may be undertaken by them for promoting the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

20. **National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped :** National Institutes engaged in the welfare of handicapped have been set up to provide facilities for education, training and rehabilitation, carrying out research, improving the services for the handicapped etc. These institutes are Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped,Secunderabad, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped,Calcutta. Besides these, National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi have been set up to provide research-cum-training facilities in their fields. These Institutes are fully financed by the Central Government.

21. **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of handicapped :** This scheme envisages financial assistance to organisations working for detection, intervention of primary nature,

प्राथमिक अवस्था का पता लगाने और उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने और असमर्थता की रोकथाम करने और उनकी शिक्षा और/या प्रशिक्षण करने तथा विकलांगों का शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्वास करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

22. **मिशन के रूप में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परियोजना :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य देश में निर्धारित संस्थानों में ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना है, जिनका उद्देश्य भारतीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त अल्प लागत सहायक वस्तुओं और उपकरणों का विकास करना और अपंग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार तथा उत्पादकता में सुधार करने के लिए विद्यमान औजारों को अपनाना है ।

23. **मेरुदंड क्षति केन्द्र :** इस योजना में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र में सोसायटी रेजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत रजिस्टर्ड मेरूदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र नामक एक सोसाइटी के अनुरक्षण के लिए मेरूदण्ड आघात से पीड़ित रोगियों के लिए व्यापक पुर्नस्थापन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

24. **विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें रोजगार से सम्बद्ध अन्य योजनाओं, सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्करों, जिला पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना, स्पास्टिक्स और मानसिक विमंदन के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यास, विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम की विशेष शिक्षा और नई योजनाएं जन शक्ति विकास के लिए मानसिक विमंदन और मस्तिष्क संबंधी पक्षाघातों का निरूपाय करने के लिए इससे प्रभावित व्यक्तियों तथा कुष्ठ रोग से उपचारित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए संगठनों को सहायता शामिल है । इसमें अपंग व्यक्तियों के संयुक्त राष्ट्र दशक के संबंध में विदेशी अंशदान भी शामिल है ।

25. **द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तुगत सहायता पर वितरण संबंधी व्यय :** इसके अंतर्गत व्यवस्था द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत विदेशों से प्राप्त उपहार संबंधी प्रेषणों से संबंधित परिवहन तथा अन्य व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है। इन करारों में गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों के सहायतार्थ और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए इस मंत्रालय में पंजीकृत पात्र स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से दान स्वरूप दी गई आपूर्तियों के भारत में निःशुल्क प्रवेश की व्यवस्था है।

26. **समाज कल्याण की विभिन्न मदें :** इसमें राष्ट्रीय विशेष सुरक्षा संस्थान मद्य निषेध, नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग से बचने के कार्यक्रमों, सामाजिक कार्य करने वाले विद्यालयों, वक्फ और सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अखिल भारतीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन, अनुसंधान संबंधी अध्ययन और अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रकाशनों, सूचना और जन शिक्षा कक्ष, कैदियों का कल्याण और किशोर अपचार की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण कार्यो के लिए अनुदान तथा वृद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबंधित लोगों के कार्यक्रम के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता शामिल है । इसमें वृद्धों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र न्यास निधि और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तरक्षेत्रीय अपराध और न्याय अनुसंधान संस्थान, रोम और पुनर्वास केन्द्र, आवारा बच्चों के लिए योजनाएं, भिक्षावृत्ति रेकने के लिए योजनाए, शिशुओं और युवा बालकों को देश में अपनाने के लिए संवर्धन हेतु ऐसे गृहों को सहायता के लिए विदेशी अंशदान, भारतीय-सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम और विभागीय कैंटीन भी शामिल है।

27. **अल्प संख्यक आयोग/भषाई अल्प संख्यक :** इसमें अल्पसंख्यक आयोग और भाषाई अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारों से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

28. **कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम :** कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम कानपुर, कृत्रिम अंग-प्रोस्थेटिक और और्थोटिक अंगों तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण करता है और इसका उद्देश्य जरूरतमंद अपंग व्यक्तियों को इन्हें उचित लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना है ।

29. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इनके बजटीय समर्थन इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आं.ब.बा.सं. का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

i) कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम, कानपुर को इक्विटी पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ।
ii) राज्यों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों की शेयर पूंजी, मार्जिन एवं ऋणों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम के लिए और
iii) राष्ट्रीय पिछड़े वर्गो के लिए वित्त और विकास निगमों के लिए इक्विटी पूंजी ।

prevention of disability, education, training, physical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped.

22. **Technology Development Project in the Mission Mode :** The scheme provides for funding projects in identified institutions in the country which aim at developing low cost aids and appliances suitable to Indian conditions and adopting the existing tools to improve the productivity and employment of the handicapped persons.

23. **Spinal Cord Injury Centre :** The scheme provides for assisting the Spinal Cord Injury Centre, a Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act in the Voluntary Sector, for maintenance of a comprehensive rehabilitation centre for spinal injury patients.

24. **Other Programmes for the Welfare of handicapped :** This includes provision for other schemes relating to employment, aids and appliances, establishment of district rehabilitation centres, National Trust for the Mentally Retarded and Spastics, National Rehabilitation Programme for the handicapped and assistance to voluntary organisations for persons with cerebral palsy and mental retardation for manpower development as well as rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons. This also includes foreign contribution in regard to United Nations decade of disabled persons.

25. **Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under bilateral agreements :** The provision is for meeting the transport and other incidental expenditure connected with gift consignments received from abroad under bilateral agreements. These agreements envisage duty free entry into India of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy, through recepient voluntary organisations registered with the Ministry.

26. **Miscellaneous Items of Social Welfare :** The provision is for expenditure relating to National Institute of Social Defence, prohibition, drug abuse prevention programmes, grants to schools of social work, Wakfs and All India voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare,research studies and research publications, Information and Mass Education Cell, and prevention and control of juvenile maladjustments and assistance to voluntary organisations for the programme relating to aged. This also includes provisions for foreign contribution in regard to United Nations Trust Fund for Aging and United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Rome, Rehabilitation Centres, scheme for street children, schemes for beggary prevention, and assistance to home for infant and young children for promoting In-Country adoption Indo-cultural exchange programme and Departmental canteen.

27. **Minorities Commision/linguistic Minorities :** The provision is to meet the expenditure of the for Minorities Commission National and Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

28. **Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) :** The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur is manufacturing artificial limbs - prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitational aids and aims at supplying these to needy disabled persons at reasonable cost.

29. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** The break up of equity and loans through Budgetary support and IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

The provision is for :

i) providing equity capital to the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation; Kanpur
ii) for the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation for share capital, margin money loans to States/UT Admns. and
iii) for National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation for equity capital.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.84

परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		47.80	286.98	334.78	46.12	300.43	346.55	49.91	317.91	367.82
पूंजी	*Capital*		*210.20*	*264.86*	*475.06*	*215.52*	*282.52*	*498.04*	*263.76*	*333.43*	*597.19*
जोड़	**Total**		**258.00**	**551.84**	**809.84**	**261.64**	**582.95**	**844.59**	**313.67**	**651.34**	**965.01**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	4.11	4.11	...	4.11	4.11	...	4.66	4.66
		5401	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	*4.11*	*4.41*	*0.10*	*4.11*	*4.21*	*0.50*	*4.66*	*5.16*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग	**Atomic Energy Research and Industries**										
2. *भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:*	2. *Bhabha Atomic Research Centre*										
2.01 अनुसंधान तथा विकास	2.01 Research & Development	3401	0.65	80.81	81.46	0.65	81.26	81.91	0.60	87.47	88.07
2.02 आम सेवाएं	2.02 Common Services	3401	0.15	24.63	24.78	0.15	23.61	23.76	0.20	25.60	25.80
2.03 स्वास्थ्य	2.03 Health	3401	...	8.10	8.10	...	8.83	8.83	...	9.77	9.77
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	*113.54*	*114.34*	*0.80*	*113.70*	*114.50*	*0.80*	*122.84*	*123.64*
2.04 औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	2.04 Industrial Projects	2852	...	22.40	22.40	...	21.47	21.47	...	27.42	27.42
जोड़		Total	0.80	135.94	136.74	0.80	135.17	135.97	0.80	150.26	151.06
2.05 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	2.05 Capital Projects	4861	8.00	...	8.00	7.00	...	7.00	8.25	...	8.25
		5401	13.20	...	13.20	15.00	...	15.00	20.70	...	20.70
जोड़		Total	21.20	...	21.20	22.00	...	22.00	28.95	...	28.95
2.06 ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र	2.06 Fuel Reprocessing Plant										
(i) प्रीफ्रे, तारापुर	i. PREFRE, Tarapur	2852	...	9.46	9.46	...	8.99	8.99	...	9.88	9.88
(ii) ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र प्रीफ्रे, कल्पक्कम	ii. Fuel Reprocessing Plant PREFRE, Kalpakkam	2852	...	7.00	7.00	...	8.99	8.99	...	10.06	10.06
		4861	15.00	...	15.00	14.82	...	14.82	13.75	...	13.75
जोड़		*Total*	*15.00*	*16.46*	*31.46*	*14.82*	*17.98*	*32.80*	*13.75*	*19.94*	*33.69*
जोड़ - भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	**Total - BARC**		**37.00**	**152.40**	**189.40**	**37.62**	**153.15**	**190.77**	**43.50**	**170.20**	**213.70**
3. *इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:*	3. *Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research*										
3.01 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं को चालू करना	3.01 Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor & Other Facilities	3401	0.10	14.18	14.28	0.10	13.83	13.93	0.50	14.94	15.44
3.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	3.02 Common Services	3401	...	9.10	9.10	...	9.33	9.33	...	10.58	10.58
3.03 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर फ्यूल रीप्रोसेसिंग	3.03 FBTR Fuel Reprocessing	4861	3.00	...	3.00	4.40	...	4.40	7.00	...	7.00
3.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	3.04 Capital Projects	5401	9.90	...	9.90	8.11	...	8.11	9.50	...	9.50
जोड़-इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	**Total - IGCAR**		**13.00**	**23.28**	**36.28**	**12.61**	**23.16**	**35.77**	**17.00**	**25.52**	**42.52**
4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	4. Centre for Advanced Technology	3401	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.83	5.83	...	8.49	8.49
		4861	1.00	...	1.00	0.39	...	0.39	1.00	...	1.00
		5401	15.00	...	15.00	15.19	...	15.19	17.00	...	17.00
जोड़-उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	**Total - CAT**		**16.00**	**5.50**	**21.50**	**15.58**	**5.83**	**21.41**	**18.00**	**8.49**	**26.49**
5. परिवर्ती ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र	5. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	3401	...	7.10	7.10	...	7.07	7.07	...	8.34	8.34
		5401	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	*7.10*	*8.60*	*1.50*	*7.07*	*8.57*	*2.00*	*8.34*	*10.34*
6. क्रय तथा भंडार निदेशालय	6. Directorate Purchase & Stores	3401	0.19	3.61	3.80	0.19	3.51	3.70	0.19	3.56	3.75
7. निर्माण और सेवा ग्रुप, बम्बई	7. Construction & Services Group, Bombay	3401	0.21	8.29	8.50	0.21	9.25	9.46	0.17	9.96	10.13
		5401	0.35	...	0.35	0.28	...	0.28	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*0.56*	*8.29*	*8.85*	*0.49*	*9.25*	*9.74*	*0.37*	*9.96*	*10.33*
8. सामान्य सेवा संगठन, कलपक्कम	8. General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam	3401	...	5.24	5.24	...	4.91	4.91	...	5.78	5.78
9. टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान	9. Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3401	20.00	21.24	41.24	20.00	21.80	41.80	21.00	23.98	44.98
10. टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र को अनुदान	10. Grants to Tata Memorial Centre	3401	5.00	17.98	22.98	5.00	16.73	21.73	6.00	18.95	24.95
11. साहा न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी संस्थान को अनुदान	11. Grant to Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	3401	2.00	5.45	7.45	1.90	5.30	7.20	2.00	5.73	7.73
12. अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान	12. Grants to other Institutes	3401	13.00	1.60	14.60	12.97	1.60	14.57	14.25	1.92	16.17
13. आवास परियोजनाएं	13. Housing Projects	5401	13.90	-0.02	13.88	12.22	-0.02	12.20	14.68	-0.01	14.67
14. परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	14. Atomic Minerals Division	3401	6.00	20.81	26.81	4.77	20.15	24.92	4.50	22.82	27.32
		4861	1.80	...	1.80	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
		5401	2.50	...	2.50	2.23	...	2.23	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.30*	*20.81*	*31.11*	*9.00*	*20.15*	*29.15*	*9.00*	*22.82*	*31.82*
न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Nuclear Fuel**										
15. न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स	15. Nuclear Fuel Complex										

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
15.01 ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं:	15.01 Fuel Fabrication Facilities:										
15.001 राजस्व व्यय	15.001 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	140.00	140.00	...	138.00	138.00	...	154.30	154.30
15.002 घटाइए-प्राप्तियां	15.002 Less-Receipts	0852	...	-173.76	-173.76	...	-148.00	-148.00	...	-185.30	-185.30
15.003 निवल	15.003 Net		...	-33.76	-33.76	...	-10.00	-10.00	...	-31.00	-31.00
15.02 आम सेवाएं	15.02 Common Services	2852	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.40	2.40	...	2.70	2.70
15.03 इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्र	15.03 Steel Tubes Plant	2852	...	21.25	21.25	...	9.89	9.89	...	10.94	10.94
15.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	15.04 Capital Projects	4861	61.20	...	61.20	65.03	...	65.03	100.00	...	100.00
जोड़-न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Total-Nuclear Fuel**		**61.20**	**-10.21**	**50.99**	**65.03**	**2.29**	**67.32**	**100.00**	**-17.36**	**82.64**
भारी पानी	**Heavy Water**										
16. भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	16.Heavy Water Projects										
16.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र मनुगुरू	16.01 Heavy Water PlantManuguru	4861	4.51	...	4.51	7.90	...	7.90	6.04	...	6.04
16.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र हजीरा	16.02 Heavy Water Plant,Hazira	4861	1.00	...	1.00	3.10	...	3.10	0.10	...	0.10
16.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र के लिए आवास कालोनियों का रखरखाव	16.03 Maintenance of Housing Colonies for Heavy Water Plants	2852	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.03	2.03	...	2.19	2.19
16.04 नये भारी पानी संयंत्र	16.04 New Heavy Water Plants	4861	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
16.05 अन्य भारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	16.05 Other HeavyWater Plants etc.	4861	3.99	1.25	5.24	3.39	1.35	4.74	6.18	1.60	7.78
जोड़ - भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	**Total-Heavy Water Projects**		**10.00**	**3.50**	**13.50**	**14.89**	**3.38**	**18.27**	**12.32**	**3.79**	**16.11**
17. भारी पानी उत्पादन :	*17. Heavy Water Production*										
17.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा	17.01 Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	4861	...	29.69	29.69	...	33.09	33.09	...	38.69	38.69
17.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र, कोटा	17.02 Heavy Water Plant, Kota	4861	...	25.00	25.00	...	36.16	36.16	...	40.91	40.91
17.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, तूतीकोरन	17.03 Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4861	...	16.48	16.48	...	19.48	19.48	...	22.48	22.48
17.04 भारी पानी संयंत्र,तलचर	17.04 Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	4861	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.50
17.05 भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल	17.05 Heavy Water Plant, Thal	4861	...	37.00	37.00	...	42.00	42.00	...	50.00	50.00
17.06 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हजीरा	17.06 Heavy Water Plant, Hazira	4861	...	39.78	39.78	...	56.78	56.78	...	56.16	56.16
17.07 भारी पानी संयंत्र, मनुगुरु	17.07 Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru	4861	...	58.00	58.00	...	71.00	71.00	...	81.00	81.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*213.45*	*213.45*	...	*266.01*	*266.01*	...	*296.74*	*296.74*
जोड़ - भारी पानी	**Total - Heavy Water**		**10.00**	**216.95**	**226.95**	**14.89**	**269.39**	**284.28**	**12.32**	**300.53**	**312.85**
18.अनुसंधान तथा आईसोटोप प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड	*18. Board for Research and Isotope Technology*										
18.01 राजस्व व्यय	18.01 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.60	7.60	...	9.00	9.00
18.02 पूंजी व्यय	18.02 Capital Expenditure	4861	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*7.00*	*9.00*	*1.90*	*7.60*	*9.50*	*3.00*	*9.00*	*12.00*
19. अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	2852	...	1.90	1.90	...	2.05	2.05	...	1.49	1.49
		3401	0.50	7.43	7.93	0.18	7.89	8.07	0.50	8.71	9.21
		4425	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
		4861	2.00	50.00	52.00	1.10	15.00	16.10	3.35	35.00	38.35
		5401	0.55	...	0.55	0.36	...	0.36	1.01	...	1.01
		7475	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.03	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*3.05*	*59.51*	*62.56*	*1.64*	*25.12*	*26.76*	*4.86*	*45.30*	*50.16*
20. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. को सहायता अनुदान	20. Grants-in-aid to Electronic Corporation of India Limited	2852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	3.97	3.97
21. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises	4859	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
		4861	39.58	...	39.58	39.58	...	39.58	43.00	...	43.00
		6859	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
		6861	7.42	...	7.42	7.42	...	7.42	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*49.00*	...	*49.00*	*49.00*	...	*49.00*	*45.00*	...	*45.00*
जोड़ -परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और उद्योग	**Total-Atomic Energy Research and Industries**		257.70	547.73	805.43	261.54	578.84	840.38	313.17	646.68	959.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***258.00***	***551.84***	***809.84***	***261.64***	***582.95***	***844.59***	***313.67***	***651.34***	***965.01***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	12859	2.00	13.00	15.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	8.00	10.00
2. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	2. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	12861	32.00	21.00	53.00	32.00	25.00	57.00	43.00	15.00	58.00
3. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि.	3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	12861	15.00	20.00	35.00	15.00	18.69	33.69	...	23.00	23.00
जोड़		**Total**	**49.00**	**54.00**	**103.00**	**49.00**	**47.69**	**96.69**	**45.00**	**46.00**	**91.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	2.00	13.00	15.00	2.00	4.00	6.00	2.00	8.00	10.00
2. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	2. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	151.00	41.00	192.00	158.53	43.69	202.22	193.67	38.00	231.67
3. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3. Atomic Energy Research	13401	105.00	...	105.00	101.11	...	101.11	118.00	...	118.00
जोड़	**Total**		**258.00**	**54.00**	**312.00**	**261.64**	**47.69**	**309.33**	**313.67**	**46.00**	**359.67**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के सचिवालय के तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

2. **भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा तथा तत्संबंधी विषयों के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इसकी सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान रिएक्टर, त्वरक, संगणक और एक यूरेनियम संयंत्र, ईंधन तत्व निर्माता संयंत्र और प्लूटोनियम संयंत्र आते हैं । भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए, जिनमें अनुसंधान एवं विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, तथा कार्यचालन क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें वैज्ञानिकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन, सामग्री तथा सामान, मशीनरी तथा उपस्कर आदि शामिल हैं, और विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रभागों, प्रयोगशालाओं और केन्द्र के अन्य संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.01. जिन मुख्य पूंजी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है, उनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

i. **उच्च संगणक सुविधा:-** इसमें भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं की तेजी से बढ़ रही संगणकीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अति उच्च गति की संगणक, संचार और सूचना व्यवस्थाओं की स्थापना करना शामिल है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 9 करोड़ रुपए है।

ii. **अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाएं:-** इसमें उच्च तापमान में अत्युच्च संभारी तापमान में मूलभूत अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था है।

iii. **जल रसायन अनुसंधान में वृद्धि:-** इस परियोजना की स्थापना जल रसायन पैरामीटरों के इष्टतम उपयोग द्वारा नाभिकीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में 'मैन-रेम' कटौती प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से की गयी है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 2.25 करोड़ है।

अति उच्च संभारी लाइनक बूस्टर, आप्टिकल कमपोनेंट सिस्टमोंका और थिन फिल्म डिवाइसेस का विकास, पुनः प्रसंस्करण और वेस्ट प्रबन्ध के लिए संगत विकास अध्ययन, फेलियर असेसमेंट और रिपेयर प्रौद्योगिकी विद्युत संयंत्रों आदि के विकास के लिए भी उचित व्यवस्था की गयी है।

2.02 **विद्युत रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनःसंसाधन संयंत्र (पी.आर.ई.एफ.आर.ई.)** मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन में खर्च हुए ईंधन के पुनः प्रसंस्करण के लिए कलपक्कम में इस संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । बजट में 14.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल और इलैक्ट्रिकल निर्माण कार्यों आदि के लिए की गई है । परमाणु अनुसंधान रियक्टरों से प्राप्त तरल पदार्थों को संसाधित करने और उन्हें ठोस बनाने के लिए ट्रामबे में एक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ अचलीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जारही है । बजट में 3.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः निर्माण कार्यों और उपस्करों के लिए की गई है ।

3. **इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : कलपक्कम में स्थित यह केन्द्र फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम टैक्नोलाजी से संबंधित अनुसंधान तथा विकास-कार्य करता है । सुविधाओं में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न विशेष प्रयोगशालाएं तथा संयंत्र शामिल हैं, जिनकी स्थापना फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट-रिएक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचालन में सहायता देने और विद्युत अर्जन में वृद्धि करने के लिए फास्ट रिएक्टर कार्यक्रम को काम में लाने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है । 9.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था प्रोटोटाइप, फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के समर्थन के लिए इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान, और रेडियो धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, रेडियो रसायन प्रयोगशाला तथा इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं, आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए निर्धारित है ।

प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को समर्थन देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्ततोगत्वा प्रस्तावित प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर की स्थापना के कार्य में सहयोग देना है । इस परियोजना के लिए 6.19 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि फास्ट ब्रीडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के लिए 7.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं के संचालन के लिए राजस्व बजट में 26.02 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provisions for the Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy as well as for the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) :** BARC is the national centre for research and development work in the nuclear energy and related disciplines. Its facilities include research reactors, accelerators, computers, as also a uranium plant, fuel elements fabrication plant and plutonium plant. Provision has been made for the capital projects of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre covering the research and development as well as industrial projects and for the operational activities which include salaries of scientific and other personnel, materials and supplies, machinery and equipment, etc. and maintenance of various research and development divisions, laboratories and other plants of the Centre.

2.01. Some of the major capital projects for which provision has been included in the budget are the following:

i. **Advance Computing Facility:-** This involves setting up and developing very high speed computing and communication and information systems for meeting the high speed computational requirements of various projects in BARC. The estimated cost of this project is Rs.9 crores.

ii. **Super-conductivity:-** This is to carry out basic research in high temperature super-conductivity.

iii. **Augmentation of Water Chemistry Research:-** This project is set up with a view to achieve Man-rem reduction in Nuclear Power Plants by optimisation of Water Chemistry Paramaters. The cost of the project is Rs.2.25 crores.

Suitable provisions have also been made for projects like Super-conducting Linac Booster, Development of Optical Component systems and Thin Film Devices,, Development Studies relevant to Re-processing and Waste Management, Failure Assessement and Repair Technology, Development programmes for Power Plants etc.

2.02 **Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant (PREFRE)**

This plant is being set up at Kalpakkam for reprocessing Spent Fuel arising out of Madras Atomic Power Station. A provision of Rs. 14.00 crores in the budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil, electrical works etc. A Waste Immobilisation Project at Trombay is also being set up to process and solidify liquid waste from the Research Reactors of the Atomic Energy. A provision of Rs. 3.20 crores in the Budget is mainly for works and equipments.

3. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)** - This Centre at Kalpakkam conducts research and development relating to Fast Breeder Reactors and Thorium technology. Its facilities include Fast Breeder Test Reactor and various special laboratories and plants being set up to help in the construction and operation of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and use of the Fast Reactor Programme to enhance power generation. The provision of Rs.9.50 crores is for the Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and Facilities like Radio-metallurgy Laboratory, Radio-chemistry Laboratory, Engineering Services etc.

Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor estimated to cost Rs. 25.00 crores has been undertaken to support the ultimate objective of setting up the proposed Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. A provision of Rs.6.19 crores has been made for this project, while an amount of Rs. 7.00 crores has been provided for Fast Breeder Test Reactor Fuel reprocessing to reprocess the fuel from FBTR to close the fuel cycle. The provision of Rs.26.02 crores in the Revenue Budget is for the operation of FBTR and operation and

4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र : फ्यूजन और त्वरक संबंधी अनुसंधानों के लिए इंदौर में इस अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है । पूंजीगत बजट में 17.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था आधारभूत सुविधाओं अर्थात् प्रयोगशाला भवन और वर्कशाप आदि के लिए और लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में नई अनुसंधान और विकास, उद्योग और औषधियों में उनका प्रयोग शुरू करने के लिए की गई है। 6.10 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से लेसर एवं उच्च प्रोद्योगिकी उपस्कर के लिए सुविधाओं का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए आई तथा एम एक क्षेत्र में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है । राजस्व बजट में, मौजूदा अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों को जारी रखने के लिए 9.13 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.. **परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र कलकत्ता:** यह केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी विज्ञान, न्यूक्लीय रसायन विज्ञान, चिकित्सा औद्योगिक और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए आइसोटोप उत्पादन तथा परमाणु भट्टी की सामग्री से उत्पन्न विकिरणों द्वारा होने वाली क्षति का अध्ययन करने के क्षेत्र में उच्च स्तरीय अध्ययन कार्य सम्पन्न करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान सुविधा के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

6. **आणविक खनिज प्रभाग :** पूंजीगत व्यय में की गई व्यवस्था मूलरूप से हैदराबाद, बंगलोर में प्रयोगशालाओं तथा आवासों के निर्माण कराने एवं डोमियासेट (मेघालय), कश कलारी (हि. प्र.) तथा तुमलापल्ली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में खानों का पता लगाने के लिए की गई है । राजस्व बजट में मौजूदा कार्यकलापों तथा खुदाई और अन्य प्रचालन एवं सर्वेक्षण, खनिज संसाधनों की संभावनाओं तथा विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.0 सहायता प्राप्त संस्थाएं

7.1 **बम्बई स्थित टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान** : यह न्यूक्लीय विज्ञान और गणित का एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है तथा इसके दो विभाग हैं, गणित और भौतिकी विभाग । इसकी विशेष सुविधाओं मे राष्ट्रीय संगणक केन्द्र, बैलून बनाने और उड़ाने की सुविधा तथा जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए ट्रिशियम प्रयोगशाला शामिल है । बजट में संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 44.98 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के अनावर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और पहले से चल रही अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है जिनमें कर्मचारियों के वेतन और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय भी शामिल हैं । यह संस्थान विराट मीटर तरंग रेडियो दूरी दूरवीक्षण यन्त्र, जो खगोल विज्ञान अनुसंधान की दुनियां में एक अद्वितीय शक्तिशाली सुविधा होगी, होमी भाभा विज्ञान शिक्षा केन्द, जैव-विज्ञान रेडियो मूलभूत अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने जैसे कार्य कर रहा है।

7.2. **टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र (टी.एम.सी.) :** इसमें टाटा स्मारक अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान शामिल हैं, यह देश में कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली अग्रणी संस्थाओं में से एक है और कैंसर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है । बजट में निर्धारित 24.95 करोड़ रुपए का सहायता अनुदान मुख्यतः केन्द्र के लिए उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, सिविल निर्माण कार्यो पर आने वाले व्यय तथा अस्पताल और अनुसंधान संस्थान के चालू खर्चों के तथा नई बम्बई में कैंसर चिकित्सा, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए आधुनिक केन्द्र, जिसमें 200 बिस्तरे और अन्य सुविधाएं होंगी।

7.3 **कलकत्ता स्थित साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी संस्थान** माइक्रोस्कोपी, मास स्पैक्ट्रोमीटरी, न्यूक्लियर स्पैक्ट्रोस्कोपी कंडेस्ड मेटर फिजिक्स, सर्फेस अध्ययन आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करता है । बजट में 7.73 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यो पर आने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने, पूंजीगत उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और विभिन्न जारी अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के खर्चो को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

7.4 अन्य संस्थानों को अनुदान

भौतिकी विज्ञान संस्थान भुवनेश्वर यह संस्थान सैद्धान्तिक तथा प्रयोगिकी भौतिक विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसंधान कार्य करता है। सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था त्वरक सुविधा की स्थापना, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और जारी अनुसंधान—गतिविधियों के लिए की गई है।

अन्य अनुदान : गणित शास्त्र का विकास करने के लिए, गणित विज्ञान संस्थान, मद्रास और मेहता संस्थान, इलाहाबाद, नेशनल बोर्ड फार हायर मेथेमेटिक्स,न्यूक्लिय विज्ञान अनुसंधान बोर्ड डा. बरुआ कैंसर संस्थान, गुवाहाटी (असम) आदि जैसे अन्य विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

8. **न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स :** न्यूक्लियर विद्युत रिएक्टरों की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैदराबाद में इस कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है । परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक ईंधन तत्वों

maintenance of various laboratories for carrying on research work.

4. **Centre for Advanced Technology :** This research centre is set up at Indore for Fusion and Accelerator Research. A provision of Rs.17.00 crores in the Capital Budget is to provide infrastructural facilities like laboratory buildings, workshop etc and for taking up new research schemes in the field of Advanced Laser Technology and in the field of accelerators to explore their applications in R&D, Industry and Medicine. It is proposed to set up a "Facility for the Production of Lasers and High Technology Equipment" with an estimated cost of Rs. 6.10 crores for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has also been made in the I &M Sector. On the Revenue side, the provision of Rs. 9.13 crores is for carrying on the existing research activities.

5. **Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta :** This centre is a national research facility for advanced work in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry,isotopes production for medical, industrial and agricultural purposes and radiation damage studies of reactor materials.

6. **Atomic Minerals Division** The provision made on the capital side is essentially intended towards carrying out construction of laboratories and houses at Hyderabad, Bangalore, as well as for exploratory mining at Domiaset (Meghalaya), Kasha Kalari (HP) and at Tumalapalli (Andhra Pradesh). The provision on the revenue side takes care of the existing activities and drilling and other operations as well as survey, prospecting and development of mineral resources.

7.0 Aided Institutions.

7.1 **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)** Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is a national centre for nuclear science and mathematics with the school of mathematics and school of physics. Its special facilities include a national computer centre, a balloon fabrication facility and tritium laboratory for hydrological studies. The provision of Rs. 44.98 crores in the budget for grants-in-aid to the Institute is mainly to cover non-recurring expenses of civil works and procurement of equipments required for its research programmes and running expenses of its on-going research activities including salaries of staff and other administrative expenses. It is also executing National Programmes viz. Giant Meter Wave length Radio Telescope, which will be a uniquely powerful facility in the world of astronomical research, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education and a Centre for Fundamental Research in Biological Science.

7.2 **Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)** This comprises Cancer Research Institute and the Tata Memorial Hospital. It is one of the foremost treatment centre for cancer in the country and also for conducting research on cancer. The Grants-in-aid of Rs.24.95 crores provided in the budget mainly covers procurement of equipments, expenses on civil works and running expenses of the Hospital and the Research Institute besides setting up an Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer at New Bombay with 200 beds and allied facilities.

7.3. **Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta** Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta conducts research in Electron Microscopy, mass-spectrometry, nuclear spectroscopy, Condensed Matter Physics, Surface Studies etc. The Grants-in-aid of Rs. 7.73 crores provided in the budget is to cover expenses on procurement of capital equipments, civil works and running expenses of its on-going research facilities.

7.4 Grants to other Institutes

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar This Institute conducts research works in different branches of Theoretical and experimental physics. Provision for Grants-in-aid has been made for the establishment of Accelerator facility, civil works and for on-going research activities.

Other Grants: Grants to the extent of Rs. 13.00 crores are also provided to various other Institutes like the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras, Mehta Research Institute at Allahabad, National Board for Higher Mathematics, Board of Research in Nuclear Science, Dr. Barooha Cancer Institute of Gauhati (Assam) etc.

8. **Nuclear Fuel Complex -** This Complex at Hyderabad has

तथा कलैंड्रिया ट्यूबों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा यह कम्पलैक्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक अति शुद्ध धातुओं तथा सामग्रियों का निर्माण भी करता है । जरकोनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र, सिरेमिक ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र, स्टैनलैस स्टील की जोड़रहित ट्यूब बनाने वाला संयंत्र, समृद्ध यूरेनियम वाले आकसाइड संयंत्र जैसे ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं वाले अनेक संयंत्र पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं । कम्पलैक्स में ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, और हैदराबाद और तुरमदीह में एक नई ईंधन परियोजना पलायकायल (तमित्तलनाडु) में जरकोनियम स्पौंज निर्माण संयंत्र तथा हैदराबाद में एक नए जिरकालोए निर्माण संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए 100.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । कई सुविधाओं तथा संयंत्र के चालू खर्चों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

वर्ष 1993-94 में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं से लगभग 185.30 करोड़ रुपए की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां होने की आशा है ।

9. **भारी पानी परियोजनाएं** : मानुगुरू और हजीरा में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारी पानी का उत्पादन करने के लिए, बजट में 12.32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए आवासीय बस्तियां बनाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है । नए भारी पानी संयंत्रों पर काम शुरू करने तथा कोटा, तूतिकोरिन, बड़ौदा और थाल के भारी पानी संयंत्रों में सुधार कार्य करने के लिए भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बजट में तूतीकोरिन, बड़ौदा, कोटा, तलचर और थल वेशट हजीरा तथा मेनुगुरा में स्थित भारी पानी संयंत्र, मेटैलिक पोटेशियम संयंत्र एवं बडौदा में भारी पानी संयंत्र की अमोनिया सिन्थेसिस गैस सुविधा के लिए और कर्मचारियों की आवास कालोनियों के अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :***

10.1 **इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपौरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.**: परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक परिष्कृत इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण तैयार करता है। यह कम्पनी भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान में तैयार किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के इलैक्ट्रानिक साज-सामान का निर्माण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर करती है । यह कम्पनी अन्य वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं, अर्थात् कम्प्यूटरों, टी.वी. सैटों आदि का भी निर्माण करती है । 31-3-92 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 44.22 करोड़ रुपए थी । परमाणु ऊर्जा के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए, सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में 3.97 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

10.2 **इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड** : यह खनिज रेत को अलग करने तथा मोनाजाइट से विरल मृदा निकालने का काम करती है । यह कम्पनी ट्रोम्बे में भारत सरकार के थोरियम संयंत्र की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी देखती है। कम्पनी ने उड़ीसा सेण्ड्स कम्पलैक्स परियोजना की स्थापना का भी काम पूरा कर दिया है, जिसमें खनिज रेत पृथक्करण संयंत्र और सिंथेटिक रुटाइल संयंत्र की स्थापना भी शामिल है । 31.3.92 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 63.23 करोड़ रुपए थी । 23.00 करोड़ रुपए योजना परिव्यय के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 में कोई बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

10.3 **यूरेनियम कारपौरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : यह खानो से यूरेनियम निकालती है तथा उसकी पिसाई करती है । जादूगुडा में इस निगम की एक खान और एक मिल हैं । यह कम्पनी अन्य यूरेनियम भंडारों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनिज निकालना चाहती है । 31.3.92 को इस कम्पनी की कुल चुकता पूंजी 124.17 करोड़ रुपए थी । बिहार में नरवापहाड़ तथा तुरुमडीह खानों तथा मिलों और जादूगुडा में तीसरे शैफ्ट सिंकिंग पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए कम्पनी को सहायता देने हेतु ईक्विटी निवेश के लिए बजट में 43 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

been established to meet the fuel requirements of the Nuclear Power Reactors. Besides producing the fuel elements, calandria tubes etc. required for the atomic power stations, it also produces special high purity metals and materials, required for electronic industry. A number of fuel fabrication facilities like Zirconium Oxide Plant, Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plant, Enriched Uranium Oxide Plant etc and Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes Plant are already operational. A provision of Rs.100.00 crores has been made for Expansion of Fuel Fabrication Facilities at the complex, setting up of a new fuel project at Hyderabad, a new Zirconium Sponge plant at Palayakayal (Tamil Nadu) and a Zircaloy Fabrication plant at Hyderabad. Provision has also been made for the running expenses of the various facilities and plants.

In 1993-94 the commercial receipts from Fuel Fabrication Facilities are expected to be around Rs.185.30 crores.

9. **Heavy Water Projects** - A provision of Rs. 12.32 crores has been made in the Budget for meeting capital expenditure on the heavy water plants at Manuguru and Hazira for producing heavy water required for the use in the Atomic Power Stations. This also includes a provision for the housing colonies for the Heavy Water Plants. Necessary provision has also been made for improvement works at Kota, Tuticorin, Baroda and Thal plants.

The Budget also provides for the operational expenses of heavy water plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota, Talcher and Thal Vaishet Hazira and Manugura as also for the metallic potassium plant and the ammonia synthesis gas facility of heavy water plant, Baroda and the maintenance of staff housing colonies.

10. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:-***

10.1 **Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL)** ECIL produces sophisticated electronics instruments required for the atomic power programme. The company also undertakes commercial manufacturing of various electronic equipments developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and other commercial products like computer, TV sets etc. The total paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.92 amounted to Rs.44.22 crores. An amount of Rs. 3.97 crores is also proposed as grant-in-aid for research and development programme relevant to Atomic Energy.

10.2 **Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE)** IRE undertakes the separation of mineral sands and extraction of rare earths from monazite. The company also manages the Government Thorium Plant at Trombay. It has completed the establishment of Orissa Sands Complex Project comprising a minerals separation plant and a synthetic rutile plant. The total paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1992 amounted to Rs.63.23 crores. No budgetary support is envisaged for the year 1993-94 for the plan outlay of Rs.23.00 crores

10.3 **Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCI L)** is responsible for mining and milling of Uranium. It has a mine and a mill at Jaduguda. The Company proposes to undertake, in due course, commercial exploitation of other Uranium deposits. The total paid-up capital of the Company amounted to Rs.124.17 crores as on 31.3.1992. A Provision of Rs.43 crores for investment in equity has been made in the Budget to assist the Company in meeting the expenditure on Narwapahar and Turamdih Mines and Mills in Bihar as **well as** the Third Shaft Sinking at Jaduguda.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.85

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें Nuclear Power Schemes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	106.16	106.16	...	103.31	103.31	...	62.22	62.22
पूंजी	*Capital*		*154.00*	...	*154.00*	*147.30*	...	*147.30*	*179.33*	...	*179.33*
जोड़	**Total**		**154.00**	**106.16**	**260.16**	**147.30**	**103.31**	**250.61**	**179.33**	**62.22**	**241.55**
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	**Nuclear Power Projects**										
1. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र :	*1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:*										
1.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	69.73	69.73	...	65.06	65.06	...	74.73	74.73
1.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-18.88	-18.88	...	-14.36	-14.36	...	-23.14	-23.14
1.03 निवल	1.03 Net		...	50.85	50.85		50.70	50.70	...	51.59	51.59
2. ईंधन भंडार	*2. Fuel Inventory*										
2.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	221.84	221.84	...	185.64	185.64	...	235.30	235.30
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0801	...	-155.32	-155.32	...	-128.02	-128.02	...	-190.90	-190.90
2.03 निवल	2.03 Net		...	66.52	66.52	...	57.62	57.62	...	44.40	44.40
3 तारापुर और कलपक्कम में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं	3. Waste Management Facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakkam	2801	...	6.20	6.20	...	4.62	4.62	...	5.68	5.68
		4801	4.17	...	4.17	3.55	...	3.55	8.74	...	8.74
जोड़		*Total*	*4.17*	*6.20*	*10.37*	*3.55*	*4.62*	*8.17*	*8.74*	*5.68*	*14.42*
4. भारी पानी पूल प्रबन्ध:	*4. Heavy Water Pool Management :*										
4.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	4.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	85.73	85.73	...	99.14	99.14	...	113.90	113.90
4.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	4.02 Less-Revenue Receipt	0801	...	-115.14	-115.14	...	-120.77	-120.77	...	-165.35	-165.35
4.03 निवल	4.03 Net		...	-29.41	-29.41	...	-21.63	-21.63	...	-51.45	-51.45
5. अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes	2801	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00	12.00
		4801	11.78	...	11.78	5.75	...	5.75	7.65	...	7.65
जोड़		*Total*	*11.78*	*12.00*	*23.78*	*5.75*	*12.00*	*17.75*	*7.65*	*12.00*	*19.65*
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investment in Public Enterprises	4801	128.05	...	128.05	138.00	...	138.00	162.94	...	162.94
		6801	10.00	...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*138.05*	...	*138.05*	*138.00*	...	*138.00*	*162.94*	...	*162.94*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***154.00***	***106.16***	***260.16***	***147.30***	***103.31***	***250.61***	***179.33***	***62.22***	***241.55***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम	Nuclear Power Corporation	12801	138.05	812.00	950.05	138.00	812.00	950.00	162.94	780.63	943.57
ए सी सी बावकुक लि.	ACC Babcock Ltd.	12801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*138.05*	*812.00*	*950.05*	*138.00*	*812.00*	*950.00*	*162.94*	*780.63*	*943.57*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	154.00	812.00	966.00	147.30	812.00	959.30	179.33	780.63	959.96
	* इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :- * Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	**Nuclear Power Schemes**		...		...			...		...	

1. **राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र - यूनिट-I:** राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र का प्रबंध अभिकरण व्यवस्था के आधार पर भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड को सौंप दिया गया है । इसलिए प्रचालन संबंधी व्ययों के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **ईंधन भंडार :** इसमें तारापुर के लिए समृद्ध यूरेनियम का आयात करने पर होने वाले व्यय तथा दाबित भारी पानी के रिएक्टरों के लिए न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स के द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले ईंधन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड से वसूल किए गए ईंधन के उपभोक्ता प्रभागों को हिसाब में शामिल करने के पश्चात, इस से संबंधित राजस्व खाते के व्यय की निवल राशि 44.40 करोड़ रुपए है ।

3. **अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं :** ये सुविधाएं परिचालन में बिजली घरों द्वारा उत्पादित अपशिष्टों पर कार्रवाई करने और एकत्रित करने के लिए स्थापित की गई हैं और इनका निष्पादन भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा किया जा रहा है और तारापुर तथा कलपक्कम में इनका प्रचालन हो रहा है ।

4. **भारी पानी पूल प्रबंध:** इसमें, भारी पानी के भंडार के प्रबंध के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारी पानी के उपयोग से संबंधित लीज प्रभार प्रचालन विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में (-) 51.45 करोड़ रुपए के निवल व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **RAPS-Unit- I :** The management of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been entrusted to NPCIL on an agency basis. Hence provision has been made in the Budget for the operational expenses.

2. **Fuel inventory :** This provides for expenditure on the import of enriched uranium for Tarapur as well as for the fuel supplied by the Nuclear Fuel complex for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Taking into account the user charges for fuel recovered from NPCIL, the revenue expenditure on this account is netted at Rs. 44.40 crores.

3. **Waste Management Facilities :** These are facilities set up to process and store radioactive wastes generated by power stations in operation and are executed by BARC and operated at Tarapur and Kalpakkam.

4. **Heavy Water Pool Management :** This provides for the management of Heavy Water Inventory. Lease charges are recovered for the use of Heavy Water by the operating power stations. The net expenditure on this account is Rs. (-) 51.45 crores.

5. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनमें काकरापार में स्थित पर्यावरण सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं सम्मिलित हैं । 33.00 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत के प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (भा. न्यू. वि. नि. लि.) - इस सस्थान को 3 सितम्बर, 1987 को एक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित गिया गया । इस निगम की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर विद्युत का उत्पादन करने के लिए न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा का विकास और नियमन करने के प्रयोजन से एक वृहत एवं एकीकृत कार्यक्रम का आयोजन करने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने, पर्यावरण के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने और क्रय, विक्रय, निर्यात तथा विनिर्माण आदि के कार्य में व्यस्त होने तथा सहायक सुविधाओं का परिचालन और अनुरक्षण करने के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई थी ।

इस कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 2,000.00 करोड़ रूपए है । कम्पनी ने अपना कारोबार 17.9.87 को शुरू किया । अब यह अपने मौजूदा विद्युत केन्द्रों का संचालन कर रही है और नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं तथा सहायक परियोजनाओ के विनिर्माण का कार्य भी हाथ में ले रही है ।

कुछ एक महत्वपूर्ण चल रही परियोजनाओं का विवरण, जिन्हें अब निगम द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है जिनमें से प्रत्येक पर 100.00 करोड़ रूपए से ज्यादा की लागत आएगी और जिनके लिए व्यवस्थाएं कर दी गई हैं, इस प्रकार है :

5. **Other Schemes :** These include Environmental Survey Laboratories at Kakrapar. Provision is also made for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor with an estimated cost of Rs.33.00 crores.

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL): NPCIL was incorporated as a company on 3rd September, 1987 with the main objective to plan and execute an integrated programme for harnessing and developing nuclear energy for generating electricity on commercial basis, to promote protection of the environment and to engage in purchase, selling, exporting, manufacturing etc., and operation and maintenance of ancillary facilities.

The authorised capital of the company is Rs.2,000.00 crores. The Company commenced its business on 17.9.1987. It is now operating the existing power stations and is undertaking construction of new power projects and ancillary projects.

Some of the important on going projects costing more than Rs.100.00 crores each, now being executed by NPCIL and for which provision has been made are given below :

योजना का नाम	Name of the scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	1992-93 (सं.अ.) RE for 1992-93	आयोजना परिव्यय 1993-94 (ब.अ.) Plan outlay for BE 1993-94	पूर्ति की प्रत्याशित अवधि Anticipated date of completion
			(करोड़ रुपए	Rs. in crores)	
1. नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I और II	1. Narora Atomic Power (Project) I & II	399.64	14.00	9.00	@
2. काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I तथा II	2. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project I & II	382.52	125.00	50.00	1994
3. कैगा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना यूनिट I तथा II	3. Kaiga Atomic Power Project Unit I & II	730.72	260.00	320.00	1996
4. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन यूनिट III तथा IV	4. Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit III & IV	711.57	180.00	260.00	1997
5. तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना यूनिट III और IV	5. Tarapur Atomic Power Project Unit III & IV	2427.00	204.00	250.00	2000

@ नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना को दिनां. 1.1.1991 से वाणिज्यिक घोषित किया गया है । नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना ने अक्तूबर, 1991 से काय4 करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया और दिनांक 1.7.1992 से वाणिज्यिक घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना ने दिनांक 3.9.92 से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और इसके द्वारा शीघ्र वाणिज्यिक कार्यकलाप शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना हगै। काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोगना यूनिट द्वितीय-220 मेगावाट एम्पीयर द्वारा इस वर्ष के अन्त तक काय4 शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

@ NAPP I is declared commercial from 1.1.1991. NAPP-II attained criticality in October, 1991 and is declared commercial from 1.7.1992.

KAPP-I attained criticality on 3.9.92 and is expected to commence commercial operation soon. The second 220 MWe Unit of KAPP is expected to achieve criticality by end of this year.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के इक्विटी तथा ऋण
Equity and Loans to Public Sector Enterprises :

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. in crores)*

(सं. अ. 1992-93) RE 1992-93			(ब. .अ. 1993-94) BE 1993-94		
इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total
138.00	...	138.00	162.94	—	162.94

वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधन 812.00 करोड़ रुपए हैं ।

Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources for 1993-94 are Rs.780.63 crores.

सहायक सुविधाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 500 मेगावट एम्पीयर, 235 मेगावाट एम्पीयर परियोजनाओं का विकास कार्य, तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन आदि में सुधार करना शामिल है ।

Provision is also made for ancillary facilities including development works for 500 MWe, 235 MWe Projects, improvements for TAPS and RAPS etc.

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 86

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग Department of Electronics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		67.35	13.21	80.56	66.55	13.50	80.05	95.45	13.90	109.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		7.65	...	7.65	8.45	...	8.45	14.73	...	14.73
जोड़	**Total**		75.00	13.21	88.21	75.00	13.50	88.50	110.18	13.90	124.08
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	1. Secretariat-Economic Services Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	3451	0.75	4.58	5.33	1.25	4.87	6.12	1.10	5.12	6.22
2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं	2. Technology Development Council Projects	2852	0.90	...	0.90	0.85	...	0.85	2.00	...	2.00
		7425	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.95*	...	*0.95*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
3. औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	3. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	2852	1.70	...	1.70	1.65	...	1.65	4.30	...	4.30
		4859	1.10	...	1.10	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*	*1.95*	...	*1.95*	*4.80*	...	*4.80*
4. राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजना	4. National Radar Council Projects	2852	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.80	...	0.80
		7425	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
5. एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम	5. SECO Programme	2852	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.50	...	0.50
		4859	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
		7425	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.60*	...	*0.60*
6. कम्प्यूटर के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का निर्माण	6 Generation of Special Manpower for Computer	2852	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
7. इलेक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम	7. Electronics Material Development Programme	2852	1.50	...	1.50	1.40	...	1.40	2.75	...	2.75
		7425	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*
8. सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विकास कार्यक्रम	8. Micro - Electronics Development Programme	2852	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.09	...	2.09
		4859	1.35	...	1.35	0.25	...	0.25	1.30	...	1.30
		7425	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*3.55*	...	*3.55*	*2.25*	...	*2.25*	*3.40*	...	*3.40*
9. उच्च परिकलन विकास केन्द्र (सी.-डी. ए सी)	9. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)	2852	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	3.00	...	3.00
10. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना	10. National HVDC Project	2852	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	2.00	...	2.00
11. अनुप्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रोनिक इंजीनियरी तथा अनुसंधान संस्था	11. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)	2852	0.70	2.22	2.92	0.70	2.22	2.92	2.00	2.30	4.30
12. मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम	12. Standardisation Activities Programme	2852	4.50	2.29	6.79	4.50	2.29	6.79	6.00	2.29	8.29
		3601	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01
		4859	2.00	...	2.00	6.60	...	6.60	11.12	...	11.12
जोड़		*Total*	*6.60*	*2.29*	*8.89*	*11.15*	*2.29*	*13.44*	*17.13*	*2.29*	*19.42*
13 इलेक्ट्रोनिक डिजाइन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	13. Centre for Electronics Design and Technology	2852	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.80	1.00	2.80
14. विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम	14. Special Manpower Development Programme	2852	13.25	...	13.25	13.25	...	13.25	35.50	...	35.50
15. साफ्टवेयर निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	15. Software Export Promotion Programme	2852	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
16. पांचवीं जनरेशन की कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली का विकास कार्यक्रम	16. Fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme	2852	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.40	...	0.40
		4859	1.10	...	1.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*1.75*	...	*1.75*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
17. इलेक्ट्रोनिक अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र एवं आरईटीसी	17. Electronic Research & Development Centres & RETCs	2852	1.50	2.28	3.78	1.50	2.28	3.78	1.80	2.35	4.15
18. भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास	18. Technology Development for Indian Languages	2852	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25
		4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*
19. फोटोनिक विकास कार्यक्रम	19. Photonics Development Programme	2852	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	1.75	...	1.75

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
20. साफ्टवेयर निर्यात के लिए मूल्यवर्धित हाई स्पीड डाटा कम्यूनिकेशन नेटवर्क	20. Value-added High Speed Data Communication Network for Software Export	2852	16.25	...	16.25	17.70	...	17.70	1.25	...	1.25
21. प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन	21. Technology Missions	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
22. अन्य कार्यक्रम	22 Other programmes	2250	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55
		2852	7.70	0.20	7.90	5.50	0.20	5.70	8.15	0.20	8.35
		3453	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
		4859	1.65	...	1.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.25	...	0.25
		7425	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*9.35*	*0.84*	*10.19*	*6.35*	*0.84*	*7.19*	*8.50*	*0.84*	*9.34*
23. सहायता सामग्री उपस्कर - सकल	23. Aid Material Equipments - Gross	3606	...	16.40	16.40	...	16.40	16.40	...	13.58	13.58
घटाइए - कार्यकारी मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	***Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head***	***3606***	...	*-16.40*	*-16.40*	...	*-16.40*	*-16.40*	...	*-13.58*	*-13.58*
निवल - सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	*Net*-Aid Materials & Equipments	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	24.Investment in Public Sector Enterprises	4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***75.00***	***13.21***	***88.21***	***75.00***	***13.50***	***88.50***	***110.18***	***13.90***	***124.08***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1.सेमि-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि0	1. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.	12859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30	3.30
2. सी.एम.सी.लि0	2. CMC Ltd.	12859	...	...	...	...	24.00	24.00	...	7.56	7.56
3. ई.टी.टी.डी.सी.लि.	3. ETTDC Ltd.	12859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.44	0.44
जोड़		**Total**	...	...	...	...	**24.00**	**24.00**	...	**11.30**	**11.30**
अन्य संस्थाएं/निकाय एन.सी.एस.टी/एस.ए.एम.ई.ई.आर./एसईपीपी/सी-डैक	Other Institutions/Bodies NCST/SAMEER/SEPP/C-DAC.	12859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	**24.00**	**24.00**	...	**18.30**	**18.30**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	12859	73.85	...	73.85	73.20	24.00	97.20	108.17	18.30	126.47
2.सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.75	...	0.75	1.25	...	1.25	1.10	...	1.10
3. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3. Other Scientific Research	13425	0.40	...	0.40	0.55	...	0.55	0.91	...	0.91
जोड़	**Total**		**75.00**	...	**75.00**	**75.00**	**24.00**	**99.00**	**110.18**	**18.30**	**128.48**
निम्नानुसार निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:- Telecommunications and Electronics Industries		...	...	...			...			...

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं (टी.डी.सी.) :** इसका उद्देश्य अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से देश में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग के विकास के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी आधार स्थापित करना है । टी.डी.सी. ने अब तक लगभग 350 परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी हैं जिनसे इलेक्ट्रोनिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी क्षमताओं पर पर्याप्त प्रभाव पड़ा है । विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रोन्नयन के लिए वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान कुछ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । आठवीं योजना के दौरान प्रौद्योगिकी विकास के लिए नए अनुप्रयोग क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

3. **औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (आई.ई.पी.पी.) :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एप्रोप्रिएट आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन सेंटर और सूक्ष्म-संसाधन अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी केन्द्रों के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है ताकि विशिष्ट औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को कम किया जा सके और यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उद्योग विदेशों से सहायता पर निर्भर रहने की बजाय अपना आधुनिकीकरण स्वयं कर लें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बहुत से क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम आरंभ किए गए हैं । वर्ष 1993-94 के कार्यक्रमों से ए.सी ड्राइव्स का उपयोग करते हुए ऊर्जा संरक्षण परियोजनाएं, परिवहन प्रणाली कार्यक्रम और कृषि इलेक्ट्रोनिकी में अनुसंधान एवं विकास इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिए गए हैं ।

4. **राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजनाएं (एन.आर.सी.) :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश में राडार, मार्गनिर्देशी उपकरणों, सोनार तथा अन्तर्जलीय इलेक्ट्रोनिकी प्रणालियों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 129 परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं जिनमें से अब तक 100 परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। नए एवं आविर्भावी क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाएं एन आर सी के कार्यकारी दल के विचाराधीन हैं ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - It provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Electronics.

2. **Technology Development Council Projects (TDC)** - It aims to establish technology base for growth of electronics industry in the country through R&D projects. The Technology Development Council has so far supported about 350 projects which have made much impact on the R&D capabilities of the country in Electronics. Some new projects are proposed to be initiated during 1993–94 under S&T programme for technology up-gradation in the various areas. New application areas are identified for Technology Development during 8th Plan.

3. **Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (IEPP)** - Under this programme Grants-in-aid are released for Appropriate Automation Promotion Centre and Micro-processor Application Engineering Centres to mitigate the problems of specific industrial sectors and also to ensure that the industry carries out its modernisation on its own instead of depending for help from outside the country. Programmes in a large number of areas are being initiated under this programme. From the year 1993-94 energy conservation projects using A.C. Drives, Transportation System Programme and R&D in Agri Electronics, have been merged in this programme.

4. **National Radar Council Projects (NRC)** - Under this programme about 129 projects have so far been initiated in the country in the area of Radars, Navigational Aids, Sonars and Underwater Electronics Systems out of which 100 have since been completed. The projects in the new and emerging areas are under discussion by the Working Groups of N.R.C.

5. **एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम**: सी ए एस ई और एस ई सी ओ, जो सातवीं योजना के लिए विभागीय कार्यक्रम थे, दोनों कार्यक्रमों को मिला कर प्रणाली इंजीनियरिंग और अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रम (सिस्टम इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्राम) नामक एक ही कार्यक्रम बना दिया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य मौजूदा संगठनों की सुविज्ञता और सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हुए भारतीय संदर्भ में नये प्रणाली अनुप्रयोग विकसित करना और उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में स्वदेशी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें समन्वित करना है । आठवीं योजना के दौरान नागरिक उड्डयन, नौवहन, परिवहन क्षेत्र, तेल एवं जल संसाधन प्रबन्ध, मौसम विज्ञान एवं आंतरिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्रों पर अधिक बल दिया जाएगा । आटोमौटिव इलेक्ट्रानिकी कार्यक्रम केन्द्र को 1993-94 से इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

6. **कम्प्यूटरों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति जुटाना** : कम्प्यूटर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का विकास करने हेतु चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालय/कालिजों तथा संस्थाओं में विभिन्न नए पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं । वर्ष 1993-94 से इस कार्यक्रम को विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

7. **इलेक्ट्रोनिकी सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम** : इसका उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रोनिकी सामग्री/ संघटकों के लिए एक तकनीकी-आर्थिक सक्षम आधार स्थापित करना है । इसके दो स्कंध हैं । इलेक्ट्रोनिकी सामग्री विकास परिषद् विभिन्न संस्थाओं/अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रयोगशालाओं में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी सामग्री पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास की प्रायोजित परियोजनाओं का पर्यवेक्षण करती है । अभी तक आठ परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और 32 परियोजनाएं विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा निष्पादित की जा रही हैं । इलेक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए सामग्री केन्द्र की स्थापना इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एक समिति के रूप में की गई है जिसके चार केन्द्र दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, पुणे और त्रिचुर में होंगे जो व्यावसायिकरण के लिए उद्योगों में अंतरित करने हेतु बहुत-सी इलेक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थापना करेंगे ।

8. **सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विकास कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ए एस आई सी के अभिकल्प पर काम करने के लिए 10 अभिकल्प केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 32 प्रायोजित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं भी निष्पादित की जा रही हैं । वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान चालू प्रायोजित अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं को और आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा तथा अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं को तैयार कर उन्हें प्रारंभ किया जाएगा । वर्ष 1993-94 से विद्युत सेमि-कंडक्टर उपकरण विकास केन्द्र को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

9. **उच्च कम्प्यूटिंग विकास केन्द्र (सी-डेक)** : परियोजना की स्थापना एक पंजीकृत वैज्ञानिक संस्था के रूप में पुणे में की गई है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सुपर कम्प्यूटरों/उच्च कम्प्यूटरों में प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली समानान्तर संसाधन तकनीकों में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान बढ़ाने के लिए, अपेक्षित देशी अनुसंधान और विकास सक्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगों जैसे मौसम का पूर्वानुमान, भूकंपी आंकड़ों का संसाधन, इकनोमैट्रिक माडलिंग, कृत्रिम आसूचना, आदि के लिए एक समय-बद्ध प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन के रूप में विकास करना है।

10. **राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना** : इसका उद्देश्य एच.वी.डी.सी. प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना है जिससे कि उच्च प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अनुभव प्राप्त किया जा सके, उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को नाभिकीय बनाया जा सके तथा तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी अनुप्रयोग के लाभों को गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके । परियोजना का पहला चरण पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और दूसरा चरण डी एच आई, डी ओ पी, डी ओ ई, और बी एच ई एल आदि द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से निष्पादित किया जा रहा है ।

11. **प्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रोनिकी इंजीनियरिंग एवं अनुसंधान सोसाइटी**: बम्बई स्थित इस सोसाइटी ने काम्पेक्ट पल्स्ड कोहिरेन्ट ट्रांसमीटरों, माइक्रोवेव स्विचों और कैंसर के उपचार के लिए चिकित्सा से जुड़े उपकरणों का विकास किया है । वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन के लिए उद्योगों को प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण किया जा रहा है । इसका मद्रास केन्द्र इलेक्ट्रो मेग्नेटिक कम्पेटिबिलिटी (ई एम सी)/इलेक्ट्रो मेग्नेटिक इन्टरफिअरन्स (ई एम आई) में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्य में लगा हुआ है जबकि इसका कलकत्ता केन्द्र राडार और संचार के क्षेत्र में मिलीमीटर वेव बैंड में संघटक/उप-प्रणाली के विकास में कार्यरत है । एस.ए.एम.ई. ई.आर. का सी.ई.पी.टी ई.डी. कार्यक्रम, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, का लक्ष्य पैकेजिंग प्रौद्योगिकी और एरगोनोमिक नमूने तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उपस्करों के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करना है।

12. **मानकीकरण क्रियाकलाप कार्यक्रम** : इसका उद्देश्य देश में निर्मित किये गये इलेक्ट्रोनिक उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाना तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बनाना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 4 प्रयोगशालाएं और 13 केन्द्र अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, परीक्षण सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत 7 केन्द्रों को सहायता भी दी जा रही है।

13. **इलेक्ट्रोनिक डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र** : इन केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रोनिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-यांत्रिकी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन टेक्नालाजी

5. **SECO Programme**: CASE & SECO which were the departmental programmes of the 7th plan have been merged into a single programme called System Engineering and Application Programme, which aims at new emerging system applications in Indian small context utilising the expertise and facilities of the existing organisations and coordinate meeting the requirements indigenously in the high risk areas. During 8th Plan thrust would be given to areas of Civil Aviation, Shipping, Transport Sector, Oil and Water Resources Management, Meteorology and Internal Security. Centre for Automotive Electronics programme has been merged under this programme from 1993-94.

6. **Generation For Special Manpower for Computers.** - Various new courses have been started at selected Universities/Colleges and other Institutions to develop high calibre manpower for Computer Sector. From 93-94 this programme has been merged with Special Manpower Development Programme.

7. **Electronics Material Development Programme** - Its objective is to establish a techno-economically viable base for electronics materials/components. It has two wings. Electronics Material Development Council (EMDC) supervises sponsored R&D projects on electronics materials at various institutions/R&D labs. Eight projects completed so far and 32 projects are being executed by various organisations. Centre for Material for Electronics Technology (C-MET) has been set up as a society under this programme with four centres at Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune and Trichur, to establish technology for a range of electronics materials for transfer to industry for commercialisation.

8. **Micro-Electronics Development Programme (MDP)** : Under this programme 10 Design Centres are set up to undertake design of ASICs to cater to customer needs in different sectors of electronics industry. Also, 32 sponsored R&D projects are being executed under this programme. During 1993-94 on-going sponsored R&D projects would be progressed further and additional projects evolved and initiated. From the year 93-94 Centre for Development of Power Semi-Conductor Devices has been merged with this programme.

9. **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)** - C-DAC Project has been set up at Pune as a registered Scientific Society with the main objective of development as a time bound technology mission enhancing the indigenous R&D capability in the techniques of parallel processing used in super computers/advanced computers required for pursuing research in frontier areas of S&T as well as various important applications like weather forecasting, seismic data processing econometric modelling, artificial intelligence information, etc.

10. **National HVDC Project** - It is aimed at developing the HVDC technology, gain experience in high technology area, to nucleate advanced research Centres and to demonstrate qualitatively and quantitatively the benefits of electronics application in Thermal Power Plants. Phase I of the project has already been completed and Phase-II being executed jointly by DHI, DOP, DOE, & BHEL etc.

11. **Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)** - SAMEER Bombay has developed compact pulsed coherant transmitters, micro-wave switches and medical linac equipment for cancer therapy. The technology is being transferred to industries for commercial production. Its Madras Centre is engaged in R&D work in the areas of Electro Magnetic compatibility (EMC)/Electro Magnetic Interference (EMI) while its Calcutta Centre in the development of component/sub system in millimeter-wave band in Radar and Communication area. The CEPTED programme of SAMEER, which is being implemented with UNDP assistance, aims at establishing facilities for packaging technology and ergonomic design & electronic equipments.

12. **Standardisation Activities Programme**- It aims to improve the quality and reliability of electronic products manufactured in the country and their conforming to the National/International standards. Under this programme 4 Laboratories and 13 Centres are functioning as subordinate offices. Also, assistance is being provided to 7 centres under State Govts. for augmenting the testing facilities.

13. **Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDTs)** - The objectives of these centres are to build expertise in design

और फेब्रिकेशन तकनीक में विशेषज्ञता का निर्माण करना और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-मेकेनिकल प्रणाली का निर्माण करना हैं । इस समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में सात केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

14. **विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी के क्षेत्र में लोगों को शिक्षित, उन्नत और प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं । कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 14 इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों सहित 32 चुनिंदा संस्थानों में इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एवं कम्प्यूटर में प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता के उन्नयन हेतु आई.एम.पी.ए.सी.टी (इलैक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग विकास परियोजना – जनशक्ति घटक) शामिल है। वर्ष 1993-94 से संगणकों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति के सृजन को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनींदा विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों और अन्य संस्थाओं में कई नए पाठ्यक्रम आरंभ किए गए हैं ताकि संगणक क्षेत्र के लिए उच्च क्षमता वाली जनशक्ति विकसित की जा सके ।

15. **साफ्टवेयर निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम:** इसका उद्देश्य विश्व भर में बाजारों का पता लगाना और उन बाजारों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का विश्लेषण करना और विभिन्न बाजारों के लिये कार्य-नीतियां विकसित करना और विदेशी ग्राहकों के सामने भारतीय क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करना, डाटा सम्पर्क के माध्यम से साफ्टवेयर के विकास एवं निर्यात के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं जुटाना और निर्यात बढ़ाने व लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के प्रति अपना योगदान देना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, शत-प्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुखी परियोजनाओं के रूप में भुवनेश्वर, पुणे, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, नौयडा, गांधी नगर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में 7 साफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क सोसायटी के रूप में स्थापित किए गए हैं । इसके अलावा, आठ और पार्कों को भी स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई है ।

16. **पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली विकास कार्यक्रम** : यह कार्यक्रम सात संस्थाओं में निष्पादित किया जा रहा है और इसका उद्देश्य सम्बद्ध समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी पर आधारित कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली (के.बी.सी.एस.) प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन के लिए के.बी.सी.एस./पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में व्यापक विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करना है ।

17. **इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र (ई.आर.एण्ड डी.सी) तथा ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र (आर.ई.टी.सी):** इस केन्द्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में स्टेट-आफ-आर्ट इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी विभिन्न उत्पादों का विकास करना तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक मूल्यों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप इनके उत्पादन में सहायता करना है । इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट उत्पादों के विकास से संबंधित कार्य करते हैं तथा अपने क्षेत्र के निजी और सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगों को अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी सहायता देते हैं । ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र ग्रामीण अनुप्रयोग हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उत्पाद तैयार करते हैं और उनके प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों का व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं।

18. **भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास:** इसका उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक भाषा समझ, संस्करण तथा निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मानव तन्त्र अंतःक्रिया तथा सूचना संसाधन को सुकर बनाने के वास्ते भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उपकरण तैयार करना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अभी तक 31 परियोजनाएं प्रारंभ की गई हैं।

19. **फोटोनिक्स विकास कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों की सहायता से शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं तथा उद्योग में फोटोनिक्स कल्चर को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि अन्य राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के सहयोग से इस क्षेत्र में सहक्रियात्मक विकास किया जा सके । फाइबर आपटिक्स कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1993-94 से इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

20. **साफ्टवेयर निर्यात के लिए मूल्य-वर्धित उच्च गति आंकड़ा संचार नेटवर्क:**— परियोजना में मुख्य रूप से बम्बई, दिल्ली और बंगलौर स्थित साफ्टवेयर निर्यातकों के परिसरों को उनके विदेशी प्रतिपक्षियों एवं ग्राहकों के साथ जोड़ने के लिए एक समिति की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया गया है । परियोजना को, फ्रैंच सरकार की सहायता से 1992-93 में शुरू किया जा रहा है ।

21 **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन:** इसका उद्देश्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सुपरिभाषित समय-निर्धारित परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करके चुनींदा प्रमुख इलेक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकियों, प्रणालियों और अनुप्रयोगों में सकेन्द्रित ढंग से राष्ट्रीय क्षमता विकसित करना है । 1993-94 में शुद्ध करने के लिए जिन विशिष्ट मिशन उद्देश्यों का पता लगाया गया है वे हैं; नेक्स्ट जनरेशन मैमिवली पैरलल सुपरकम्प्यूटर, माइक्रोइलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, फोटोनिक्स/ओप्टोइलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स सामग्री, भावी एयर नेविगेशन प्रणाली और इनफोर्मेशन हाइवे ।

22. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य कार्यक्रम हैं: एन.सी.एस.टी, इलेक्ट्रोनिकी में प्रदर्शनियां, ग्रामीण इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, औद्योगिक रोबोट, जापानी भाषा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग को सूचना सहायता, आदि ।

23. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर:** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सामग्री, उपस्करों तथा अन्य मदों के रूप में सहायता को दर्शाया गया है।

Technology and fabrication techniques in the area of electronics and electro-mechanical system. At present, seven Centres are functioning at different locations in the country.

14. **Special Manpower Development Programme**- Under this programme different projects are being executed to educate, upgrade and train people in the field of modern electronics. The programme includes IMPACT (Electronic Industry Development Project - Manpower Component) to upgrade the quality of Training in Electronics and Computer in selected 32 Institutions including 14 Engg. Colleges. From 1993-94, Generation of Special man-power for computers has been merged in this programme. Under this various new courses have been started at selected Universities/Colleges and other institutions to develop high calibre man-power for computer sector.

15. **Software Export Promotion Programme** : It aims at identifying markets and analysing the market characteristics and developing strategics for different markets world over and projecting the Indian capabilities to the foreign customers, creating basic facilities for development and export of software through data links and contribute towards boosting the exports and achieving targets. Under this programme 7 Software Technology Parks have been set up as Societies at Bhubaneshwar, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhi Nagar and Trivandrum as 100% export oriented projects. In addition setting up of eight more parks has been planned.

16. **Fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme** : The programme is being executed at seven institutions to gain extensive expertise in the Knowledge Based Computer System/Fifth Generation Computer System technology for research, design, development and demonstrate KBCS Technology based solutions to related problems.

17. **Electronics Research and Development Centre (ER&DCs) and Rural Electron ics Technology Centres:** The main objectives of the centres are to develop products in the State-of-art Electronics Technology in various identified areas and enable their productionisation at competitive prices and international quality. ER&DCs are engaged in development of region specific products and provide R&D support to the industry in their region, both in the private and public sector. The RETCs develop electronics products for rural applications as well as accelerate their usage in addition to providing vocational training for those belonging to weaker sections of the Society.

18. **Technology Development for Indian Languages**: It aims at developing electronic tools for Indian Languages to facilitate human machine interaction and information processing, to promote research and development in the area of Natural Language Understanding, processing and Generation. Under this programme 31 projects have so far being initiated.

19. **Photonics Development Programme**: It aims to spread photonics culture through support of appropriate technologies at academic institutions, laboratories and industry to enable synergetic development in this area in co-ordination with other national agencies. Fibre optics programme has been merged with this programme from 1993-94.

20. **Value-Aided High Speed Data Communication network for software export** :— The project is intended to establish a society for linking the premises of software exporters mainly at Bombay, Delhi and Bangalore with their foreign counter parts and customers. The project has been initiated in 1992-93 with the assistance of French Govt.

21. **Technology Missions**:- It aims to develop national strength in a focussed manner in selected core electronics technologies, systems and applications by implementing well-defined time-targeted projects on priority bases. Specific Mission Objectives identified for initiation during 1993-94 are Next Generation Massively Parallel Supercomputer, Microelectronics, Photonics/Optoelectronics, Electronics Materials, Future Air Navigation System and Information Highway.

22. **Other Programmes**: The main programmes covered under it are NCST, Exhibition in Electronics, Rural Electronics, Industrial Robots, Japanese language Training Programme and information Support to Electronic Industries etc.

23. **Aid Material and Equipment**: Under this programme assistance in the form of materials equipments and other commodities is shown.

महासागर विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.87

महासागर विकास विभाग Department of Ocean Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		31.44	9.17	40.61	31.44	9.17	40.61	34.32	13.41	47.73
पूंजी	*Capital*		*7.56*	...	*7.56*	*7.56*	...	*7.56*	*8.68*	...	*8.68*
जोड़	**Total**		**39.00**	**9.17**	**48.17**	**39.00**	**9.17**	**48.17**	**43.00**	**13.41**	**56.41**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.73	0.73
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Oceanographic Research**										
2. समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	2. Oceanographic Survey	3403	...	7.30	7.30	...	7.90	7.90	...	11.50	11.50
3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले यंत्रों सहित)	3. Antarctic Research (Including ice-breakers)	3403	12.49	...	12.49	12.49	...	12.49	13.49	...	13.49
		5403	7.56	...	7.56	7.56	...	7.56	8.68	...	8.68
जोड़		*Total*	*20.05*	...	*20.05*	*20.05*	...	*20.05*	*22.17*	...	*22.17*
4. बहुधात्विक कोषिका कार्यक्रम	4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3403	6.40	...	6.40	6.40	...	6.40	6.60	...	6.60
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	3403	12.55	1.17	13.72	12.55	0.57	13.12	14.23	1.18	15.41
जोड़-समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Total Oceanographic Research**		**39.00**	**8.47**	**47.47**	**39.00**	**8.47**	**47.47**	**43.00**	**12.68**	**55.68**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***39.00***	***9.17***	***48.17***	***39.00***	***9.17***	***48.17***	***43.00***	***13.41***	***56.41***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	1. Oceanographic Research	13403	39.00	...	39.00	39.00	...	39.00	43.00	...	43.00

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं-** इसमें महासागर विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण** : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान एवं सर्वेक्षण कार्य में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण, अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र और महाद्वीपीय रेती (शेल्फ) क्षेत्र की संसाधन क्षमता का मानचित्रण एवं रेखांकन करना है । विभाग के दो अनुसंधान जलयान —सागर कन्या और सागर सम्पदा — भारतीय नौवहन निगम, बम्बई द्वारा चलाए और अनुरक्षित किए जा रहे हैं । इन दो जलयानों का समुद्रीय प्रबन्ध क्रमशः राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान, गोवा तथा महासागर विकास विभाग के पास है ।

3. **एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य एंटार्कटिक में सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों तथा भू मंडल के विलोपन और परिवर्तन में एंटार्कटिका की प्रासंगिकता का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करना है। यह विभाग वर्ष 1981 से प्रति वर्ष एंटार्कटिका में वैज्ञानिक अभियान दल भेज रहा हैं । बारहवें अनुसंधान अभियान दल जिसमें 56 सदस्य थे, को दिसम्बर 1992 में भेजा गया था ।

एंटार्कटिका में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने तथा उनका परिवीक्षण करने के लिए यह विभाग गोवा में एंटार्कटिका अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए एक भवन का निर्माण कर रहा हैं ।

4. **बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम** :भारत को आवंटित अग्रगामी क्षेत्र के 75% से अधिक भाग का, जल-सफाई के लिए मल्टी बीम स्वाथ बाथीमीट्रिक सिस्टम्स का इस्तेमाल करके सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । अग्रगामी क्षेत्र के 20 प्रतिशत भाग को छोड़ देने के सुझाव को तैयार किया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्मीय प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर तथा क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, भुवनेश्वर ने तीन प्रायोगिक योजना अभियानों को पूरा कर लिया है। इन अभियानों में जुटाए गए आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है ताकि प्रक्रिया संबंधी अन्तर को कम किया जा सके। केन्द्रीय यान्त्रिक इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान दुर्गापुर में 100 मीट्रिक टन प्रतिदिन की खनन क्षमता संयंत्र के डिजाइन तथा क्रियान्वयन संबंधी पहले चरण को पूरा कर लिया गया है। इस प्रणाली का अनुरूपी परिस्थितियों में, इसी उद्देश्य के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार किए गए लगभग 5 मीटर गहरे उथले पानी के हौज में परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** :

(क) तरंग ऊर्जा को काम में लाना —इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समुद्रीय तरंगों से ऊर्जा पैदा करने संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास और प्रदर्शन किया

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services-** Under this, expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department of Ocean Development is provided.

2. **Oceanographic Survey:** The main objective of this programme is to conduct research and training in marine Oceanographic research and survey, mapping and demarcating of resources potential of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Continental Shelf area. The Department's two research vessels, namely "Sagar Kanya" and "Sagar Sampada", are being run and maintained by the Shipping Corporation of India. The oceanographic management for these two vessels remains with NIO, Goa and Department of Ocean Development respectively.

3. **Antarctic Research Programme:** The main objective of this programme is to undertake scientific study of living and non-living resources and the relevance of Antarctica for global climate and change. The Department is sending every year a scientific expedition to Antarctica, since 1981. The 12th Scientifc Expedition consisting of 56 members was sent in December 1992.

For organising and monitoring the Indian Scientific Research programmes in Antarctica, the Department is constructing a building at Goa to house the Antarctic Study Centre.

4. **Polymetallic Nodules Programme:** The entire pioneer area allotted to India in the Central Indian basin has been surveyed by using multi-beam swath bathymetric system. Recommendations to the extent of 20% of the pioneer area for relinquishment is being prepared. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneshwar completed three pilot plan campaigns. The data generated from these campaigns is being analysed for bringing down process gaps. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur completed first phase of design, fabrication and implementation of a 100 tonne per day capacity mining system. The system is being tested in simulated conditions at a shallow depth of about 5 metres basin specially constructed for this purpose.

5. **Other Programmes:**

(a) *Harnessing of Wave Energy* : Under this Programme, technology for generation of energy from sea waves has been

जा रहा है । यह प्रस्ताव है कि तंरगरोधी एकीकृत तरंग ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का विकास किया जाए जिससे तरंग ऊर्जा के बहुगामी प्रयोग तथा ऊर्जा को लागत को अनुकूल बनाने को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।थंगासेरी मत्स्य प बंदरगाह, केरल तथा मुस प्वाइंट, कार निकोबार, इन दो स्थानों का चयन करके वहाँ संबद्ध तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता संबंधी अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) तटीय समुद्र मानीटरिंग और पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली: इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गतम देश के समुद्रीय किनारों के साथ-साथ 70 स्थानों पर 25 प्रदुषण पैरामीटरों से संबंधित आंकड़े एकत्रित किए जा रहे हैं। इनके अंतर्गत 10 राष्ट्रीय संस्थां की सहायता से तटीय समुद्र मानीटरिंग और पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली के प्रचालन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ग) अपक्षार और समुद्रीय रसायन कार्यक्रम :इस कार्यक्रम को आई.एंड एम. क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य महासागर के प्रचुर अजैव और जैव संसाधनों का पता लगाना है ।

(घ) समुद्रीय यांत्रिकी : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गतमछुआरों के लिए कम्पास और बैटरी चार्जरों के साथ वाकी-टाकी सैट खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि मछली पकड़ने वाली नौकाओं और समुद्र तट के केन्द्रों के बीच सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समुद्र तटीय राज्यों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर ट्रांसमिटिंग टावरों का निर्माण भी किया जाएगा।

(ङ) प्रदर्शनी और मेले : विभाग का अपनी उपलब्धियों को दर्शाने के लिये प्रगति मैदान में एक स्थाई मंडप है । प्रगति मैदान में प्रदर्शनी के अलावा विभाग भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अनेक प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन भी करता है ।

(च) द्वीप विकास कार्यक्रम : अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में झींगा मछली पालन के संबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास तथा प्रदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में एक परियोजना पर कार्य चल रहा है। विस्तारित प्रणाली के माध्यम से 2.5 टन/एच ए/वाई आर उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । इस लक्ष्य को, जिसे पहले तीन निरंतर फसलों में प्राप्त करने की योजना थी, पहली ही फसल में प्राप्त कर लिया गया। अंडमान और निकोबार महासागर विकास केन्द्र में जाल पद्धति (किज कल्चर) नामक एक लघु कार्यक्रम भी चलाया जा रहा है ।

(छ) समुद्रीय उपग्रह सूचना सेवा : इसकार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन अभिकरण, हैदराबाद; राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान, गोवा; समुद्रीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अन्ना विश्वविद्याल, मद्रास; केन्द्रीय समुद्रीय मछलीपालन अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोचीन; तथा उड़ीसा सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र, भुवनेश्वर में समुद्रीय उपग्रह सूचना सेवा के संबंध में एक परियोजना चलाई जा रही है। एस एस टी डाटा के आधार पर मछली पकड़ने के संभावित क्षेत्रों के तैयार किए गए नक्शों, जिनमें देश के तटीय इलाकों के मछली पकड़ने संबंधी संभावित क्षेत्रों को दर्शाया गया है, को देश के अधिकांश तटीय राज्यों में नियमित रूप से बांटा जाता है। तमिलनाडु और केरल के तटों के विषय में वहां की वि भिन्न तटीय विशेषताओं रेखांकित करने वाले 1 : 50,000 स्केल के नक्शे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ज) महासागर अनुसंधान तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए जनशक्ति प्रशिक्षण: इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र-विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में कार्मिकों की भर्ती करना है । देश में युवक वैज्ञानिकों को समुद्री विज्ञान के लिये फैलोशिप/एशोशिएटशिप प्रदान की जाती है ।

(झ) अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, विचार-गोष्ठियों-संगोष्ठियों आदि के लिए सहायता : विशिष्ट महत्व के अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने, उच्च स्तर के वैज्ञानिक दल के सृजन तथा अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं की उपलब्धि का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विभाग ने वर्ष 1989 में एक अनुसंधान सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया था । समुद्र विज्ञानी कार्यो से संबंधित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया जाता है तथा समय समय पर उनकी प्राप्ति की समीक्षा की जाती है ।

(ञ) विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रकर्ष केन्द्रों का विकास करना है । विभाग समुद्र विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के कुछ चुनींदा क्षेत्रों में स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रमों के लिए परियोजना तथा अनुसंधान सहायता भी प्रदान करता रहा है । महासागर प्रसार तथा महासागर और वायु युम्मित प्रक्रिया के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के लिए भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर में एक स्नातकोत्तर कक्ष की स्थापना की गई थी । भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला,

developed and demostrated. It is proposed to develop breakwater integrated wave energy plants in order to ensure multiple use of wave energy device and also to optimise the cost of energy. Two sites viz. Thangassery fishing harbour, Kerala and Mus Point, Car Nicobar have been selected and relevant techno-economic feasibility studies are being conducted.

(b) *Coastal Ocean Monitoring & Prediction System (COMAPS)* : Under this programme data on 25 pollution parameters at 70 locations along the coastline of the country are being collected. The provision is for operation of Coastal Ocean Monitoring & Prediction System (COMAPS) with the help of 10 national institutions.

(c) *Desalination and Marine Chemicals Programme* : This programme is grouped under I & M sector. The main objective of the programme is to exploit the rich inorganic and organic resources of the ocean.

(d) *Marine Instrumentation* : Under this programme walkie talkie sets alongwith compass and battery chargers are proposed to be procured for fishermen to establish communication between fishing vessels and shore stations and also erection of transmitting towers at different places in coastal States.

(e) *Exhibitions & Fairs* : The Department has its own permanent Pavillion at Pragati Maidan for displaying the achievements of the Department. The Department arranges a number of exhibitions at various places in India apart from the exhibition at Pragati Maidan.

(f) *Island Development Programme* : A project on Establishment of R & D-cum-Demonstration Centre for Prawn Culture in A & N Islands is operational. The targeted production by extensive method is 2.5 tons/ha/yr. This target which was earlier planned to be achieved in three successive crops, has now been achieved in the first crop itself. A small scale cage culture programme is also operational at the Andaman & Nicobar Centre for Ocean Development (ANCOD).

(g) *Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS)* : Under this Programme, a project on Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) is operational at the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad; National Institute of Oceanography, Goa; Institute for Ocean Management, Anna university, Madras, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin; and Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, Bhubaneshwar. The potential Fishing Zone (PFZ) maps generated out of the SST data, which indicate the potential fishing areas along the coastal waters of the country, are regularly desseminated to majority of the coastal States of the country. 1:50,000 scale coastal maps delineating several coastal features are also under preparation for Tamil Nadu and Kerala coasts.

(h) *Manpower Training for Ocean Research & Management* : Under this scheme the main objective is to have sufficient number of personnel for various fields of oceanographic sciences. Fellowships/Associateships are awarded to the young scientists in the country to develop their knowledge in the Marine Sciences.

(i) Assistance for Research Projects, Seminars, Symposia, Etc. A Research Advisory Committee (RAC) was constituted in the Department in 1989 to identify specific research projects of importance, creation of a band of high quality scientists and evaluation of the output of the research projects. The research projects related with oceanographic activities are funded and the progress achieved is reviewed from time to time.

(j) Assistance to Universities : The main purpose of this programme is to develop the centres of excellence in universities. The Department has been extending projects and research support to post graduate programmes in some selected areas in Ocean Science & Technology. A post-graduate Cell for training and research in ocean circulation and ocean & air coupled process was set up in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It is proposed to set up one or more

अहमदाबाद जैसे संस्थानों में एक या अधिक ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ट) समुद्र विज्ञानी आंकड़ा केन्द्र : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, विभाग ने समुद्र विज्ञान आंकड़ों के एक व्यापक सेट के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के रूप में परिकल्पित राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान सूचना प्रणाली तैयार की है । तटवर्ती क्षेत्र के कार्यकलापों की व्यापक समुद्रीय किस्मों की आयोजना तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए एक आधारभूत संसाधन के रूप में विभिन्न समुद्रीय तथा तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की स्थिति और प्राचलों का चित्रण किया गया है । इसे विभाग द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति के जरिए समन्वित किया जायेगा ।

(ठ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह विभाग मित्र राष्ट्रों को वैज्ञानिक एवं समुद्री अनुसंधान सहायता प्रदान करता है । इस विभाग को सी. सी. ए. एम. एल. आर. आदि जैसे कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों जिनका भारत एक सदस्य देश है, के लिए अंशदान/शुल्क भी जारी करना पड़ता है ।

(ड) समुद्र स्तरीय मानीटरिंग तथा प्रारूपण : इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत भूमंडलीय मौसम परिवर्तनों आदि के कारण समुद्र के औसत स्तर में होने वाले परवर्तनों का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु ज्वार-भाटा के स्तर को सूक्ष्मता से मापने तथा इन परिवर्तनों के कारण भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के तीन मूल घटक हैं (i) ज्वार-भाटा के माप के परिशुद्ध मानदण्ड निर्धारित करना (ii) माइक्रोलेबल तटीय क्षेत्र नक्शे तैयार करना तथा (iii) पूर्वानुमानक माडल को विकसित करना । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, प्रैशर सेंसर टाइड गेज के नवीन (द्वितीय) उत्पाद तथा आप्टीकल इन्कोडर पर आधारित डिजिटल टाइड गेज का प्रोटोटाइप तैयार किया गया है। गोवा में राष्ट्रीय टाइड गेज रेफ्रेंस स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरा होने वाला है ।

चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में तीन आधुनिक ज्वारभाटा मापक केन्द्रों को चालू किया जाएगा । इसके अलावा नैलूर और मछलीपटनम के बीच तटीय विस्तार की एरियल फोटोग्राफी तथा इन क्षेत्रों के फोटोग्रामेट्रिक सर्वेक्षण के कार्य को भी पूरा कर लेने की सम्भावना है । ज्वार भाटा मापन आँकड़ों के लिए देहरादून में एक आंकड़ा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

(ढ) इंटरनेशनल जियोस्फेयर बायोस्फेयर प्रोग्रामः विभाग द्वारा चलाए जा रहे इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ज्वाइंट ग्लोबल ओसियन फ्लक्स स्टीडीज (जे जी ओ एफ एस) के राष्ट्रीय घटक से संबंधित समन्वय कार्य किए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय जे जी ओ एफ एस का उद्देश्य विश्व के महासागरों में कार्बन की मात्रा से संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अन्वेषणों के एक भाग के रूप में अरब सागर में कार्बन के प्रवाह का अध्ययन करना है। चालू वित्त वर्ष में, जे जी ओ एफ एस समिति द्वारा सुझाई गई कुछ परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा तथा इन अध्ययनों के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत संरचना तैयार की जाएगी ।

(ण) बंगाल की खाड़ी के गहरे समुद्र के वायु संचालन (द्वीप सी फैन) पर एकीकृत अध्ययन : योजना आयोग की सिफारिश पर उपरोक्त परियोजना जनवरी, 1991 में शुरू की गई है . बंगाल की खाड़ी की कुछ असाधारण भूवैज्ञानिक और भूआकृतिवैज्ञानिक विशेषताएं हैं जिनसे सूक्ष्म नदीय सामुद्रिक अंतःक्रिया प्रक्रियाओं तथा महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन सामग्री के सूक्ष्मतर क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया जा सकता है ।

(त) विभाग की नई स्कीमें :

(क) दो तटवर्ती अनुसंधान जलयानों की अधिप्राप्ति

(ख) राष्ट्रीय समुद्र प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान

such centres at institutions like Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

(k) Oceanographic Data Centre : Under this programme, the Department has designed a National Ocean Information System conceived as being the National archives of a comprehensive set of marine data characterizing the state and parameters of various oceanic and coastal domains as a basic resource for Planning and management of the wide variety of maritime of coastal zone activities. This will be coordinated by the Department through a National Steering Committee.

(l) International Co-operation : Under this programme, the Department provides scientific and oceanic research assistance to friendly countries. The Department is also required to release contribution/fee to some of the internaional bodies like CCAMLR, etc. of which India is a member country.

(m) Sea Level Monitoring and Modelling (SELMAM) : The SELMAM programme envisages precise measurement of tide levels for assessment of variations in the Mean Sea Level (MSL) due to global climatic changes etc; and assessment of the impact of such variations on the coastal belts of India. The programme has 3 basic components, viz. (i) establishment of accurately measuring tide gauges, (ii) preparation of micro level coastal area maps and (iii) development of predictive models. Under this programme, a second generation of the Pressure Sensor Tide Gauge and a prototype of the digital tide guage based on optical encoder has been developed. The National tide gauge reference station at Goa is nearing completion.

In the current financial year, 3 modern tide guage stations will be commissioned. In addition, work on aerial photography of the coastal stretch between Nellore to Machilipatnam and photogrammetic survey of these areas are also expected to be competed. It is also proposed to establish a data centre for tide gauge data at Dehra Dun.

(n) *International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP):* Under IGBP, the major programme carried out by the Department is the coordination of the national component of the Joint Global Ocean Flux Studies (JGOFS). The national JGOFS aim to study the flux of carbon in the Arabian sea as part of the International investigations on carbon budget of the world oceans. In the current financial year, some of the projects recommended by the JGOFS committee will be implemented and the necessary infrastructure required for the studies will be created.

(o) *Integrated Studies on the Deep Sea Fan of the Bay of Bengal :* The project has been started with effect from January, 1991 on the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The Bay of Bengal has extraordinary geological and geomorphological features with hold a clue to the subtle fluvial marine inter-active processes and subtler regimes of important ressources material.

(p) *The new schemes of the Department are :*

(a) Acquisition of two Coastal Research Vessels

(b) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.88

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग Department of Space

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

	1992-93 Budget बजट			1992-93 Revised संशोधित			1993-94 Budget बजट		
	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	289.15	142.00	431.15	276.96	142.06	419.02	493.00	147.70	640.70
पूंजी *Capital*	*78.85*	...	*78.85*	*90.98*	...	*90.98*	*77.35*	...	*77.35*
जोड़ Total	**368.00**	**142.00**	**510.00**	**367.94**	**142.06**	**510.00**	**570.35**	**147.70**	**718.05**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	1992-93 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1992-93 Revised Plan	Non-Plan	Total	1993-94 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	0.02	1.29	1.31	0.03	1.55	1.58	0.05	1.61	1.66
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	**Space Research**										
राकेट विकास	Rocket Development										
2. संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए.एस.एल.वी. - सी सहित)	2. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (including ASLV-C)	3402	3.07	...	3.07	1.63	...	1.63	0.92	...	0.92
3. पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन	3. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle	3402	6.31	...	6.31	5.78	...	5.78	3.23	...	3.23
		5402	0.57	...	0.57	1.02	...	1.02	0.16	...	0.16
जोड़		*Total*	*6.88*	...	*6.88*	*6.80*	...	*6.80*	*3.39*	...	*3.39*
4. जिओ-सिंक्रोनाउस प्रक्षेपण वाहन	4. Geo -Synchronous Launch Vehicle	3402	115.87	...	115.87	122.22	...	122.22	148.06	...	148.06
		5402	33.13	...	33.13	47.18	...	47.18	41.94	...	41.94
जोड़		*Total*	*149.00*	...	*149.00*	*169.40*	...	*169.40*	*190.00*	...	*190.00*
5. विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र	5. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	3402	5.93	46.40	52.33	13.03	46.25	59.28	12.97	46.75	59.72
		5402	8.23	...	8.23	5.55	...	5.55	2.68	...	2.68
जोड़		*Total*	*14.16*	*46.40*	*60.56*	*18.58*	*46.25*	*64.83*	*15.65*	*46.75*	*62.40*
6 आईएसआरओ इनर्शियल सिस्टम यूनिट	6. ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU)	3402	1.13	...	1.13	2.61	...	2.61	1.55	...	1.55
		5402	2.79	...	2.79	0.57	...	0.57	2.81	...	2.81
जोड़		*Total*	*3.92*	...	*3.92*	*3.18*	...	*3.18*	*4.36*	...	*4.36*
7. श्री हरिकोटा केन्द्र	7. Sriharikota Centre	3402	4.93	14.95	19.88	7.81	14.80	22.61	6.94	15.64	22.58
		5402	1.82	...	1.82	5.96	...	5.96	4.33	...	4.33
जोड़		*Total*	*6.75*	*14.95*	*21.70*	*13.77*	*14.80*	*28.57*	*11.27*	*15.64*	*26.91*
8. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन टेलीमीटरी, ट्रैकिंग और कमांड नेटवर्क	8. ISRO Telemetry, Tracking & Command Network	3402	0.35	7.74	8.09	1.15	7.49	8.64	1.25	7.99	9.24
		5402	0.75	...	0.75	0.73	...	0.73	3.20	...	3.20
जोड़		*Total*	*1.10*	*7.74*	*8.84*	*1.88*	*7.49*	*9.37*	*4.45*	*7.99*	*12.44*
9. तरल नोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र	9. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre	3402	1.83	11.35	13.18	4.66	10.20	14.86	3.76	11.21	14.97
		5402	2.35	...	2.35	2.55	...	2.55	1.84	...	1.84
जोड़		*Total*	*4.18*	*11.35*	*15.53*	*7.21*	*10.20*	*17.41*	*5.60*	*11.21*	*16.81*
10. द्वितीय प्रक्षेपण पैड और सामान्य सुविधाएं	10. Second Launch Pad and Common Facilities	3402	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
		5402	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.75	...	2.75
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
11. अन्य	11. Others	3402	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.55	0.55	1.00	0.50	1.50
		5402	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.01*	*0.35*	*0.36*	...	*0.55*	*0.55*	*1.00*	*0.50*	*1.50*
जोड़-राकेट विकास	**Total - Rocket Development**		**189.07**	**80.79**	**269.86**	**222.45**	**79.29**	**301.74**	**239.64**	**82.09**	**321.73**
उपग्रह विकास	**Satellite Development**										
12. विस्तारित रोहिणी उपग्रह श्रृंखला सहित	12. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series continuation	3402	0.51	...	0.51	0.24	...	0.24	2.51	...	2.51
13. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.निरन्तरता सहित)	13. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (including IRS continuation)	3402	31.92	...	31.92	31.36	...	31.36	34.31	...	34.31
		5402	7.38	...	7.38	5.44	...	5.44	2.56	...	2.56
जोड़		*Total*	*39.30*	...	*39.30*	*36.80*	...	*36.80*	*36.87*	...	*36.87*
14. इनसेट-॥ परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान परियोजना(प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं सहित)	14. INSAT - II Test Spacecraft Project (Including launch) Services	3402	19.78	...	19.78	16.31	...	16.31	28.53	...	28.53
		5402	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*19.81*	...	*19.81*	*16.34*	...	*16.34*	*28.54*	...	*28.54*
15. आई.आर.एस.-॥ उपग्रह	15. IRS-II Satellites	3402	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
16. जी-सेट	16. G-SAT	3402	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
17. आईआरएस — पी2	17. IRS P2	3402	5.40	...	5.40	2.35	...	2.35	4.00	...	4.00
		5402	0.60	...	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*2.35*	...	*2.35*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
18. आईएसआरओ उपग्रह केन्द्र	18. ISRO Satellite Centre	3402	4.75	13.07	17.82	5.41	13.46	18.87	5.63	13.62	19.25
		5402	2.58	...	2.58	5.32	...	5.32	2.88	...	2.88
जोड़		*Total*	*7.33*	*13.07*	*20.40*	*10.73*	*13.46*	*24.19*	*8.51*	*13.62*	*22.13*
जोड़-उपग्रह विकास	**Total - Satellite Development**		**73.96**	**13.07**	**87.03**	**66.46**	**13.46**	**79.92**	**81.44**	**13.62**	**95.06**
अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Space Applications**										
19. अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र	19. Space Applications Centre	3402	3.37	14.49	17.86	5.57	14.73	20.30	5.23	15.48	20.71
		5402	0.88	...	0.88	2.12	...	2.12	2.22	...	2.22
जोड़		*Total*	*4.25*	*14.49*	*18.74*	*7.69*	*14.73*	*22.42*	*7.45*	*15.48*	*22.93*
20. राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन अभिकरण	20. National Remote Sensing Agency	3402	0.84	10.66	11.50	1.94	10.66	12.60	2.00	12.00	14.00

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
21. अन्य	21. Others	3402	8.19	2.82	11.01	9.52	3.31	12.83	13.27	2.85	16.12
		5402	3.75	...	3.75	3.37	...	3.37	2.13	...	2.13
जोड़		*Total*	*11.94*	*2.82*	*14.76*	*12.89*	*3.31*	*16.20*	*15.40*	*2.85*	*18.25*
जोड़-अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Total - Space Applications**		**17.03**	**27.97**	**45.00**	**22.52**	**28.70**	**51.22**	**24.85**	**30.33**	**55.18**
अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Space Sciences**										
22. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला	22. Physical Research Laboratory	3402	1.62	7.30	8.92	3.00	6.81	9.81	1.95	7.15	9.10
23. अन्य योजनाएं	23. Other Schemes	3402	3.85	...	3.85	3.40	...	3.40	3.76	...	3.76
जोड़-अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Total - Space Sciences**		**5.47**	**7.30**	**12.77**	**6.40**	**6.81**	**13.21**	**5.71**	**7.15**	**12.86**
24. अन्य	24. Others	3402	0.48	8.14	8.62	0.44	8.55	8.99	4.87	8.95	13.82
		5402	2.73	...	2.73	2.78	...	2.78	2.54	...	2.54
जोड़		*Total*	*3.21*	*8.14*	*11.35*	*3.22*	*8.55*	*11.77*	*7.41*	*8.95*	*16.36*
इन्सेट आपरेशनल	**INSAT Operational**										
25. इन्सेट-I	25. INSAT-1	5252	0.06	...	0.06	0.45	...	0.45	0.20	...	0.20
26. प्रधान नियंत्रण सुविधा	26. Master Control Facility	3252	0.30	3.44	3.74	0.75	3.70	4.45	0.79	3.95	4.74
		5252	0.45	...	0.45	0.65	...	0.65	0.84	...	0.84
जोड़		*Total*	*0.75*	*3.44*	*4.19*	*1.40*	*3.70*	*5.10*	*1.63*	*3.95*	*5.58*
27. इन्सेट-2 उपग्रह (प्रक्षेपण संबंधी सेवाओं सहित)	27. INSAT-2 Satellites (Including Launch Services)	3252	67.68	...	67.68	37.75	...	37.75	205.15	...	205.15
		5252	10.74	...	10.74	7.26	...	7.26	4.26	...	4.26
जोड़		*Total*	*78.42*	...	*78.42*	*45.01*	...	*45.01*	*209.41*	...	*209.41*
28. इन्सेट-III उपग्रह	28. INSAT-III Satellites	3252	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़ इन्सेट आपरेशनल	**Total - INSAT Operational**		**79.24**	**3.44**	**82.68**	**46.86**	**3.70**	**50.56**	**211.25**	**3.95**	**215.20**
29. सहायक सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	29. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
घटाइए-कायत्मिक प्रमुख शीर्ष को अंतरण	Deduct-Transfers to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02
निवल-सहायता सामग्री एवं उपस्कर जोड़	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***368.00***	***142.00***	***510.00***	***367.94***	***142.06***	***510.00***	***570.35***	***147.70***	***718.05***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	1. Space Research	13402	368.00	...	368.00	367.94	...	367.94	570.35	...	570.35

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए एस एल वी) विस्तारण :** ए एस एल वी-सी परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 17.98 करोड़ रुपए है । श्री हरिकोटा से 20 मई, 1992 को ए.एस.एल.वी-डी 3 द्वारा तृतीय विकास उड़ान के सफल प्रक्षेपण के साथ भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि प्राप्त की गई। ए.एस.एल.वी - डी 3 ने एस.आर. ओ. एस.एस. - सी को सफलातापूर्वक ग्रह-कक्ष में भेजा। 1993–94 में किसी समय ए.एस.एल.वी. की एक और उड़ान के लिए प्रस्ताव है।

3. **पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी.एस.एल.वी.) :** परियोजना-कार्यक्रम में एक ऐसे प्रक्षेपण वाहन का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे भारतीय क्षेत्र से 900 कि.मीटर वाली पोलर सूर्य-तुष्यकालिक कक्षा में 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक का एक भारतीय सूदूर संवेदन उपग्रह छोड़ा जा सके। यह वाहन भविष्य में पृथ्वी संबंधी प्रेक्षपण कार्यों के लिए पोलर कक्षा उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण कार्यों के वास्ते वर्क-हार्स वाहन होगा । परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 414.96 करोड़ रुपए है । पी.एस.एल.वी की पहली विकास उड़ान 1993 में होगी।

4. **भू-तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी.एस.एल.वी.) :** जी एस एल वी परियोजना का उद्देश्य भू-तुल्यकालिक परिवर्तन कक्षा में 1500/2500 कि. ग्रा. के वायुयान को स्थापित करने के लिए एक भू-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी एस एल वी) विकसित करके उसे इस कार्य के योग्य बनाना है । इसके अन्तर्गत जी एस एल वी एम के-I की एक विकासात्मक उड़ान और जी एस एल वी एम के-II की दो विकासात्मक उड़ानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

नवम्बर 1990 में 756.07 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है जो दो क्रायोइंजिन एवं स्टेज की प्राप्ति सहित जी एस एल वी परियोजना पर कार्य करने के लिए है ।

5. **विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र :** यह अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास का राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इस केन्द्र में राकेटों और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों का उनसे संबंधित नियंत्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली और इलेक्ट्रानिकी समेत देश में ही विकास करने के कार्य पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस केन्द्र का मुख्य प्रयास अब ए.एस.एल.वी. - सी.,

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:** Provision is made for expenditure to be incurred on the Secretariat of the Department of Space.

2. **ASLV Continuation:** The sanctioned cost of the ASLV-C Project is Rs.17.98 crores. A major milestone in the Indian Space was achieved with the successful launch of the third development flight of ASLV-D3 from Sriharikota on May 20, 1992, ASLV-D3 successfully injected SROSS-C Satellite into orbit. There is a proposal to have one more flight of ASLV in 1993-94.

3. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) :** This project envisages development of an Indian Launch Vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range. This will be the future work-horse vehicle for missions for launching polar orbiting satellites for earth observations. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs.414.96 crores. The first developmental flight of PSLV is scheduled during 1993.

4. **Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) :** The scope of the GSLV Project is to develop and qualify a Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing 1500/2500 kg class spacecraft in Geosynchronous transfer orbit. It provides for one developmental flight of GSLV MK-1 and two developmental flights of GSLV MK-II.

Financial sanction has been issued for Rs.756.07 crores in November 1990 for undertaking the GSLV project including procurement of two Cryo Engine and Stage.

5. **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre :** This is a National Centre for Research and Development in Space Technology. The main thrust of the work in the Centre is towards indigenous development of rockets and satellite launch vehicles with their associated control and guidance systems and electronics. The main efforts of the Centre are

पी.एस.एल.वी. और जी.एस.एल.वी. की प्राप्ति पर केन्द्रित हैं ।

6. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन जड़त्वीय प्रणाली यूनिट (आई आई एस यू)** : विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र (वीएसएससी) में पिछले बीस वर्षों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी किए गए प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से कम्प्लेक्सों के सफलतापूर्वक विकास एवं उड़ान संबंधी मूल्यांकनों, स्टेट-आफ दि-आर्ट जड़त्वीय संवेदकों एवं प्रणालियों तथा एस एल वी-3, ए एस एल वी, 'एप्पल', आर आर एस जैसे मिशनों के लिए संबद्ध उपग्रह तत्वों में समर्थ हो सके हैं । पी एस एल वी और इनसेट-II जैसी चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षमताएं विकसित की जा रही हैं । वर्तमान विकास की स्थिति, भविष्य में प्रोद्योगिकी संबंधी चुनौतियों और अधिक संख्या में इन संवेदकों व प्रणालियों की जरुरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए आई एस आर ओ जड़त्वीय प्रणाली यूनिट को एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में गठित किया गया है ।

7. **श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : यह केन्द्र स्थिर परीक्षण, ठोस नोदक उत्पादन और प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए है । ठोस नोदक अन्तरिक्ष बूस्टर संयंत्र की सुविधाओं का उपयोग प्रक्षेपण वाहन कार्यक्रमों के लिए ठोस मोटर्स का संसाधन करने के लिए किया जा रहा है, पी.एस.एल.वी. प्रक्षेपण काम्प्लेक्स और भूमि पर सहायक सुविधाएं पी.एस.एल.वी. - डी I के प्रक्षेपण के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रचालित की जा रही है।

8. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन दूरमिति, ट्रैकिंग और कमांड नेटवर्क (आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी.)** : आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी. को एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में गठित किया गया था जिसका मुख्यालय बंगलौर में होगा और इसके अहमदाबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम, श्रीहरिकोटा, लखनऊ, कार निकोबार और मारीशस में भूकेन्द्र है जिनका कार्य आई.आर.एस/ एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस./ ए.एस.एल.वी/पी.एस.एल.वी. के कार्यक्रमों में सहायता करना है । बंगलौर स्थित अन्तरिक्षयान नियंत्रण केन्द्र पूरी तरह काम कर रहा है।

9. **तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.)** : तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.) 1985 में स्थापित किया गया था । इसे भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन प्रक्षेपण की सभी तरल प्रणोदन प्रणालियों और आई.एस.आर.ओ. की उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के विकास की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई ।

10. **द्वितीय प्रक्षेपण पैड़ और सामान्य सुविधाएं** : पी.एस.एल.वी/जी. एम.एल.वी. के प्रक्षेपण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से श्री हरिकोटा में एक दूसरा प्रक्षेपण पैड स्थापित करने की योजना है।

11. **अन्य** : इसके अन्तर्गत, उपग्रहों तथा (ii) पी.एस.एल.वी. - डी 3/डी 4 परियोजना, जो क्रमशः आई.आर.एस. - पी 3 तथा आई.आर.एस 1 डी उपग्रहों के लिए तैयार की गई हैं, के समग्र गतिशील परीक्षण हेतु व्यवस्था की गई हैं।

12. **एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. विस्तारण** : ए.एस.एल.वी-3 और ए.एस.एल.वी-4 पर उड़ाए जाने वाले 150 कि. ग्रा. वर्ग के दो उपग्रहों के लिए एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस-विस्तारण परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 14.33 करोड़ रुपए है। मई, 1992 में ए.एम.एल.वी.डी - 3 द्वारा एस.आर.ओ.एस.एम- I को उपग्रह कक्ष में सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया तथा इस उपग्रह के पेलोड से अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं।

13. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.)(आई.आर.एस निरन्तरता सहित)** : भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह परियोजना के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं; (क) भूमिगत संसाधनों के अनुप्रयोगों के वास्ते भारत के ऊपर बिम्वग्रहण के लिए एक 3 - अक्षेप स्थायीकृत पोलर सूर्य-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह का डिजाइन तैयार करना, उसे विकसित और कार्यरत करना (ख) आंकड़े प्राप्त करने, उन्हें दर्ज करने, संसाधित करने और उनका विश्लेषण करने के लिए भू-स्थित प्रणालियों की स्थापना एवं संचालन और (ग) महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में संशोधनों के सर्वेक्षण एवं. प्रबन्ध के लिए आई.आर.एस. से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग करना । आई.आर.एस.-Iए जो कि लगभग 2-1/2 वर्षों के अन्तरालों पर छोड़े जाने वाले परिचालन सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों की श्रृंखला में पहला था, मार्च, 1988 में सफलतापूर्वक छोडा गया और मई, 1988 में इसे प्रचालित घोषित कर दिया गया । 29 अगस्त, 1991 को एफ.आर.एस-1बी के सफलतापूर्वक प्रक्षेपण से आई. आर. एस-1 ए और 1-बी से बिम्ब नियमित आधार पर प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं और विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं को आंकड़ें सप्लाई किये जा रहे हैं।

136.22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से आई.आर.एस-आई.सी और आई.डी. परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए स्वीकृति मई 1989 में जारी कर दी गई थी। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य उपयोगकर्ता समुदाय को निरन्तर अन्तरिक्ष आधारित सुदूर संवेदन सेवाएं प्र्‍ान करने के लिए द्वितीय

now focussed towards the realisation of the ASLV-C, PSLV and GSLV.

6. **ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU)** : The research and development efforts in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) in the last twenty years have enabled successful development and flight evaluation of a number of complex, state of the art inertial sensors and systems and allied satellite elements for missions such as SLV-3, ASLV, APPLE, IRS. Significant capabilities are being developed for on-going projects like PSLV and INSAT-II. Taking into account the current development status, future technology challenges and the need for larger number of these sensors and systems, the ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU) is now constituted as a separate Unit.

7. **SHAR Centre :** SHAR Centre is the operations base for static testing, solid propellant production and launch services. The facilities at the Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB) are being utilised for processing of solid motors for launch vehicle programmes; the PSLV launch complex and ground support facilities have been fully operationalised to support PSLV-DI launch.

8. **ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC):** ISTRAC organised into a separate Unit with Head quarters at Bangalore, has ground stations at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, SHAR, Lucknow, Car Nicobar and Mauritius for supporting the IRS/SROSS/ASLV/PSLV Missions. The Space-craft Control Centre at Bangalore is fully operational.

9. **Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) :** LPSC was established in 1985 with the responsibility for development of all liquid propulsion systems for ISRO launchers and satellite projects of ISRC

10. **Second Launch Pad and Common Facilites:** It is planned to establish second launch pad at Sriharikota to take care of requirements of PSLV/GSLV launches.

11. **Others :** Provision made for (i) Acoustic Test Facility for overall dynamic testing of satellites and (ii) PSLV D3/D4 Project planned for launching IRS-P3 and IRS-ID satellites respectively.

12. **SROSS Continuation :** The sanctioned cost of SROSS-Continuation Project is Rs.14.33 crores for two satellites of 150 Kg class to be flown on ASLV-3 and ASLV-4. SROSS-C was succesfully launched into orbit by ASLV D-3 in May 1992 and payload on the satellite has yielded good results.

13. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) (including IRS Continuation:** The objectives of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Project are (a) to design, develop and deploy a three-axes stabilised polar sun-synchronous satellite for acquiring imageries over India for earth resources applications (b) to establish and operate ground based systems for data reception, recording, processing and analysis and (c) to use the data from IRS for survey and management of resources in important national areas. IRS-IA spacecraft, the first of a series of operational remote sensing satellites to be launched at intervals of about 2-1/2 years was successfully launched in March 1988, and was declared operational in May, 1988. With the successful launch of IRS-1B on August 29, 1991 imageries from IRS-1A and 1B are being obtained on a regular basis and data products are being supplied to various users.

Sanction for undertaking IRS-IC and ID Projects at an estimated cost of Rs.136.22 crores was issued in May 1989. The objectives of the project are to design and develop sec nd generation operational state-of-the-art 3-axis body stabilized satellites for providing continued

उत्पादन परिचालन स्टेट-आफ-दी-आर्ट 3-अक्षेप के पिण्ड स्थायीकृत उपग्रहों का डिजाइन और विकास करना है और इस परियोजना में 1993-94 और 1996-97 तक क्रमशः आई.आर.एस.आई.सी और आई.डी के दो उड़ान माडल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

14. **इनसेट - II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान परियोजना:** 1985 में अनुमोदित की गई **इनसेट - II परीक्षण अंतरिक्षयान परियोजना** के अंतर्गत, विदेश में निर्मित इनसेट- I अंतरिक्षयान के पहले उत्पादन के स्थान पर नवीनतम इनसेट अंतरिक्षयान के स्वदेश में विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। स्वदेश में निर्मित नवीनतम श्रेणी के इनसेट 2ए अंतरिक्षयान को कोरा, फ्रेंचगुयाना में एरिए ने 44 लांचर से 10 जुलाई, 1992 को सफलतापूर्वक प्रक्षेपित किया गया और इसे 6 अगस्त, 1992 में प्रचालनात्मक घोषित कर दिया गया। द्वितीय इनसेट - 2बी अंतरिक्षयान की सुपुर्दगी और इसका प्रक्षेपण इनसेट - 2ए के प्रक्षेपण के 12 महीनों के पश्चात् किया जाएगा।

15. **आई.आर.एस- II उपग्रह** : विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों के लिए अन्तरिक्ष के बिम्बों के बढ़ते उपयोग और आई.आर.एस. उपग्रह से निरन्तर प्राप्त की जाने वाली सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आई.आर.एस. II परियोजना पर कार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि 1998-99 के दौरान आई.आर.एस-1डी के क्रम में अगले आई.आर.एस उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण किया जा सके। इस परियोजना का कार्य शुरु करने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 0.01 करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान की मांग रखी गई है।

16. **जी-सेट** : जी-सेट एक उपग्रह प्रणाली है जिसे ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को; शिक्षा, ग्रामीण विकास, स्वास्थ्य आदि क्षेत्रों में विकासोन्मुखी कार्यक्रमो के प्रसारण के लिये, समर्पित उपग्रह टीवी चैनल प्रदान करने की दीर्घकाल से अनुभव की जा रही आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था । विकास कार्यक्रमों को, राष्ट्रीय हित के कार्यक्रम होने के साथ-साथ अपने प्रभाव को अधिकाधिक बढ़ाने के लिये एरिया / क्षेत्र / राज्य विशिष्ट होना भी आवश्यक है । जी-सेट उपग्रह की परिकल्पना स्थलीय ट्रांसमीटरों के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष ग्रहण अथवा पुनप्रसारण के लिये पर्याप्त क्षमता के 6-8 टीवी चैनल प्रदान करने के लिये की गई है । देशी जी एस एल वी मार्क-1 प्रक्षेपण वाहन के अनुरूप इष्टतम उपग्रह आकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये अध्ययन जारी है ।

17. **आई.आर.एस.-पी2** : भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन पी-2 परियोजना का उद्देश्य द्वितीय पी.एसएल.वी. विकासात्मक उड़ान अर्थात् पी.एस.एल.वी. -डी2 के लिए पेलोड की व्यवस्था करना है ताकि पोलर सन सिंक्रोनस ओर्बिट में आई.आर.एस श्रेणी के सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों को स्थापित करने के लिए पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी.एस.एल.वी) की क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया जा सके। 10.40 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए फरवरी 1991 में मंजूरी दी गई थी।

18. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र (आई.एस.ए.सी.) बंगलौर:** आई.एस.ए.सी. मुख्य रूप से अन्तरिक्ष यानों, की योजना बनाने और उपग्रह की मुख्य संरचना से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

19. **अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र (एस.ए.सी.) अहमदाबाद** : एस.ए.सी को उपग्रह संचार, भू-गणित और मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास और उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के लिए पेलोड के विकास का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

20. **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी (एन.आर.एस.ए)** : यह अंतरिक्ष विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त पंजीकृत संस्था है । यह हैदराबाद में स्थित है । यह सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रचालनात्मक सेवाओं और उपयोग के लिए देश में एक प्रमुख संगठन है । यह मुख्य रूप से उपग्रह और वायुयान संबंधी सुदूर संवेदन आकड़ों को प्राप्त करने, संसाधन और प्रसार, उपयोग की विभिन्न तकनीकों में उपयोगकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण और सुदूर संवेदन की तकनीकों को प्रयोग करके संसाधन सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

21. **अन्य** : इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

(क) परम्परागत पद्धतियों और उपग्रह सुदूर संवेदन को अधिकतम मिश्रित करके देश में एक राष्ट्रीय-प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली की स्थापना की गई है। अन्तरिक्षयान की आई.आर.एस. श्रृंखला एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. का अतिमहत्वपूर्ण घटक है। एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. का एक मुश्त उद्देश्य उचित एकीकरण और संयोजनों से राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय/राज्य/ जिला/तालुका स्तरों पर सभी संसाधनों हेतु देश के लिए एक

space based remote sensing services to the user community, and the project envisages launch of two flight model satellites of IRS-IC and ID by 1993-94 and 1996-97 respectively.

14. **INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project : The INSAT - II Test Spacecraft Project**, sanctioned in 1985 envisages indigenous development of the second generation INSAT Spacecraft for replacing the first generation INSAT - I Spacecraft built abroad. INSAT - 2A, the indigenous second generation INSAT Spacecraft was successfully launched on July 10, 1992 from Kourou, French Guyana by Ariane 44L launcher and declared operational on August 6, 1992. The delivery and launch of the second INSAT - 2 Spacecraft, INSAT - 2B is scheduled 12 months after the INSAT - 2A launch.

15. **IRS-II Satellites :** Taking into account the increased use of space imageries for different applications and continued service required from IRS satellites, it is proposed to take up IRS-II project during the 8th Five Year Plan for launching of the next IRS satellite during 1998-99, in continuation of IRS-ID. Provision of Rs.0.01 crore is sought in BE 1993-94 to enable a start on the project.

16. **G-SAT** : G-SAT is a satellite system proposed for meeting the long felt need for providing dedicated satellite TV channels for broadcasting development-oriented programmes in the areas of education, rural development, health etc., for rural masses. Apart from programmes of National interest, the development programmes also need to be area/region/state-specific to maximise their impact. G-SAT satellite is envisaged to provide 6-8 TV channels of sufficient power to enable either direct reception or re-broadcast through terrestrial transmitters. Studies are underway for arriving at an optimal satellite configuration compatible with the indigenous GSLV mark - 1 launch vehicle.

17. **IRS-P2**: The object of the Indian Remote Sensing P2 Project is to provide a payload for the second PSLV developmental flight viz., PSLV-D2 in order to demonstrate the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)'s capability to place IRS class of remote sensing satellites into Polar Sun Synchronous Orbit. Sanction for undertaking the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.40 crores was issued in February 1991.

18. **ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore**: ISAC is mainly responsible for planning of spacecraft; and for development of technologies related to satellite mainframe.

19. **Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad :** SAC is entrusted with the task of research and development work in the areas of satellite communications, geodesy and meteorology, and the development of payloads for the satellite projects.

20. **National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)** : This is an autonomous Registered Society under the Department of Space, located at Hyderabad. It is the premier organisation in the country for operational services and applications of remote sensing technology. It is mainly responsible for acquisition, processing and dissemination of satellite and aircraft remote sensing data, training of users in different applications techniques and conducting resources surveys using remote sensing techniques.

21. **Others**: Under Others, provision is made for the following:-

(a) A National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) has been established in the Country, combining optimally the advantages of the satellite remote sensing and conventional methods. The IRS series of spacecraft form the most vital component of NNRMS. One of the the major objectives of NNRMS is to evolve a Natural Resources Information System (NRIS) for the country for all

प्राकृतिक संसाधन सूचना प्रणाली तैयार करना है। प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंध से संबंधित सभी विभाग और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की एजेंसियां एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. में भाग लेती है। एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग केन्द्रीय एजेंसी है और एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. (पी. सी-एन.एन.आर.एन.एस.) की आयोजना समिति इस राष्ट्रीय प्रयास का समन्वय करती है। देश में आधारभूत ढांचे के सुदृढ़ीकरण, अनुप्रयोग विकास और जनशक्ति विकास को एकीकृत ढंग से शुरू किया गया है।

(ख) पांच क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र जो कि पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए डिजिटल आंकड़ा विश्लेषण सुविधा प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रकाशीय/आई.आर. सुदूर संवेदन को माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन से जोड़ने की अत्यावश्यक जरुरतों पर विचार करते हुए इस उदीयमान क्षेत्र में भारतीय क्षमताओं की स्थापना के लिए एक नीति तैयार की गई है। एक वायुवाहित सी-बैंड सिंथेटिक एपरचर राडार का विकास किया जा रहा है और राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी भू-केन्द्र से ई.आर.एस-1 के आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के लिए योजनाएं जारी हैं। इस प्रकार माइक्रोवेव आंकड़ों की प्राप्ति, संसाधन व निर्वचन से प्राप्त अनुभव से विभिन्न माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदकों को वहन करने वाली एक उपग्रह प्रणाली 1990 के दशक के अन्त तक तैयार हो जानी चाहिए।

(घ) सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन (आर. एस. ए. एम.) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों जैसे फसल उत्पादन पूर्वानुमान, भूमि उपयोग संबंधी मानचित्रण, वन किस्म का गहनता मानचित्रण और क्षति का पता लगाने, वाटर-शेड को प्राथमिकता देने, खनन/सुदूर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, शहरों के अव्यवस्थित प्रसार और तटीय पर्यावरण पर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं संचालित करता है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी में डाटा प्रोडक्ट्स संबंधी सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए।

(च) राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी, हैदराबाद, में डिजीटल फोटोग्रेमीट्रिक वर्क स्टेशन, त्रिविम निष्कर्षण सुविधा, अंकीय विश्लेषण सुविधा और मानचित्रण सुविधा स्थापित करने के लिए।

(छ) विकास और शिक्षा संचार इकाई (डी.ई.सी.यू.) जनसंचार साफ्टवेयर जिसमें विकासोन्मुखी दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम, संचार अनुसंधान और दूरदर्शन के कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं, का कार्य कर रही है।

22. **भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (पी.आर.एल), अहमदाबाद** : पी.आर.एल. अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने का प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है । यह एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अन्तरिक्ष विभाग से प्राप्त सहायता अनुदानों से होती है ।

23. **अन्य योजनाएं** : अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली मुख्यः गतिविधियों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थानों (रिसपोंड) में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, जिनमें अंतरिक्ष विभाग की रूचि हो, का वित्त पोषण आदि सम्मिलित है । इनमें निम्नलिखित के लिये भी व्यवस्था की गई है:-

(i) मौसम विज्ञान-संबंधी पेलोड तथा बैलून पेलोड सुविधा ।
(ii) मेसोफेयर, स्ट्रेटोसफेयर और ट्रोपोसफेयर राडार (एम.एस.टी. राडार) जो मध्य वायुमण्डल में हवा, तरंगों, विक्षोभ और वायुमण्डलीय स्थिरता को लगातार मानीटर कर सकता है। यह परियोजना बहुत से उपयोगकर्ता विभागों द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है।
(iii) अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान संबंधी प्रयोगों के लिए परिज्ञप्ति राकेट।
(iv) आई एस आर ओ-जी बी पीं : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जिओस्फियर-बायोस्फियर का एक कार्यक्रम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक संघ के तत्वावधान में प्रारम्भ किया गया है । भारत के लिए ऐसे कार्यक्रम की महत्ता एवं प्रासंगिकता को देखते हुए और इस क्षेत्र में अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के उल्लेखनीय योगदान की संभावना को देखते हुए यह कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है।
(v) आई आर एस संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास
(vi) भारत का मध्यवर्ती वायुमंडल कार्यक्रम
(vii) संयुक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाएं
(viii) भारतीय सौर क्षेत्रीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम
(ix) अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाना

resources themes at National/Regional/State/District/Taluk levels, with appropriate integration and linkages. All Departments and agencies of Central Government and State Governments/Union Territories concerned with natural resource management participate in NNRMS. Department of Space is the nodal agency for NNRMS and the Planning Committee of NNRMS (PC-NNRMS) coordinates this national effort. Strengthening of the infrastructure, applications development and manpower development have been undertaken in the country in an integrated manner.

(b) Five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres, which are already operational, are providing digital data analysis facility for the users.

(c) Considering the imperative needs for supplementing the optical/IR remote sensing with microwave remote sensing, a strategy has been arrived at for establishing the indian capability in this emergent field. An airborne C-band SAR is under development and plans are afoot to receive ERS-1 data from National Remote Sensing Agency Ground Station. With the experience thus gained in acquisition, processing and interpretation of microwave data, a satellite system carrying various microwave remote sensors should be realisable in late 1990s.

(d) Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RSAM) to conduct large scale demonstration projects in selected areas like crop production forecasting, land use mapping, forest type density mapping and damage detection, water-shed prioritisation, environmental effects of mining/super thermal power stations, monitoring urban sprawl and coastal environment.

(e) For augmentation to the Data Products Facility at National Remote Sensing Agency.

(f) For establishment of Digital Photogrametric work station, stereo extraction facility, digital analysis facility and cartographic facility at the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.

(g) Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU) is engaged in mass communication software including television programmes with a developmental orientation, communications research and training programmes for Doordarshan personnel.

22. **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad:** PRL is the premier national institution carrying out research in space science and allied fields. It is an autonomous institution supported mainly by way of grants-in-aid by the Department of Space.

23. **Other Schemes :** The major activites under the Other Schemes is the funding of the research projects of interest to the Department in Universities and academic institutions (RESPOND). Provisions are also included for the following:-

(i) Meteorological payload and balloon facility.
(ii) Mesosphere, Stratosphere and Troposphere Radar (MST Radar), which can monitor continuously winds, waves, turbulances and atmospheric stability in the middle atmosphere. This project is being funded by several user Departments.
(iii) Sounding rockets for space science experiments.
(iv) An International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) has been initiated under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Union. Considering the importance and relevance of such a programme to India and significant contribution that Department of Space could make in this area, a programme has been initiated.
(v) IRS Promotional Efforts.
(vi) Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme.
(vii) Joint International Projects.
(viii) Indian Solar Terrestrial Energy Programme.
(ix) Space Science Popularisation.

24. **अन्य** : निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

(क) आई. एस. आर. ओ. मुख्यालय आई. एम. आर. ओ. / केन्द्रों / इकाइयों को समस्त विदेश तथा वैज्ञानिक, प्रौद्योगिकीय तथा प्रबन्धकीय सहायता देता है और अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के कार्यक्रमों / परियोजनाओं का समन्वय करता है ।

(ख) सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपेक्षित सिविल, बिजली तथा वातानुकूलन संबंधी कार्यों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

(ग) बंगलौर तथा हासन में क्वार्टरों और कार्यालयों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए ।

(घ) विकसित और विकासशील देशों के साथ विभिन्न सहयोगी कार्यक्रमों के लिये।

(ड.) अंतरिक्ष कार्पोरेशन लि., जो पूरी तरह में सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी है, के लिए इस कंपनी की स्थापना अंतरिक्ष प्रोद्योगिकी की जानकारी का विकास करने तथा इसे अन्य क्षेत्रों तक पहुंचाने तथा अंतरिक्ष संवाओं और उत्पादों के लिए बढ़ते हुए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने जैसे उद्देश्यों के लिए की गई है।

25. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट)** - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) प्रणाली दूरसंचार, मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी भू-प्रेक्षण और आंकड़ों क्रे लिये तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सामुदायिक रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के वितरण/जाल बिछाने संबंधी एक क्रियात्मक, बहु-उद्देशीय स्वदेशी उपग्रह प्रणाली है ।

26. **प्रधान नियंत्रण सुविधा (एम.सी.एफ.)** : कर्नाटक में हसन स्थित प्रधान नियंत्रण सुविधा (एम.सी.एफ.) को कक्षा में उपग्रहों के नियंत्रण और प्रचालन, ऐन्टेना, भू-केन्द्रों, कम्प्यूटरों और उपग्रह नियंत्रण सुविधाओं के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से इन्सैट प्रणाली की सहायता करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है। उपग्रह के स्वास्थ्य के मांनीटरन का कार्य एम.सी.एफ. के कार्यों का अविभाज्य अंग है।

27. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-2 उपग्रह)** - सरकार ने तीन कार्यात्मक इनसेट-2 अन्तरिक्ष यान (इनसेट-2 सी., डी., ई.) तैयार करना अनुमोदित कर दिया है, इनसेट प्रणाली को अन्तरिक्ष खण्ड क्षमता प्रदान करने के लिए इनके 1994-97 के दौरान प्रक्षेपित किये जाने की संभावना है । इनसेट-2 सी, डी, ई के लिए कुल स्वीकृत लागत 205.25 करोड़ रुपए है । इन अन्तरिक्ष यानों के 1994-97 के दौरान प्रक्षेपित किये जाने की संभावना है ।

28. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-III उपग्रह)** - 1990-2000 दशक के अंत तक इनसेट- III अन्तरिक्षयान की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए आवश्यक तैयारी आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही करनी होगी ।

24. **Others**: Provision is made for the following:-

(a) ISRO Headquarters providing overall direction and scientific, technological and managerial support to ISRO Centres/Units and coordination to the programmes/projects of the Department of Space.

(b) Civil Engineering Division (CED) is responsible for execution of all civil, electrical and air conditioning work required for the various programmes of the Department of Space.

(c) For construction of quarters and Office buildings at Bangalore and Hassan.

(d) For various collaborative programmes with developed and developing countries.

(e) For Antrix Corporation Ltd., a wholly owned Government Company, set up for promotion of spin-offs from Space Technology to other Sectors and exploitation of growing international market for space services and products.

25. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I)** : The Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I) System is an operational, multi-purpose, domestic satellite system for telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and direct TV broadcasting to augmented community receivers in rural areas as well as for radio-TV programme distribution networkings.

26. **Master Control Facility (MCF)** : Master Control Facility (MCF) located at Hassan in Karnataka, is charged with the responsibility of control and operation of satellites in orbit, serving the INSAT system through network of antennae, earth stations, computers and satellite control facilities. Monitoring the health of the satellite is integral to the functions of MCF.

27. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2 Satellites)**: Government has approved building of three operational INSAT-2 Spacecraft (INSAT-2 C,D,E), which are expected to be launched during 1994-97 to provide the Space segment capacity of the INSAT system. The total sanctioned cost for INSAT-2 C,D,E spacecraft is Rs.205.25 crores. The speacecrafts are expected to be launched during 1994-97.

28. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-III Satellites)** : By the end of 1990-2000 Decade, there will be need for INSAT-III spacecraft for which preparatory actions will need to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan itself.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.89

लोक सभा LOK SABHA

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		..	27.40	27.40	...	27.40	27.40	...	34.00	34.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		..	**27.40**	**27.40**	...	**27.40**	**27.40**	...	**34.00**	**34.00**
संसद-लोक सभा	**Parliament-Lok Sabha**										
1. अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष	1. Speaker & Deputy Speaker	2011	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.14
2. विपक्ष के नेता और उसका सचिवालय	2. Leader of Opposition and its Secretariat	2011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
3. सदस्य	3. Members	2011	...	13.52	13.52	...	13.52	13.52	...	17.05	17.05
4. सचिवालय	4. Secretariat	2011	...	13.29	13.29	...	13.29	13.29	...	16.16	16.16
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2011	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.55	0.55
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***27.40***	***27.40***	...	***27.40***	***27.40***	...	***34.00***	***34.00***

लोक सभा

इसमें लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, विपक्ष के नेता, लोक सभा और उसका सचिवालय तथा सदस्यों के वेतनों, यात्रा व्यय आदि तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित लोक सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

Lok Sabha

Provision has been made for the salaries, travel expenses, etc. of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Leader of opposition, Lok Sabha and his Secretariat, Members of the Lok Sabha and for the Lok Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 90

राज्य सभा RAJYA SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	9.69	9.69	...	10.95	10.95	...	11.09	11.09
पूंजी	Capital		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**9.69**	**9.69**	...	**10.95**	**10.95**	...	**11.09**	**11.09**
संसद-राज्य सभा	**Parliament-Rajya Sabha**										
1. सभापति और उप-सभापति	1. Chairman & Deputy Chairman	2011	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
2. विपक्ष के नेता और सचिवालय (रा.स.)	2. Leader of Opposition (RS) and Secretariat	2011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.09
3. सदस्य	3. Members	2011	...	5.55	5.55	...	6.56	6.56	...	6.56	6.56
4. सचिवालय	4. Secretariat	2011	...	3.99	3.99	...	4.22	4.22	...	4.27	4.27
5. अन्य	5. Others	2011	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***9.69***	***9.69***	...	***10.95***	***10.95***	...	***11.09***	***11.09***

राज्य सभा

इस में राज्य सभा के सभापति, उप–सभापति, राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता, राज्य सभा और उसके सचिवालय, राज्य सभा के सदस्यों और वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित राज्य सभा के सचिवालय के लिए वेतनों और यात्रा व्यय आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Rajya Sabha

Includes provision for the salaries and travel expenses etc. of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Leader of opposition, Rajya Sabha and his Secretariat, Members of the Rajya Sabha and for the Rajya Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.91

विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, आवास और भत्ते Appropriation- Staff, Household and Allowances of the President

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाकर बजट आवंटन नीचे दिए गए हैं:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	3.63	3.63	...	3.95	3.95	...	4.10	4.10
पूंजी	*Capital*		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**...**	**3.63**	**3.63**	**...**	**3.95**	**3.95**	**...**	**4.10**	**4.10**
राष्ट्रपति	President										
1. राष्ट्रपति	1. President	2012	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
2. सचिवालय	2. Secretariat	2012	...	1.17	1.17	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.30	1.30
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2012	...	2.44	2.44	...	2.69	2.69	...	2.78	2.78
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***3.63***	***3.63***	...	***3.95***	***3.95***	...	***4.10***	***4.10***

इसमें राष्ट्रपति की आवास व्यवस्था सहित राष्ट्रपति के वेतन और भत्ते एवं राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय पर (और राष्ट्रपति भवन की अन्य स्थापना पर) व्यय का प्रावधान है ।

Provides for the salaries and allowances of the President and expenditure on the President's Secretariat (and other establishment of the Rashtrapati Bhavan) including President's Household Establishment.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 92

उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय Secretariat of the Vice-President

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.31	0.31
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**0.30**	**0.30**	...	**0.30**	**0.30**	...	**0.31**	**0.31**
उप-राष्ट्रपति	**Vice-President**										
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2012	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.30	0.30
2. अन्य	2. Others	2012	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***0.30***	***0.30***	...	***0.30***	***0.30***	...	***0.31***	***0.31***

अनुदानों की मांगों में उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के व्यय, उपराष्ट्रपति और कर्मचारीवृंद के यात्रा व्यय, आकस्मिक व्यय और भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

उपराष्ट्रपति को राज्य सभा के सभापति की हैसियत से वेतन प्राप्त होता है ।

Provides for expenditure on the officers and staff of the Vice President's Secretariat, travel expenses of the Vice President and staff, contingencies and discretionary grants of the Vice President of India.

The Vice President draws pay as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 93

विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Appropriation- Union Public Service Commission

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	13.97	13.97	...	15.50	15.50	...	16.00	16.00
पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		**...**	**13.97**	**13.97**	**...**	**15.50**	**15.50**	**...**	**16.00**	**16.00**
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Union Public Service Commission										
1. प्रशासनिक व्यय 1. Administrative Expenditure	2051	...	9.81	9.81	...	9.48	9.48	...	10.28	10.28
2. परीक्षा और चयन 2. Examinations and Selections	2051	...	4.16	4.16	...	6.02	6.02	...	5.72	5.72
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		...	***13.97***	***13.97***	...	***15.50***	***15.50***	...	***16.00***	***16.00***

1. **प्रशासनिक व्यय :** संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों, अधिकारियों ओर कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **परीक्षाएं और चयन :** इसमें आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं और चयन के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

1. **Administrative Expenditure :** Provides for salaries and allowances of the Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff of the Union Public Service Commission.

2. **Examinations and Selections :** Provides for expenditure connected with the examinations and selections conducted/ made by the Commission.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 94-99

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories Without Legislature

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		बजट 1992-93 Budget			संशोधित 1992-93 Revised			बजट 1993-94 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue	362.05	1118.86	1480.91	374.95	1189.58	1564.53	427.17	1304.28	1731.45
पूंजी	*Capital*	*838.60*	*-10.55*	*828.05*	*810.33*	*-14.79*	*795.54*	*954.33*	*1.01*	*955.34*
जोड़	**Total**	**1200.65**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**	**1185.28**	**1174.79**	**2360.07**	**1381.50**	**1305.29**	**2686.79**

		कम्प्यूटर कोड संख्या Computer Code No.	बजट 1992-93 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total	संशोधित 1992-93 Revised Plan	Non-Plan	Total	बजट 1993-94 Budget Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(i) दिल्ली	(i) Delhi										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	302.10	814.19	1116.29	312.41	843.90	1156.31	352.50	929.02	1281.52
1.01 **घटाइए** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-75.47	-75.47	...	-78.26	-78.26	...	-78.70	-78.70
			302.10	738.72	1040.82	312.41	765.64	1078.05	352.50	850.32	1202.82
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	173.04	4.59	177.63	149.58	12.16	161.74	195.66	28.02	223.68
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	444.86	1.02	445.88	447.64	1.00	448.64	526.84	1.00	527.84
जोड़ - दिल्ली	**Total Delhi**		**920.00**	**744.33**	**1664.33**	**909.63**	**778.80**	**1688.43**	**1075.00**	**879.34**	**1954.34**
(ii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(ii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	19.88	143.63	163.51	23.19	155.90	179.09	24.27	160.83	185.10
1.01 **घटाइए** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			19.88	143.63	163.51	23.19	155.90	179.09	24.27	160.83	185.10
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	134.48	1.15	135.63	131.24	1.15	132.39	131.51	1.16	132.67
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.64	0.01	0.65	0.57	0.01	0.58	0.72	0.01	0.73
जोड़ :अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	**Total A & N Islands**		**155.00**	**144.79**	**299.79**	**155.00**	**157.06**	**312.06**	**156.50**	**162.00**	**318.50**
(iii) दादरा और नगर हवेली	(iii) Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	7.20	10.64	17.84	7.20	10.63	17.83	9.53	12.26	21.79
1.01 **घटाइए** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.07	-0.07	...	-0.13	-0.13
			7.20	10.56	17.76	7.20	10.56	17.76	9.53	12.13	21.66
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	10.81	.0.63	11.44	10.80	0.63	11.43	12.11	0.96	13.07
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.14	0.29	0.43	0.15	0.29	0.44	0.36	0.41	0.77
जोड़ : दादरा और नगर हवेली	**Total D & N Haveli**		**18.15**	**11.48**	**29.63**	**18.15**	**11.48**	**29.63**	**22.00**	**13.50**	**35.50**
(iv) लक्षद्वीप	(iv) Lakshadweep										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	14.76	33.14	47.90	14.04	43.11	57.15	16.68	55.96	72.64
1.01 **घटाइए** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			14.76	33.14	47.90	14.04	43.11	57.15	16.68	55.96	72.64
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	9.82	0.01	9.83	5.66	0.04	5.70	14.98	0.04	15.02
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.42	...	0.42	0.30	...	0.30	0.34	...	0.34
जोड़ : लक्षद्वीप	**Total Lakshadweep**		**25.00**	**33.15**	**58.15**	**20.00**	**43.15**	**63.15**	**32.00**	**56.00**	**88.00**
(v) चंडीगढ़	(v) Chandigarh										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	13.21	179.89	193.10	13.21	201.45	214.66	18.65	210.06	228.71
1.01 **घटाइए** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			13.21	179.89	193.10	13.21	201.45	214.66	18.65	210.06	228.71
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	54.29	-18.30	35.99	54.29	-30.11	24.18	60.85	-30.61	30.24
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.50	0.01	0.51	0.50	*	0.50	0.50	*	0.50
जोड़ : चंडीगढ़	**Total Chandigarh**		**68.00**	**161.60**	**229.60**	**68.00**	**171.34**	**239.34**	**80.00**	**179.45**	**259.45**
[vi] दमन और दीव	[vi] Daman and Diu										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	4.90	12.92	17.82	4.90	12.92	17.82	5.54	14.98	20.52
1.01 **घटाइये** - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 **Less** - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4.90	12.92	17.82	4.90	12.92	17.82	5.54	14.98	20.52
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	9.53	...	9.53	9.53	...	9.53	10.20	...	10.20
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.26	0.02	0.28
जोड़ : दमन और दीव	**Total Daman & Diu**		**14.50**	**12.96**	**27.46**	**14.50**	**12.96**	**27.46**	**16.00**	**15.00**	**31.00**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1200.65***	***1108.31***	***2308.96***	***1185.28***	***1174.79***	***2360.07***	***1381.50***	***1305.29***	***2686.79***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature:										
1. दिल्ली	1. Delhi	43602	920.00	...	920.00	909.63	...	909.63	1075.00	...	1075.00
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43602	155.00	...	155.00	155.00	...	155.00	156.50	...	156.50
3. दादरा और नगर हवेली	3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43602	18.15	...	18.15	18.15	...	18.15	22.00	...	22.00
4. लक्षद्वीप	4. Lakshadweep	43602	25.00	...	25.00	20.00	...	20.00	32.00	...	32.00
5. चन्डीगढ़	5. Chandigarh	43602	68.00	...	68.00	68.00	...	68.00	80.00	...	80.00
6. दमन और दीव	6. Daman & Diu	43602	14.50	...	14.50	14.50*	...	14.50	16.00	...	16.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1200.65*	...	*1200.65*	*1185.28*	...	*1185.28*	*1381.50*	...	*1381.50*

**1 लाख रुपए से कम.*
**Less than Rs. 1 Lakh.*

94 दिल्ली DELHI

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	744.33	778.80	879.34
आयोजना	Plan	920.00	909.63	1075.00
जोड़	**Total**	**1664.33**	**1688.43**	**1954.34**

इस माग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दिल्ली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है । :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Delhi** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

		3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	290.49	304.61	321.17
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	13.75	19.14	35.53
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**304.24**	**323.75**	**356.70**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	635.07	653.06	746.29
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	76.92	75.85	85.13
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**711.99**	**728.91**	**831.42**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	115.26	120.38	135.36
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	86.96	66.75	103.02
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**202.22**	**187.13**	**238.38**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	445.88	448.64	527.84
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*1664.33*	*1688.43*	*1954.34*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	4.76	4.76	5.19
2. पुलिस	2. Police	197.34	206.46	211.67
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	276.93	288.81	310.70
4. स्वास्थ्य	4. Health	75.06	82.01	94.96
5. श्रम	5. Labour	10.82	11.16	12.51
6. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	6. Social Security & Welfare	36.53	35.46	60.35
7. अन्य	7. Others	142.89	150.14	183.96
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**744.33**	**778.80**	**879.34**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	13.53	13.60	11.17
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	8.29	8.72	10.07
3. सिंचाई तथा बाढ नियंत्रण	3. Irrigation & Flood control	12.00	12.00	13.25
4. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	4. Village & Small Industries	2.92	2.58	2.88
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	38.72	45.25	54.26
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	37.21	41.91	46.77
7. स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण	7. Health and Family Welfare	38.90	37.56	45.67
8. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	8. Housing & Urban Development	366.61	338.21	414.87
9. ऊर्जा	9. Energy	275.75	278.50	325.15
10. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य	10. Social Security and Others	126.07	131.30	150.91
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**920.00**	**909.63**	**1075.00**

95 अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

		3	4	5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	144.79	157.06	162.00
आयोजना	Plan	155.00	155.00	156.50
जोड़	**Total**	**299.79**	**312.06**	**318.50**

इस माग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

		3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	30.77	35.51	34.28
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.80	3.85	4.51
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**34.57**	**39.36**	**38.79**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	35.31	43.84	45.54
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	17.34	16.60	19.58
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**52.65**	**60.44**	**65.12**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	97.43	99.74	105.28
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	114.49	111.94	108.58
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**211.92**	**211.68**	**213.86**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.65	0.58	0.73
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*299.79*	*312.06*	*318.50*

		3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	1.54	1.93	2.19
2. पुलिस	2. Police	12.33	12.03	12.84
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	19.57	20.88	21.82
4. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4. Forestry & Wildlife	14.55	14.90	15.67
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	47.20	52.98	53.13
6. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	6. Housing & Urban Development	12.44	15.89	12.11
7. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	7. Food & Civil Supplies	0.40	0.43	0.46
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	14.64	14.80	15.20
9. अन्य	9. Others	22.12	23.22	28.58
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**144.79**	**157.06**	**162.00**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	3.86	3.69	4.21
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	4.34	4.34	4.44
3. परिवहन	3. Transport	100.46	56.06	80.22
4. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	4. Housing & Urban Development	26.22	26.19	34.77
5. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry & Wildlife	5.00	4.00	4.49
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	4.51	4.17	3.73
7. ऊर्जा	7. Energy	4.68	6.77	6.33
8. अन्य	8. Others	5.93	49.78	18.31
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**155.00**	**155.00**	**156.50**

96 दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	11.48	11.48	13.50
आयोजना	Plan	18.15	18.15	22.00
जोड़	**Total**	**29.63**	**29.63**	**35.50**

इस माग मे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दादरा और नागर हवेली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	2.74	2.63	3.23
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.41	0.39	0.37
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**3.15**	**3.02**	**3.60**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.18	6.97	8.63
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.45	2.38	3.52
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**9.63**	**9.35**	**12.15**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.84	8.16	9.80
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	8.58	8.66	9.18
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**16.42**	**16.82**	**18.98**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.43	0.44	0.77
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***29.63***	***29.63***	***35.50***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are :-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.19	0.20	0.22
2. पुलिस	2. Police	1.07	1.08	1.13
3. स्वास्थ्य	3. Health	0.89	0.89	1.01
4. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	4.. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.79	0.82	1.03
5. शिक्षा	5. Education	3.34	3.34	3.87
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	0.26	0.29	0.33
7. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	7. Housing & Urban Development	1.34	1.25	1.70
8. परिवहन	8. Transport	1.22	1.22	1.49
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food & Civil Supplies	0.05	0.12	0.04
10. अन्य	10. Others	2.33	2.27	2.68
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total-Non-Plan**	**11.48**	**11.48**	**13.50**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are :-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.79	1.77	4.78
2. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and wild Life	1.51	1.58	1.80
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	2.76	2.69	3.58
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	1.36	1.36	2.01
5. सिंचाई तथा बाढ नियंत्रण	5. Irrigation & Flood Control	5.68	5.68	2.00
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	1.46	1.53	1.58
7. अन्य	7. Others	3.59	3.54	6.25
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**18.15**	**18.15**	**22.00**

97 लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

1	2	3	4	5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	33.15	43.15	56.00
आयोजना	Plan	25.00	20.00	32.00
जोड़	**Total**	**58.15**	**63.15**	**88.00**

इस माग मे सघ राज्य क्षेत्र **लक्षद्वीप** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है । इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Lakshadweep** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	3	4	5
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.26	9.23	10.19
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.00	0.05	0.10
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**7.26**	**9.28**	**10.29**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	10.82	12.35	15.28
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.51	0.54	0.46
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**11.33**	**12.89**	**15.74**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	29.82	35.57	47.17
(ख) पूजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	9.32	5.11	14.46
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**39.14**	**40.68**	**61.63**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.42	0.30	0.34
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***58.15***	***63.15***	***88.00***

1	2	3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.73	0.85	0.96
2. पुलिस	2. Police	3.50	4.77	4.70
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.80	2.01	2.96
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	4.96	6.17	7.70
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	4.06	4.60	6.97
6. परिवहन	6. Transport	13.46	19.31	25.65
7. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	7. Agriculture & Rural Development	1.98	2.48	3.42
8. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	8. Food & Civil Supplies	0.02	0.03	0.03
9. स्वास्थ्य	9. Health	1.15	1.24	1.40
10. अन्य	10. Others	1.49	1.69	2.21
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non Plan**	**33.15**	**43.15**	**56.00**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	4.25	4.10	4.85
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	0.56	0.49	0.58
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	4.16	5.14	4.74
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	8.15	4.08	11.98
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	3.40	1.80	3.82
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	0.96	0.81	1.30
7. अन्य	7. Others	3.52	3.58	4.73
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**25.00**	**20.00**	**32.00**

98 चण्डीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	161.60	171.34	179.45
आयोजना	Plan	68.00	68.00	80.00
जोड़	**Total**	**229.60**	**239.34**	**259.45**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **चण्डीगढ़** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Chandigarh** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	BE 92-93	RE 92-93	BE93-94
(i) **सामान्य सेवाएं**	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	53.17	67.89	58.55
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	1.76	1.83	1.62
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**54.93**	**69.72**	**60.17**
(ii) **सामाजिक सेवाएं**	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	68.96	71.58	89.60
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	18.25	6.42	12.30
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**87.21**	**78.00**	**101.90**
(iii) **आर्थिक सेवाएं**	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	70.97	75.19	80.56
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	15.98	15.93	16.32
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**86.95**	**91.12**	**96.88**
(iv) **संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम**	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.51	0.50	0.50
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***229.60***	***239.34***	***259.45***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 92-93 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 92-93 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE93-94 (5)
I. **आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-**	I. **Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.86	0.91	0.96
2. पुलिस	2. Police	19.44	22.46	24.25
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	18.34	15.73	16.19
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	44.85	46.11	48.74
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	5.78	6.37	6.80
6. श्रम	6. Labour	1.03	1.07	1.11
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	18.86	21.22	22.34
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	47.08	49.92	52.30
9. अन्य	9. Others	5.36	7.55	6.76
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**161.60**	**171.34**	**179.45**
II. **आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-**	II. **Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	2.67	2.67	1.67
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	4.06	3.96	6.75
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	40.41	41.60	48.76
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	8.65	7.65	10.00
5. अन्य	5. Others	12.21	12.12	12.82
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**68.00**	**68.00**	**80.00**

99 दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU

1	2	BE 92-93	RE 92-93	BE93-94
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	12.96	12.96	15.00
आयोजना	Plan	14.50	14.50	16.00
जोड़	**Total**	**27.46**	**27.46**	**31.00**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दमन और दीव** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Daman and Diu** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

1	2	BE 92-93	RE 92-93	BE93-94
(i) **सामान्य सेवाएं**	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	3.91	3.74	4.48
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.81	0.81	0.89
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**4.72**	**4.55**	**5.37**
(ii) **सामाजिक सेवाएं**	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	9.12	9.15	9.88
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.45	2.45	2.72
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**11.57**	**11.60**	**12.60**
(iii) **आर्थिक सेवाएं**	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.79	4.93	6.16
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	6.27	6.27	6.59
जोड़- आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total- Economic Services**	**11.06**	**11.20**	**12.75**
(iv) **संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम**	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.11	0.11	0.28
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***27.46***	***27.46***	***31.00***

1	2	BE 92-93	RE 92-93	BE93-94
I. **आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-**	I. **Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.35	0.37	0.50
2. पुलिस	2. Police	0.87	0.87	0.98
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.97	1.97	2.38
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	4.21	4.19	4.59
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	1.06	1.06	1.15
6. श्रम	6. Labour	0.24	0.24	0.30
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	0.95	0.95	1.12
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	0.69	0.69	0.51
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food and Civil Supplies	0.12	0.11	0.14
10. अन्य	10. Others	2.50	2.51	3.33
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**12.96**	**12.96**	**15.00**
II. **आयोजना- विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-**	II. **Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	2.84	2.62	2.24
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	0.93	1.06	0.96
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	4.17	4.03	4.35
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	1.62	1.63	1.70
5. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	5. Village and Small Industries	0.50	0.60	1.75
6. अन्य	6. Others	4.44	4.56	5.00
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**14.50**	**14.50**	**16.00**

Receipts Budget 1993-94 (Incorporating Receipts, Recoveries of Loans, Other Capital Receipts and Debt Position of Central Government), as Finally Adopted

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परिचायक टिप्पणी

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

इस पुस्तक के दो भाग हैं - अर्थात् भाग "क", जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां और भाग "ख", जिसमें पूंजी प्राप्तियां प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ।

भाग "क" में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों की व्याख्या की गई है, जिनको दो वर्गों अर्थात् (क) कर-राजस्व तथा (ख) कर - भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

भाग "ख" का सम्बन्ध पूंजी प्राप्तियों से है, जिनमें बाजार ऋण, विदेशी सहायता, अल्प बचतें, सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, विभिन्न जमा खातों में प्राप्त राशियां तथा रेलवे और दूर संचार आदि विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और प्रारक्षित निधियां भी सम्मिलित है ।

अनुबन्ध :

अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में क्रमशः सीमा शुल्कों तथा संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबन्ध 3 में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य को, आयकर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिशत हिस्से का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबंध 4 में आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों का वर्ष 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 से संबंधित राज्यवार वितरण प्रदर्शित किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 5 में दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

अनुबन्ध 6 में कतिपय वर्षों की भारत सरकार की कर्ज की स्थिति भी प्रदर्शित की गई है जिसके साथ सरकार की देनदारियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों का एक अनुबंध भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेशों और प्रदत्त उधारों पर आधारित है । अनुबंध 7 में सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विदेशी स्रोतों से प्राप्त ऋणों, नगदी और वस्तु सहायता अनुदानों तथा विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी का ब्यौरा अनुबंध 8 में दिया गया है ।

अनुबन्ध 9 और 10 में क्रमशः प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रदर्शित किया गया है, जबकि कर और कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण अनुबंध 11 में किया गया है। व्यय का विश्लेषण "व्यय बजट" पुस्तक खण्ड 1 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 12 में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमान का प्राप्ति बजट में प्रदर्शित अनुमानों के साथ मिलान दर्शाया गया है ।

This document has two parts, namely, Part A Revenue Receipts and Part B Capital Receipts.

Part A explains the estimates of Revenue receipts which are grouped under two categories, namely (a) Tax revenue, and (b) Non-tax revenue.

Part B deals with Capital Receipts which include market loans, external assistance, small savings, Government provident funds, accretions to various deposit accounts, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Telecommunications, etc.

Annexures:

Annexures 1 and 2 give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs and Union Excise duties, respectively. Annexure 3 gives the percentage share of each State in respect of Income-tax, Union Excise duties, and grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax as recommended by the Finance Commission. Annexure 4 gives State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic and Additional Excise Duties in 1992-93 and 1993-94. Annexure 5 gives the financial results of the working of the Telecommunications Department.

Annexure 6 gives a summary of debt position of the Government of India over the years along with statements showing the liabilities of the Government and assets comprising Capital investments and loans by the Government, while Annexure 7 gives details of current rupee loans of the Government. The details of loans, cash and commodity grants received from external sources and repayments of external loans are given in Annexure 8.

Annexure 9 and 10 show the trends in receipts and expenditure respectively, while an analysis of tax and non-tax ceipt is included in the Annexure 11. Analysis of expenditure is included in the document Expenditure Budget, Volume 1. In Annexure 12 the estimates of receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement and the Receipts Budget have been reconciled.

भाग क PART A

राजस्व प्राप्तियां REVENUE RECEIPTS

नीचे सार रूप में स्थूल वर्गों के द्वारा वह ब्यौरा दिया गया है जिसमें वित्त अधिनियम, 1993 से प्राप्त होने वाले अतिरिक्त राजस्व के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखने के बाद राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इस विवरण के बाद विभिन्न भागों और लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं जिनके साथ दी गई संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियों में बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 के अन्तर और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों के अन्तर को स्पष्ट किया गया है ।

The Statement below summarises by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts after taking into account the effect of the additional revenue likely to be realised from the Finance Act, 1993. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget and Revised estimates, 1992-93 and between the latter and the Budget estimates for 1993-94, are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
I. कर - राजस्व	**I. Tax Revenue**			
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	8125.00	9200.00	10500.00
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	7870.00	8300.00	9500.00
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	800.00	800.00	900.00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure-tax	50.00	140.00	150.00
संपदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	3.00	1.50	1.00
धन कर	Wealth Tax	300.00	425.00	200.00
दान कर	Gift Tax	5.00	10.00	10.00
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	25211.65	25500.00	27727.00
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	32210.55	32500.00	33751.00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	1640.61	1644.49	1867.06
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	308.00	261.00	261.00
जोड़-कर राजस्व	**Total - Tax Revenue**	**76523.81**	**78781.99**	**84867.06**
घटाइए-राज्यों का अंश	***Less - States' Share:***			
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	5868.56	6059.45	7136.02
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	14123.17	14464.95	14912.86
जोड़-राज्यों का अंश	**Total - States' Share**	**19991.73**	**20524.40**	**22048.88**
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अन्तरण	***Less-Transfer of Union territory taxes and duties to local bodies***	75.55	78.33	78.83
केन्द्र का निवल कर राजस्व	***Centre's Net Tax Revenue***	***56456.53***	***58179.26***	***62739.35***
II. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**II. Non-Tax Revenue**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Interest receipts, dividends and profits	16085.57	14985.07	17222.48
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union Territories	172.78	194.55	202.79
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व @	Other Non-Tax Revenue @	2973.54	4920.51	4044.72
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Total - Non-Tax Revenue**	**19231.89**	**20100.13**	**21469.99**
निवल-केन्द्र का राजस्व*	***Net - Centre's Revenue****	***75688.42***	***78279.65***	***84209.34***

कर-राजस्व TAX REVENUE

कम्पनी कर CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है: The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

		Budget 1992-93	Revised 1992-93	Budget 1993-94
(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	1435.00	2349.00	2681.00
(ख) अग्रिम कर संग्रह	(b) Advance tax collections	5697.00	5622.00	6415.00
(ग) अधिकर	(c) Surtax	10.00	11.00	13.00
(घ) अधिभार	(d) Surcharge	964.00	1196.00	1365.00
(ङ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(e) Miscellaneous receipts	19.00	22.00	26.00
जोड़	**Total**	**8125.00**	**9200.00**	**10500.00**

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 9200 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 में 10500 करोड़ रुपए के संग्रहण होने का अनुमान है ।

The collections during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 9200 crores and in 1993-94 at Rs. 10500 crores.

कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है : The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

		Budget 1992-93	Revised 1992-93	Budget 1993-94
(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	3569.00	4933.00	5646.00
(ख) आयकर का अग्रिम संग्रह	(b) Advance collections of Income Tax	3772.00	2853.00	3266.00
(ग) अधिभार (संघ)	(c) Surcharge (Union)	485.00	467.00	534.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	44.00	47.00	54.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**7870.00**	**8300.00**	**9500.00**

@ *वाणिज्यिक विभागों को छोड़कर ।*

* *इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 12 में उपर्युक्त प्राप्तियों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।*

@ *Excluding commercial departments.*

* *Annexure 12 to this document gives a reconciliation of the Receipts shown above with the Annual Financial Statement.*

1992-93 के दौरान 8300 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 में 9500 करोड़ रुपए के संग्रहण होने का अनुमान है ।

निगम कर तथा कृषि आय पर लगने वाले करों से भिन्न आय कर की निवल प्राप्तियों को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 270 के अन्तर्गत संघ तथा राज्यों के बीच वितरित करना होता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आयकर संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय कर तथा संघीय प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाये गये आय कर के अधिभार को विभाज्य पूंजी से बाहर रखा गया है । संविधान (राजस्व वितरण) सं. 3 आदेश, 1990 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जिसे नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में 1990-95 अवधि के लिए की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर 1990-95 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष आय संबंधी करों से प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों के 85 प्रतिशत अंश को, सिवाए उस स्थिति के जिसमें ये प्राप्तियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.437 प्रतिशत) तथा संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों की द्योतक हो, राज्यों के नाम समनुदेशित कर दिया जाता है और *अनुबन्ध 3* में उल्लिखित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार राज्यों में ही संवितरित कर दिया जाता है ।

आय कर में राज्यों के हिस्से का हिसाब उपर्युक्त आधार पर कर लिया गया है और नीचे दिखाया गया है (प्रत्येक राज्य के हिस्से की राशि *अनुबन्ध 4* में दी गई है):-

The collections during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 8300 crores and in 1993-94 at Rs. 9500 crores.

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool. In terms of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 3 Order, 1990 issued on the basis of the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission for the period 1990-95, 85 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.437 per cent) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, is assigned to the States in each Financial year during 1990-95 and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages indicated in *Annexure 3*.

The States' share of Income-tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below (the amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4*):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(i) निगम कर से भिन्न कुल आय कर (वापसियों की रकम को घटाकर)	(i) Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	7870.00	8300.00	9500.00
(ii) घटाइए	(ii) ***Less***			
(क) संघ अधिभार	(a) Union surcharge	- 485.00	-467.00	-534.00
(ख) विविध प्राप्तियां	(b) Miscellaneous receipts	- 44.00	-47.00	-54.00
(ग) संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में संदेय कर	(c) Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	- 124.77	-135.00	-140.00
(iii) वितरण योग्य प्राप्तियां	(iii) Distributable proceeds	7216.23	7651.00	8772.00
(iv) घटाइए-संग्रह लागत	(iv) Deduct - Cost of Collection	- 211.38	-234.00	-254.28
(v) निवल विभाज्य प्राप्तियां	(v) Net distributable proceeds	7004.85	7417.00	8517.72
(vi) घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.437%)	(vi) Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories (1.437%)	- 100.66	-106.58	-122.40
(vii) जोड़-विभाज्य राशि	(vii) Total - Divisible Pool	6904.19	7310.42	8395.32
(viii) राज्यों का अंश (85%)	(viii) States' Share (85%)	5868.56	6213.86	7136.02
(ix) नियन्त्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के वर्ष 87-88 के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर संदेय राशि	(ix) Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 87-88	—	-154.41	—
(x) जोड़—राज्यों को संदेय अंश	**(x) Total-Share payable to States**	**5868.56**	**6059.45**	**7136.02**

ब्याज कर

वित्त अधिनियम, 1991 (सं. 2) ने ब्याज कर को पुनःस्थापित किया था। वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान किए गए संग्रह का निम्न प्रकार से 900 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

(क) अग्रिम कर	750.00
(ख) साधारण संग्रह	50.00

INTEREST TAX

The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 had reintroduced the Interest Tax. The collections during 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.900 crores as under:—

(In crores of Rupees)

a) Advance tax	750.00	750.00	825.00
b) Ordinary Collections	50.00	50.00	75.00

व्यय कर

"व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत, ऐसे होटलों में ठहरने पर किए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में कराधान की व्यवस्था करना है जहां पर किसी रिहायशी इकाई के कमरे का प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक किराया 1200 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक हो । दिनांक 1.6.1992 से पहले किए गए व्यय के लिए, यह राशि प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक आधार पर 400 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक थी, दिनांक 1-10-1991 से प्रभावी वित्त अधिनियम, 1991 (सं. 2) के द्वारा व्यय कर ऐसे रेस्तरां पर किए गए खर्चों पर भी लगाया गया है जो वातानुकूलन की सर्वोत्तम सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते हैं अथवा इन सुविधाओं को जुटाने के निकट हों । इस लेवी को दिनांक 1-6-1992 से प्रभावी वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 के द्वारा वापस ले लिया गया है । इस व्यय का भुगतान राजनयिक अधिकार प्राप्त लोगों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है । दिनांक 1-10-1992 से बाद विदेशी मुद्रा में किए गए व्यय का भी इस कर पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा । वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों को ध्यान में रखने के बाद, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 140 करोड़ रुपये और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 150 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

EXPENDITURE-TAX

"The Expenditure Tax Act, 1987 provides for levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are rupees twelve hundred or more per day per individual. For expenditure incurred before 1/6/1992, this amount was rupees four hundred or more per day per individual. By the Finance (No. 2) Act 1991 w.e.f. 1/10/1991, expenditure tax was also levied on expenditure incurred in restaurants providing superior facilities of air conditioning or having access to these facilities. This levy has been withdrawn by the Finance Act 1992 w.e.f. 1/6/1992. The expenditure tax is not payable in the case of persons enjoying diplomatic privileges. The expenditure incurred in foreign exchange after 1.10.1992 also attracts this tax. After taking into account the amendments made by the Finance Act 1992, the Revised estimate for 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 140 crores and Budget Estimate for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs. 150 crores.

सम्पदा शुल्क

कृषि भूमि पर संपदा शुल्क को संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया था । 16 मार्च, 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद मृत्यु होने के कारण हस्तांतरित होने वाली सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर संपदा शुल्क की लेवी को भी संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 तथा बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में, जो कि उपर्युक्त संशोधनों से पहले अन्तरित होने वाली सम्पदाओं से संग्रहीत राशियों के द्योतक है, क्रमशः 1.50 करोड़ रुपए और 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं की गई है।

इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occurring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Budget Estimate 1993-94 which represent likely collections on estates passing on before the above amendments, are placed at Rs. 1.50 crores and Rs.1 crore respectively.

The details are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा शुल्क :	Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) कृषि भूमि	(i) Agricultural land	0.02	0.02	0.01
(ii) कृषि भूमि से भिन्न संपत्ति	(ii) Property other than agricultural land	2.98	1.48	0.99
जोड़	Total	3.00	1.50	1.00

धन कर *WEALTH TAX*

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:- The details of the receipts are :-

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
निम्नलिखित पर धन कर :-	*Wealth Tax on :*			
(i) कृषि सम्पत्ति से भिन्न सम्पत्ति	(i) Property other than agricultural property	299.90	424.90	199.90
(ii) कृषि सम्पत्ति	(ii) Agricultural property	0.10	0.10	0.10
जोड़	Total	300.00	425.00	200.00

धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार और अल्प जन धारित कम्पनियों के निवल धन पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है।

वित्त अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत कृषि संपत्ति पर धन कर वापस ले लिया गया था । जो अनुमान दिखाये गये हैं वे बकाया राशि की मांग के बारे में है । कृषि सम्पत्ति पर धन कर की निवल प्राप्तियों के बराबर की राशि सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में राज्यों को दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिये व्यय के अनुमानों में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियों में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से, वित्त अधिनियम 1992 के द्वारा कुछेक विशिष्ट परिसंपत्तियों, जैसे कि —गेस्ट हाउसों, फार्म हाउसों सहित आवासीय गृहों, मोटर कारों, जेवरातों, पोतों, नौकाओं तथा वायुयानों, शहरी भूमि तथा व्यक्तियों या अविभक्त हिन्दू परिवार के मामले में 50,000 रुपए एवं कंपनियों के मामले में कोई भी राशि जो लेखा खातों में दर्ज न की गई हो, के अतिरिक्त सभी परिसंपत्तियों पर धनकर समाप्त कर दिया गया है । 1 अप्रैल, 1993 से 15 लाख रुपए से अधिक निवल धन पर केवल 1% की दर से धन कर लगाया जाएगा। धनकर अधिनियम में हुए परिवर्तन को देखते हुए, इस स्रोत से संग्रहण के काफी नीचे चले जाने का अनुमान है ।

दान कर

20,000 रुपए के मूल्य से अधिक के दान पर, कुछ छूटों को देने के बाद, दानकर लगाया जाता है । 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों, प्रत्येक में से 10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सीमा शुल्क

1992-93 के दौरान 25500 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 में वित्त अधिनियम, 1993 के अंतर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 27727 करोड़ रुपए का निवल सीमा शुल्क राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है । (वापसी-अदायगी और चुंगी वापसी की रकम को घटाकर) अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The Wealth tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu undivided family (HUFs) and companies.

Wealth tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

With a view to stimulating investment in productive assets, the Finance Act, 1992 has abolished wealth tax on all assets excepting certain specified assets such as guest houses, residential houses including farm houses, motor cars, jewellery, yachts, boats and aircrafts, urban land and cash in hand exceeding Rs.50,000 in cases of individuals or Hindu undivided family and any amount not recorded in the books of account in the cases of companies. With effect from Ist April 1993, wealth-tax will be chargeable in respect of the net wealth exceeding Rs.15 lakhs @ 1% only. In view of these changes in the Wealth tax Act, the collection from this source is estimated to go down substantially.

GIFT TAX

Gift tax is levied on gifts exceeding value of Rs.20,000 subject to certain exemptions. The Revised Estimate 1992-93 and the Budget Estimate 1993-94 are placed at Rs. 10 crores each.

CUSTOMS

The net Customs revenue has been estimated at Rs. 25500 crores during 1992-93 and Rs. 27727 crores in 1993-94 after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1993. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(i) आयात शुल्क	(i) Import Duties	24534.00	25022.91	26339.90
(ii) निर्यात शुल्क	(ii) Export Duties	142.50	146.22	103.42
(iii) निर्यात पर उपकर	(iii) Cesses on Exports	55.00	59.22	63.68
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	295.15	200.75	220.00
(v) जब्त सोने और चांदी की बिक्री	(v) Sale of confiscated gold & silver	185.00	70.90	1000.00
जोड़	Total	25211.65	25500.00	27727.00

1991-92 में वास्तविक राजस्व का और 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 में अनुमानित राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा *अनुबंध 1* में दिया गया है ।

(i) *आयात शुल्क*:- मूल अनुमान में 24534 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में 25022.91 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है । सकल राजस्व में अनुमानित वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण मशीनरी, रसायनों, कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, लोहा और इस्पात, वायुयान और जलयानों, मोटर वाहनों के संघटकों, यन्त्रों, रबर उत्पादों आदि से राजस्व की अधिक मात्रा में वसूली होने से है । अनुमानित राजस्व जुटाने में हुई वृद्धि को परियोजना आयातों, कार्बनिक रसायन, प्लास्टिक, मोटर वाहन मशीन उपकरण आदि के पुरजों से अंशतया प्रतिसंतुलित किया गया है।

वर्ष 1993-94 में आयात शुल्क की प्रत्याशित वसूली (निवल) वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1316.99 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि को दर्शाती है । सकल राजस्व में वृद्धि मुख्यतः बैगेज, मशीनरी, अकार्बनिक रसायनों, परियोजना आयातों, प्लास्टिक, लोहे और इस्पात, कागज और पेपरबोर्ड आदि से अपेक्षित है । अनुमानित राजस्व वसूलियों में वृद्धि में उच्च दर में कमी, कच्चे पैट्रोलियम, आदि से आयात शुल्कों के संग्रहण में कमी के कारण, प्रतिसंतुलित किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ii) *निर्यात शुल्क*:- 1992-93 में निर्यात शुल्कों से निवल संग्रहण का संशोधित अनुमान 142.50 करोड़ रुपए के मूल अनुमानों की तुलना में 146.22 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है। 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 103.42 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(iii) *निर्यात पर उपकर*:- वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए बजट स्तर पर अनुमानित 55.00 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में क्रमशः 59.22 करोड़ रुपए और 63.68 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) *अन्य प्राप्तियां*:- 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में 221.5 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 तथा बजट अनुमान 1993-94 दोनों में क्रमशः 240 करोड़ रुपए और 295.15 करोड़ रुपए के संग्रहण का अनुमान है ।

(v) *जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री* :— ये प्राप्तियां जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री की आय से संबंधित हैं। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों और वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में इन संग्रहणों को क्रमशः 70.90 करोड़ रुपए और 1000.00 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है जबकि वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में ये 185.00 करोड़ रुपए के थे ।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उपकर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और अन्य विशेष अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत, जो समय-समय पर लागू होते रहते हैं, आने वाली वस्तुओं पर लगाए जाते हैं । इन वस्तुओं को 139 बजट-शीर्षों में समूहीकृत किया गया है । तथापि, कई वस्तुओं को शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1992-93 में 32500.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी जबकि मूल बजट अनुमान में 32210.55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था वित्त अधिनियम 1992 के अन्तर्गत लिए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेते हुए की गई थी, जो 289.45 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। वित्त अधिनियम, 1993 के तहत किए गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखने के बाद यह आशा है कि वर्ष 1993-94 में 33751.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी, अर्थात् वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 1251.00 करोड़ रुपए अधिक प्राप्त होगा। निम्नलिखित सारणी में उत्पाद राजस्व (वापसी घटाकर) का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है:—

The commodity-wise break-up of the actual revenue collections during 1991-92 and the estimated revenue in 1992-93 and 1993-94 are indicated in *Annexure 1.*

(i) *Import Duties.*- As against the original estimate of Rs24534 crores, Revised Estimate for 1992-93 is placed at Rs.25022.91 crores. The estimated increase in gross revenue is mainly on account of higher revenue realisations from machinery, crude oil and petroleum products, air-crafts and vessels, instruments, rubber products etc. This increase in estimated revenue realisations has partly been offset by decrease in collection of import duties from project imports, plastics, Part of motor vehicles, machine tools, etc.

Anticipated import duty realisation (net) in 1993-94 shows an increase of Rs.1316.99 crores as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1992-93. The increase in gross revenue is expected mainly from baggage, machinery, inorganic chemicals, project imports, plastics, iron and steel, paper and paperboard etc. This increase in estimated revenue realisations is likely to be offset by reduction in peak rate, decrease in collection of import duties from crude petroleum, etc.

(ii) *Export Duties* :- The Revised Estimate of net collections from export duties in 1992-93 is placed at Rs.146.22 crores as against the original estimate of Rs.142.50 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs. 103.42 crores.

(iii) *Cesses on Exports*:–Revised Estimate for1992-93 and Budget Estimate for 1993-94 are placed at Rs. 59.22 crores and Rs. 63.68 crores respectively, against Rs. 55.00 crores as anticipated at the Budget stage for 1992-93.

(iv) *Other Receipts*:-- Collections are placed at Rs.200;75 crores and Rs.220.00 crores respectively in the Revised Estimate for 1992-93 and Budget Estimate for 1993-94 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.295.15 crores in 1992-93.

(v) *Sale of Confiscated Gold and Silver* :- The receipts relate to sale proceeds of confiscated gold and silver. Collections are placed at Rs. 70.90 crores and Rs. 1000.00 crores respectively in the Revised Estimate for 1992-93 and Budget Estimate for 1993-94 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 185.00 crores in 1992-93

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Union Excise Duties and Cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and other special Acts enacted from time to time. The commodities are grouped into 139 budget heads. A number of commodities are, however, exempt from duty. The receipts during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.32500.00 crores as against the original Budget Estimate of Rs.32210.55 crores after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1992 showing an increase of Rs. 289.45 crores. The receipts in 1993-94 are expected to be Rs. 33751.00 crores ater taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1993 i.e. Rs. 1251.00 crores more than the Revised Estimate of 1992-93. The following table summarises the position of excise revenue (net of refunds):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. (क) निम्नस्थ (ख) से भिन्न बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	1. (a) Basic and Special Excise Duties other than (b) below	26975.73	27346.05	28152.25
(ख) वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	(b) Additional duties on textiles and textile article	357.76	331.62	317.70
जोड़	**Total**	**27333.49**	**27677.67**	**28469.95**
2. बिक्री-कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax	**2204.22**	**2265.34**	**2430.29**
3. निर्धारित उपकर	3. Earmarked Cesses:			
(क) राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित	(a) Administered by Revenue Department	2543.19	2414.09	2700.26
(ख) अन्यों द्वारा प्रशासित	(b) Administered by others	129.65	142.90	150.50
जोड़ *(1+2+3)*	***Total (1+2+3)***	***32210.55***	***32500.00***	***33751.00***

संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तु-वार ब्यौरा वर्ष 1991-92 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के लिए, वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों के लिए और वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों के संबंध में *अनुबन्ध* 2 में दिया गया है ।

बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्कों के 26975.73 करोड़ रुपए की मूल अनुमानों की तुलना में, संशोधित अनुमान को 27346.05 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है । 370.32 करोड़ रुपए की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण प्लास्टिक, लौह और अलौह धातुओं, गैर-विद्युत मशीनरी, तार और केबिल, सीमेंट, रसायन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उत्पाद, रंग और वार्निश, सौंदर्य सामग्री, सीरेमिक उत्पाद आदि से अधिक मात्रा में राजस्व का वसूली होना है । अनुमानित राजस्व वसूली में वृद्धि टायर और ट्यूब, मोटर स्प्रिट, सिगरेट, हस्त निर्मित रेशे और यार्न, मोटर वाहन, कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और कतिपय अन्य पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों आदि से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में कमी से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जायेगी ।

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण एस.एस.आई.योजना को युक्तिसंगत बनाने, लौह धातुओं, प्लास्टिक, रसायन, सिगरेट, सीमेंट, चीनी, मोटर स्प्रिट, सौन्दर्य सामग्री, कागज और गत्ता, सीरेमिक उत्पाद आदि से उत्पाद राजस्व की प्राप्ति में सम्भावित वृद्धि के कारण है । उक्त मदों के अधीन हुई वृद्धि को मशीनरी, प्रसाधन सामग्री, हस्तनिर्मित रेशे और यार्न, मोटर वाहन, ऐल्यूमीनियम आदि से कम राजस्व-प्राप्ति द्वारा अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित किया जायेगा।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में, मूल अनुमान में 2204.22 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों की प्राप्तियों को संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 2265.34 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है । 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 2430.29 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का वितरण:

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 272 के अन्तर्गत, संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के एक भाग की अदायगी तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके वितरण के लिए इस प्रयोजन से बनाए गए कानून के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है । तथापि, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (वस्त्र तथा वस्त्र-सामग्री) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर लागू अतिरिक्त शुल्कों से प्राप्तियां उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(2) के अनुरूप हैं, जो राज्यों के बीच बांटी नहीं जा सकती । इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित उपकरों से प्राप्त राशि भी राज्यों में बांटे जाने योग्य नहीं है ।

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (संवितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम 1990 के अंतर्गत जिसमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर विशेष अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत समाए गए तथा निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए उपस्करों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 के अन्तर्गत और ऐसे ही शुल्क को आरोपित करने के लिए तथा एकत्रित करने के लिए लागू किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत आरोपित एंव संग्रहीत संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों की रकम के 45 प्रतिशत अंश को राज्यों को 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर दिया जाना है । प्रतिशतता के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य का हिस्सा अनुबंध-3 में दिया गया है ।

अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व की सामग्री) अधिनियम 1957 में चीनी, तम्बाकू, सूती फेब्रिकों, ऊन के तथा हाथ से बने कपड़ों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क आरोपित किए जाने और उसे एकत्रित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। यह शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 अथवा इस समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत देय शुल्कों के अतिरिक्त हैं और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ सहमति से किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री कर को प्रतिस्थापित करता है जिसे राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर अन्यथा आरोपित करते हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य राशियों को छोड़कर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली समग्र धनराशियां राज्यों के बीच बांट दी जाती है । अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व की सामग्री) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1990 में जो कि नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिनियमित किया गया था, विभिन्न राज्यों को 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में निवल प्राप्तियों से उनके 1.903 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम घटाकर जो कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होती है, अदा की जाने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई है । प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुबंध

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties for actuals of 1991-92, Budget and Revised estimates of 1992-93 as well as the Budget estimates of 1993-94 are given in *Annexure 2.*

As against the original estimate of basic and special excise duties of Rs. 26975.73 crores, the revised estimate has been placed at Rs.27346.05 crores. The anticipated increase of Rs. 370.32 crores is mainly on account of higher revenue realisation from plastics, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, non-electrical machinery, wires and cables, cement, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, paints and varnishes, cosmetics, ceramic products etc. This increase in estimated revenue realisation is likely to be partially offset by decreased revenue from tyres & tubes, motor spirit, cigarettes, man-made fibres and yarns, motor vehicles, crude cess and certain other petroleum products, etc.

The increase in Budget Estimate for 1993-94 as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1992-93 is mainly on account of rationalisation of SSI Schemes, expected growth in excise revenue realisations from ferrous metals, plastics, chemicals, cigarettes, cement, sugar, motor spirit, paper and paper board, cermic products etc. The increase under the above items will be partly offset by decreased revenue from machinery, cosmetics, man-made fibres and yarn, motor vehicles, aluminium etc.

The receipts from Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax are placed at Rs. 2265.34 crores in the Revised Estimate for 1992-93 as against Rs.2204.22 crores in the original estimate The Budget Estimate for 1993-94 is placed at Rs.2430.29 crores.

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre and States:

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a part of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distribution among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose. However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of the said Act, not distributable among the States. Similarly, the receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States.

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1990 based on the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission, 45 per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and any other law for the levy and collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for specific purposes, are to be paid to the States and distributed among them during each of the financial year 1990-91 to 1994-95 on the basis of the percentage prescribed by the Commission. The percentage share of each State has been given in Annexure-3.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics. This duty is in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and had replaced, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales tax otherwise levied by the States on these commodities. The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1990 based on the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission prescribes the percentages of net proceeds to be paid to various States during each of the financial years 1990-91 to 1994-95, after deducting a sum equal to 1.903 per cent of the net proceeds as being attributable to Union territories. The percentage share of each State is shown in *Annexure 3.* The sharing would be

3 में दिया गया है । उत्पाद शुल्कों का यह विभाजन इस शर्त के अधीन रहेगा कि यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस राज्य के किसी भी कानून के द्वारा अथवा अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं में से किसी भी वस्तु की बिक्री या उसकी खरीद पर किसी भी राज्य में कोई कर आरोपित किया जाएगा अथवा एकत्रित किया जाएगा, तो जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष आदेश जारी करके अन्यथा निर्देश न दें तब तक उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस राज्य को उस वस्तु के संबंध में कोई धनराशि अदा नहीं की जाएगी ।

संघ राज्य उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा उपर्युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है।

राज्यों को देय अंश का अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाया गया है:-

subject to the condition that if during any financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

The States' share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax has been worked out on the above basis.

The estimate of share payable to States is shown in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(क) बुनियादी(विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क सहित)	(a) Basic (including Special Excise Duties)			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	TOTAL-Collections (net of refunds)	26975.73	27346.05	28152.25
घटाइए	*Less*			
-विविध प्राप्तियां	-Miscellaneous receipts	- 200.00	- 170.46	- 84.33
-संग्रह की लागत	-Cost of collection	- 165.81	- 171.00	- 191.59
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	26609.92	27004.59	27876.33
राज्यों का अंश (45 प्रतिशत)	States' share (45%)	11974.47	12152.07	12544.35
वर्ष 1989-90 के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशि	Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1989-90.	..	+ 63.86	...
जोड़ राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total-Share payable to States**	**11974.47**	**12215.93**	**12544.35**
(ख) बिक्री कर के बदले में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(b) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	Total-Collections (net of refunds)	**2204.22**	**2265.34**	**2430.29**
घटाइए– संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of collection	- 13.84	- 14.17	- 15.83
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	2190.38	2251.17	2414.46
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का अंश (1.903%)	Deduct-Share of Union Territories (1.903%)	- 41.68	- 42.84	- 45.95
राज्यों का अंश	States' share	2148.70	2208.33	2368.51
वर्ष 1989-90, के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशियां	Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1989-90.	..	+ 40.69	...
जोड़-राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total--Share payable to States**	**2148.70**	**2249.02**	**2368.51**
जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का अंश (अर्थात् क+ख)	**Total--States' share of Union Excise Duties i.e.(a+b)**	**14123.17**	**14464.95**	**14912.86**

प्रत्येक राज्य को देय राशि के अंश का विवरण अनुबन्ध 4 में दिया गया है ।

The amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4.*

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कर

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

TAXES OF UNION TERRITORIES

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
भू-राजस्व	Land Revenue	0.41	0.84	0.39
स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	Stamps and Registration	69.10	66.08	73.13
राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	State Excise Duties	269.89	321.43	366.89
बिक्री कर	Sales Tax	1188.00	1145.48	1308.64
वाहनों पर कर	Taxes on Vehicles	49.51	44.86	47.00
सामान और यात्रियों पर कर	Taxes on goods and passengers	41.11	41.48	45.51
बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	3.39	3.15	3.30
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	19.20	21.17	22.20
जोड़	**Total**	**1640.61**	**1644.49**	**1867.06**
घटाइए	**Less**			
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अंतरण	Transfer of Union Territory Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	75.55	78.33	78.83
निवल-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Net-Taxes of Union Territories	1565.06	1566.16	1788.23

टर्मिनल, मनोरंजन और अन्य करों से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को दे दी जाती है ।

Net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes are paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

अन्य कर और शुल्क
ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं :

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES
The details are as follows:-

(i) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर	(i) Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax	88.00	15.00	...
(ii) विदेशी यात्रा कर	(ii) Foreign Travel Tax	90.00	105.00	115.00
(iii) अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर	(iii) Inland Air Travel Tax	130.00	141.00	146.00
जोड़	**Total**	**308.00**	**261.00**	**261.00**

(i) *विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर*:- इस कर को 1.6.1992 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

(ii) *विदेशी यात्रा कर योजना*:- वित्त अधिनियम, 1971 के जरिए 15 अक्टूबर, 1971 को लागू की गई थी । वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के द्वारा योजना में अग्रेतर संशोधन किया गया । संशोधित योजना के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के संबंध में प्रति यात्री 300/- रुपए के हिसाब से, (पड़ोसी देशों की यात्रा के संबंध में 150/- रुपए प्रति यात्री के हिसाब से) कर लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है । इस प्रकार संग्रहित राशि में से, वापस की गई राशि को घटाकर, एक तिहाई प्रतिशत राशि वाहक को संग्रह प्रभारों के रूप में दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यय-बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

(iii) *अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर* की शुरूआत वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के माध्यम से हुई थी ।यह कर कुल किराए के 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर 1 जुलाई 1990 से प्रभारित किया जाता है । यह कर अमरीकी डालर किराए टिकट पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के अलावा अन्य सभी यात्रियों पर प्रभार्य है ।

(i) *Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax:* This tax has been abolished w.e.f. 1.6.1992.

(ii) *The Foreign Travel Tax scheme* was introduced with effect from 15th October, 1971 through Finance Act, 1971. This was further amended by the Finance Act, 1989. The amended scheme provides for a levy of a tax of Rs.300 per passenger for international journey (Rs.150 for journey to neighbouring countries). One third per cent of the collection made, less refund, is paid to the carrier as collection charges, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

(iii) *Inland Air Travel Tax* was introduced through the Finance Act, 1989. The tax is charged at a rate of 15% of the total fare from the 1st day of July, 1990. The tax shall be chargeable from all passengers other than those travelling on US dollar fare tickets.

कर-भिन्न राजस्व NON-TAX REVENUE

ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

इस भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभों को शामिल किया गया है । इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तरित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अतिरिक्त लाभ को भी शामिल किया गया है ।
मुख्य शीर्ष के अनुसार इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

Apart from receipts on account of interest on loans by the Central Government, this Section comprises dividends and profits from public sector enterprises. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.
The details by major heads are: –

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts	13463.77	12436.43	14531.67
(ख) लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Dividends and Profits	2621.80	2548.64	2690.81
जोड़	**Total**	**16085.57**	**14985.07**	**17222.48**
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts:			
(i) ऋणों पर ब्याज	(i) Interest on loans to-			
(क) राज्य	(a) States	8240.60	7725.35	9737.06
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल सहित)	(b) Union Territories (with Legislature)	19.00	24.32	29.95
(ग) रेलवे द्वारा देय ब्याज	(c) Interest payable by Railways	1566.46	1487.99	1253.00
(घ) दूर संचार द्वारा देय ब्याज	(d) Interest payable by Telecommunications	250.79	255.75	261.00
(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(e) Other Interest receipts	3386.92	2943.02	3250.66
जोड़	**Total**	**13463.77**	**12436.43**	**14531.67**

(क) राज्यों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज

नौवें वित्त आयोग, सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत, (वर्ष 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1984-89 के दौरान किए गए और 1989-90 के अन्त तक बकाया राज्य आयोजना ऋण, 15 वर्ष के लिए 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर से समेकित कर दिए गए हैं । नौवें वित्त आयोग ने 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋणों के संबंध में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की है । 1979 से पूर्व के ऋणों पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता है, जबकि 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों पर, जिनको 15 से 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समेकित किया गया था, 6 से लेकर 6.75 प्रतिशत तक की दरों से ब्याज लगता है ।

राज्य सरकारों को 1.4.1974 से पूर्व दिये गये अल्प बचत ऋणों पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता है । पहली अगस्त 1974 से 31 मई, 1981 तक और 1.6.1981 से 31.5.1982 तक दिये गए ऋणों पर क्रमशः 6.25 प्रतिशत और 7.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1.6.1982 से 31.5.1983 तक दिए गए ऋणों पर 7.75 प्रतिशत की दर

(a) Interest on loans to States

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission (Second Report for the period 1990-95) as accepted by the Government, the State Plan loans advanced to States during 1984-89 and outstanding as at the end of 1989-90 have been consolidated for 15 years with 9% rate of interest. The Ninth Finance Commission has not recommended any change in respect of the pre-1979 consolidated loans. The pre- 1979 consolidated loans carry rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent,* while those advanced during 1979-84 and consolidated for terms ranging from 15 years to 30 years carry interest at rates varying from 6 *per cent* to 6.75 *per cent.*

Small Savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1.4.1974 carry effective rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent.* The loans from 1.8.74 to 31.5.81 and 1.6.81 to 31.5.82 carry interest at 6.25 *per cent* and 7.25 *per cent* respectively. The loans from 1.6.1982 to 31.5.83 carry interest at 7.75 *per cent* and those from 1.6.83 to 31.5.84 that of

से ब्याज लगेगा और 1.6.1983 से 31.5.1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा। 1.6.1984 से ब्याज की दर 9.75 प्रतिशत और 1.6.1985 से 10.25 प्रतिशत है। 1.6.86 से 31.5.89 तक ऋणों पर 12 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था। 1.6.89 से 31.5.91 ब्याज दर 13 प्रतिशत है। 1.6.91 से ब्याज की दर बढ़ाकर 13.5 प्रतिशत और 1.6.92 से 14.5 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

राज्यों को दिए गए अन्य आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों पर 1.6.84 से 31.5.85 तक और 1.6.85 से 31.5.86 तक ब्याज की दर क्रमशः 7.50 प्रतिशत और 8 प्रतिशत थी। 1.6.86 से 31.5.87 तक के ऋणों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था, जबकि 1.6.87 से 31.5.88 तक लिए गए ऋणों पर 9.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगा था। 1.6.88 से 31.5.90 तक लिए गए ऋणों पर 9.75 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगा था। 1.6.90 से 31.5.91 तक के ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 10.25 प्रतिशत है। दिनांक 1.6.91 से ब्याज की दर बढ़ाकर 10.75 प्रतिशत और 1.6.92 से 11.75 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्य सरकारों से 7725.35 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां तथा 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 8240.60 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 9737.06 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में कमी (i) पंजाब को 1984-85 से 1991-92 के लिए स्वीकृत विशेष आयोजना ऋणों की 1992-93 में बकाया बसूलियों पर एक वर्ष की छूट की स्वीकृति; (ii) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान भुगतान के लिए जम्मू और कश्मीर के संबंध में 1992-93 में बकाया वसूलियों के दुबारा समय-निर्धारण और (iii) असम तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर के मामले में 1991-92 की बजाय 1990-91 से केन्द्रीय सहायता के 10% ऋण और 90% अनुदान की उदारीकृत पद्धति अपनाने के कारण हुई। 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में असम के संबंध में 1991-92 से संबंधित देय बकाया राशि के एक भाग की वसूली को भी हिसाब में लिया गया है। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज और अल्प बचतों की संग्रहित राशियों के आधार पर वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान दिए जाने वाले ऋणों के ब्याज की वसूली के कारण है।

1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में भी वर्ष 1984-85 से 1991-92 के दौरान दिए गए विशेष योजना ऋण के संबंध में वसूलियों की संभावना है, जिनपर वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए छूट दी गई है। (ii) वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए असम की बकाया देय राशि की वसूली; (iii) जम्मू और कश्मीर के संबंध में 1992-93 के पुनः समय निर्धारित बकाया राशियों की वसूली और (iv) जम्मू और कश्मीर के केन्द्र की 1991-92 में बकाया राशियों की 25 प्रतिशत वसूली।

उपर्युक्त अनुमानों में, नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है।

(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी को दिए गए ऋणों पर 1992-93 के दौरान 24.32 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 29.95 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज-प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा दिया जाने वाला ब्याज

संसद की अनुक्रमिक रेलवे अभिसमय समितियों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रेलवे में लगी पूंजी पर, जिसका हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, रेलवे द्वारा ब्याज के एवज में सामान्य राजस्व को एक निश्चित लाभांश और थोड़ा सा अंशदान दिया जाता है। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की (1991) की लोक सभा में 24.2.92 को प्रस्तुत की गई उनकी पहली अंतरिम रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1993-94 के लिए अनुमान 1992-93 में किए गए प्रबन्धों के आधार पर अनंतिम रूप से बनाए गए हैं। ये व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) रिहायशी इमारतों की पूंजीगत लागत को छोड़कर, जिन पर 3.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश दिया जाता है, रेलवे निम्नलिखित दरों पर इस लाभांश की अदायगी करती है:-
   (1) 31.3.1980 तक निवेशित पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत (31.3.1964 तक राज्यों को अदायगी के लिए निवेश्य पूंजी पर यात्री किराया कर आदि के बदले 1.5 प्रतिशत सहित)
   (2) उसके बाद निवेशित पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत

(ii) रेलवे नीचे बताई गई पूंजी के संबंध में लाभांश की अदायगी नहीं करती:-
   (1) *सामरिक महत्व की लाइनें* — ऐसी लाइनों के कार्यचालन में वार्षिक हानि सामान्य राजस्व और अधिशेष, यदि कोई हो, से पूरी की जाती है और उनके कार्यचालन में फालतू राशि, यदि कोई हो तो, सामान्य लाभांश के स्तर तक सामान्य राजस्व को अन्तरित कर दी जाती है।

8.75 *per cent.* The rate of interest from 1.6.84 is 9.75 *per cent* and from 1.6.85 it is 10.25 *per cent.* The loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.89 carry interest at 12 per cent. The loans from 1.6.89 to 31.5.91 carry interest at 13 per cent. The rate has been revised to 13.5 per cent from 1.6.91 and 14.5 per cent from 1.6.92.

The rate of interest on other plan and non-plan loans to States from 1.6.84 to 31.5.85 and 1.6.85 to 31.5.86 carry interest at 7.50 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.87 carry interest at 8.75 per cent while loans from 1.6.87 to 31.5.88 carry interest at 9.25 per cent. Loans from 1.6.88 to 31.5.90 carry interest at 9.75 per cent. The loans from 1.6.90 to 31.5.91 carry interest at 10.25 per cent. The rate has been raised to 10.75 per cent w.e.f. 1.6.1991 and 11.75 per cent from 1.6.92.

The interest receipts from the State Governments are estimated at Rs. 7725.35 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs.9737.06 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94 against the B.E. 92-93 of Rs. 8240.60 crores.

Shortfall in R. E. 92-93 is mainly due to (1) grant of one year's moratorium on the recoveries due in 1992-93 on account of Special Plan Loans sanctioned to Punjab during 1984-85 to 1991-92, (ii) rescheduling of recoveries due in 1992-93 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir for payment during 1993-94 and (iii) adoption of liberalised pattern of 10% loan and 90% grant of Central Assistance in case of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir w.e.f. 1990-91 instead of 1991-92. R.E. 92-93 also takes into account the recovery of a part of outstanding dues pertaining to 1991-92 in respect of Assam. The increase in Budget Estimate 1993-94 is mainly due to recovery of interest on the loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and loans against Small Savings Collections advanced during 1992-93.

B. E. 93-94 also assumes recoveries in respect of Special Plan Loans advanced during 1984-85 to 1991-92 on which moratorium has been granted for the year 1992-93 (ii) recovery of the balance of outstanding dues of Assam for 1991-92, (iii) recovery of rescheduled dues of 1992-93 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir and (iv) recovery of 25% of outstanding dues of Jammu & Kashmir to Centre in 1991-92.

The above estimates take into account the effect of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission made in Second Report for 1990-95.

(b) Interest on loans to Union Territory Governments

The interest receipts during 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 24.32 crores and Rs. 29.95 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94 on loans advanced to Union territory of Pondicherry.

(c) Interest payable by Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. Based on the recommendation of RCC (1991) in their Ist Interim Report presented to Lok Sabha on 24.2.92, the estimates for the year 1993-94 have been provisionally framed on the basis of the arrangements adopted for 1992-93. These arrangements are:

(i) Except for the Capital cost of residential buildings which bears dividend at 3.5 per cent., Railways pay dividend at:
   (1) 6% on capital invested upto 31.3.1980 (inclusive of 1.5% on dividend bearing capital less subsidy capital invested upto 31.3.1964, for payment to States in lieu of passenger fares tax).
   (2) 6.5% on the capital invested thereafter.

(ii) The Railways do not pay dividend on capital in respect of:
   (1) *Strategic Lines* - the annual loss in respect of working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is transferred to General Revenues upto the level of normal dividend.

(2) *अलाभकारी ब्रांच लाइनें*- लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी से एक विशेष ब्रांच लाइन को छूट इस लाइन की अलाभकारिता की वार्षिक समीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती है जिसके निर्धारण में "सीमान्तिक लागत" का सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है ।

(3) नौकाओं, कल्याण, कार्यों से संबंधित इमारतों, (अस्पताल, दवाखाने, स्वास्थ्य एकक, क्लब, संस्थाएं, स्कूल तथा कालेज, होस्टल तथा अन्य कल्याण केन्द्र) और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के असामरिक भाग के संबंध में लगी पूंजी।

(4) अयस्क लाइनें (किरिबुरू-बिमलागढ़ तथा संबलपुर-टिटलागढ़ लाइनें, जिन पर अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए भाड़े की रियायती दरें उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं) बशर्ते कि वे लाभकारी नहीं हैं, लाभप्रदता, "सीमान्तिक लागत" सिद्धान्त को अपनाते हुए निर्धारित की गई हैं ।

(5) "वित्तीय लाभ के आधार से भिन्न आधार पर" पहली अप्रैल, 1955 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू की गई 28 "नई लाइनों" की पूंजीगत लागत जिनमें से 'सीमान्तिक लागत' के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वे लाइनें शामिल नहीं हैं जिनसे वर्ष के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो गया था । यह प्रबंध जम्मू-कठुआ तथा तिरुनेलवेली-त्रिवेन्द्रम-कन्याकुमारी लाइनों पर लागू होता है जिनको 'राष्ट्रीय महत्व का निवेश' माना जाता है ।

उपर्युक्त 'नई लाइनों' को छोड़कर अन्य नई लाइनों में निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, निर्माण की अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके खुलने के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के लिए स्थगित किया गया है । आस्थगित लाभांश छठे वर्ष से वसूल किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि नई लाइनों ही की निवल आय में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी के बाद कुछ अधिशेष रहे । इन लाइनों पर आस्थगित लाभांश का खाता, उनके खुलने की तारीख से 20 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद आस्थगित लाभांश के लिए किसी देयता को समाप्त करते हुए जिसे उस अवधि में समाप्त नहीं किया गया, बन्द कर दिया जाता है ।

(iii) एक वर्ष में चालू पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजी-परिव्यय के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को (जिस पर अन्यथा लाभांश देय होता हो) तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभांश की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है ।

(iv) उपर्युक्त लाभांश छूटों को (सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों से संबंधित कार्यों पर होने वाली हानि को छोड़कर) सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जाता है ।

(v) ऐसे वर्षों में जब रेलवे का निवल राजस्व चालू लाभांश देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं होता, चालू लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी को आस्थगित देनदारी माना जाता है (जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता) क्योंकि इस राशि की अदायगी आने वाले वर्षों में रेलवे की बचतों से की जाती है ।

उपर्युक्त सिद्धांतों के आधार पर 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा देय लाभांश के अनुमान निम्नानुसार हैं :-

(2) *Unremunerative branch lines* - the exemption of a particular branch line from payment of dividend on capital is based on annual review of the un-remunerativeness of the line, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(3) Ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs,institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and other welfare centres) and non-strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(4) Ore lines (Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambhalpur-Titlagarh lines, which involve concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore) provided that they are not remunerative, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(5) 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerations,except those which become remunerative during the year adopting the 'marginal cost' principle; this arrangement applies also to Jammu-Kathua and Tirunelvelli - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari lines which are known as 'national investments'.

On the 'new lines' other than those referred to above, dividend on capital invested is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of the unliquidated deferred dividend on these lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(iii) 50 per cent of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

(iv) The above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(v) In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred dividend liability (on which no interest is charged) to be discharged by Railways from surplus in future years.

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1992-93 and 1993-94 work out as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(i) लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश (सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय आर्थिक सहायता को घटाकर)	(i) Dividend on Capital at charge(net of subsidy payable by General Revenues)	863.05	865.65	937.71
(ii) आस्थगित लाभांश का बकाया	(ii) Arrears of deferred dividend	416.16	341.99	...
(iii) सामान्य राजस्व से देय आर्थिक सहायता	(iii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues	339.40	340.79	358.85
(iv) रेल यात्री किराए पर कर के एवज में रेलवे द्वारा अदायगी	(iv) Payment by Railways in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	23.12	23.12	41.15
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये रेलवे द्वारा राज्यों को अदायगी	(v) Payment by Railways for assistance to States for railway safety works	2.90	2.85	2.90
जोड़	Total	1644.63	1574.40	1340.61
घटाइए-"सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों" के कारण हानियां	Less-Loss on working of 'Strategic Lines'	78.17	86.41	87.61
रेलवे द्वारा देय निवल लाभांश जिसे ब्याज के रूप में लिया गया है	Net dividend payable by Railways taken as interest	1566.46	1487.99	1253.00

रेलवे अभिसमय समिति 1977 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे की सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति 1978-79 से पूर्व की देनदारी, जो लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी की द्योतक है, उनके द्वारा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेषों से अगले दस वर्षों की अवधि में पूरी की जाएगी जिसके बाद स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा । इस लाभांश की देनदारी पूरी कर दी गई है।

1978-79 के बाद के आस्थगित लाभांश की देयता 1990-91 के अंत तक 416.46 करोड़ रुपए की थी वह 1991-92 के दौरान 74.47

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee1977, the pre-1978-79 liability of the Railways to General Revenues representing the shortfall in dividend payments, was required to be discharged by them out of future surpluses in the next ten years, after which the position could be reviewed. This dividend liability has been completely liquidated.

The post 1978-79 deferred dividend liability stood at Rs.416.46 crores at the end of 1990-91 has come down to Rs. 341.99 crores at the

करोड़ रुपए की वापसी-अदायगी के परिणामस्वरूप कम हो कर 1991-92 के अंत तक 341.99 करोड़ रुपए हो गई। वर्ष 1992-93 में 341.99 करोड़ रुपए की इस देयता को पूरी तरह चुकाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

1964-65 से पहले की पूंजी पर रेलवे द्वारा दिए जाने वाले 1.5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त लाभांश में से 23.12 करोड़ रुपए की रकम का रेलवे द्वारा प्रदत्त अंशदान, निरसित रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के एवज में राज्यों को तथा अंशतः रेलवे को सुरक्षा कार्यों अर्थात् कर्मचारी नियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक, सड़क ऊपरी पुलों और निचले पुल के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति (1991) की अंतिम सिफारिशों के अनुसार, ऊपर दर्शायी गई आकलित राशि के अतिरिक्त 18.03 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान भी ब.अ. 1993-94 में किया गया है ताकि यात्री किराया कर के स्थान पर राज्यों को हस्तांतरण के लिए राशि को बढ़ाकर 23.12 करोड़ रुपए से 41.15 करोड़ रुपए किया जा सके। तथापि, आठवें और नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र 95 करोड़ रुपए 1989-90 तक तथा 1990-91 से 150 करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान राज्यों को दे रहा है तथा यह राशि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रतिशत आधार पर राज्यों में बांट दी जाती है जैसा कि अनुबंध 3 में दिखाया गया है।

(घ) *दूर संचार विभाग द्वारा देय ब्याज* :- दूर संचार विभाग तथा सामान्य राजस्व के वित्तीय संबंधों को शासित करने वाले अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत दूर संचार विभाग सामान्य राजस्व को निम्न दरों के अनुसार लाभांश देगा:-

(i) 1963-64 के अन्त तक दी गई उस निवल पूंजी पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष लाभांश, जिसमें डाक-तार विभाग के 31 मार्च 1960 तक के संचित अधिशेष के अंश की रकम (29.78 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग की नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि* में 1963-64 के अन्त में जमा रकम (52.72 करोड़ रुपए) घटा दी जाती है।

(ii) वर्ष 1980-81 और उससे आगे तक संबंधित वर्षों में लिए गए ब्याज की औसत उधार दर :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 से 1969-70 तक दी गई पूंजी जिसमें से इसी अवधि में नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि* में हुई निवल वृद्धि की रकम घटा दी गई है, और

(ख) 1969-70 के बाद 1984-85 तक प्रदत्त पूंजी जिसमें से डाक संबंधी संचयित घाटे की रकम निकाल दी गई थी, पूर्ववर्ती डाक व तार विभाग की राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि में से (938.40 करोड़ रुपए) पूरी कर दी गई।

यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश को अदा करने में असमर्थ है, तो उत्तरवर्ती विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में हुई कमी और घाटे को यदि, कुछ हो, पूरा करने के लिए दूर संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि को ब्याज पर अग्रिम देता है।

परिव्यय राशि में से घटाकर परिसम्पत्ति की वास्तविक प्रारंभिक लागत के आधार पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है।

राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि के शेषों पर औसत दर से ब्याज मिलता है और यह ब्याज निधियों में जमा कर दिया जाता है।

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणाम संक्षिप्त रूप में इस प्रकार है :-

end of 1991-92 consequently on repayment of Rs. 74.47 crores during 1991-92. It is proposed to completely liquidate the liabilityof Rs. 341.99 crores in the year 1992-93.

Out of the additional 1.5 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on the pre-1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs.23.12 crores is contributed by the Railways for being passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States and partly to Railways to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, road over-bridges and under-bridges. Pending final recommendations of the RCC (1991), additional provision of Rs. 18.03 crores over and above the amount calculated as indicated above has also been made in Budget Estimate 1993-94 in order to increase the amount for transfer to States in lieu of passenger fare tax from Rs. 23.12 crores to Rs. 41.15 crores. However, on the basis of the recommendations of Eighth and Ninth Finance Commissions, Centre is paying an annual grant of Rs.95 crores upto 1989-90 and Rs.150 crores from 1990-91 to States and this is distributed among the States according to percentage share recommended by the Commissions, shown in Annexure 3.

(d) *Interest payable by the Department of Telecommunications.-* Under the Convention governing the financial relationship between the Department of Telecommunications and the General Revenues, the Department of Telecommunications would pay dividend to General Revenues at the following rates:

(i) 4.5% per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960(Rs.29.78 crores), and the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund* as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs.52.72 crores).

(ii) Average borrowing rate of interest as applicable to the respective years from 1980-81 and onwards on:

(a) Capital advanced from 1964-65 to 1969-70 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund* during this period and;

(b) Capital advanced after 1969-70 upto 1984-85 reduced by amount of accumulated Postal deficit met out of Revenue Reserve Fund of the erstwhile P & T Department (Rs.938.40 crores).

In case the Department is unable to pay dividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advance to the Telecommunications Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay.

The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds.

The financial results of the working of the Department of Telecommunications are briefly as under :-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Receipts	4917.00	4554.00	6527.00
कार्यचालन व्यय (वास्तविक)	Working Expenses (Net)	2526.21	2726.00	3714.00
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net receipts	2390.79	1828.00	2813.00
*सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Dividend to General Revenues	250.79	255.75	261.00
निवल अधिशेष :	*Net surplus :*	2140.00	1572.25	2552.00
राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Appropriation to			
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund	30.00	30.00	70.00
में विनियोजन	Capital Reserve Fund	2110.00	1542.25	2482.00

*सम्पूर्ण राशि ब्याज के रूप में समायोज्य है। *The entire amount is adjustable as interest.*

*नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि को पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

* *The Renewals Reserve Fund was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1970*

1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में परिकल्पित 4917.00 करोड़ रुपयों की तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 4554.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में राजस्व प्राप्तियों में कमी मुख्यतः विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड से प्रभार्य ग्रामीण लेवी के संबंध में कराधान व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन के कारण हुई है जिसकी वजह से दूरसंचार विभाग के संसाधनों का सामान्य राजस्व में अंतरण हुआ है । यह बजट के बाद की घटना है ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 के कार्यचालन व्ययों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः बांडों के ब्याज में वृद्धि तथा मंहगाई भत्ते की दर में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है । प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत बजट अनुमानों में सामान्य वृद्धि, अन्य समुचित उपायों के माध्यम से राजस्व संग्रहण में वृद्धि और कार्य चालन खर्चों में सामान्य वृद्धि होना शामिल है ।

वित्तीय परिणामों का अग्रेतर ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 5 में दिया गया है।

(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां

"अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियों" के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए अनुमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों, पत्तन न्यासों तथा अन्य सांविधिक निकायों, सहकारिताओं, सरकारी सेवक आदि को अग्रिम तौर पर दिये गए ऋणों पर ब्याज और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पूंजीगत परिव्यय के सम्बन्ध में है। संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता बंद किये जाने और कुछ अन्य सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा चूक के कारण है।

प्राप्तियों में रेलवे विकास निधि को दिए गए ऋणों के लिए रेलवे से प्राप्त ब्याज भी शामिल है ।

लाभांश और लाभः

ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

Receipts in RE 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.4554.00 crores as against Rs.4917.00 crores assumed in BE-1992-93. The decrease in revenue receipts in RE 1992-93 is manily due to change in the Taxation arrangement in respect of rural levy chargeable from Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) which has caused transfer of resources from the Department of Telecommunications to General Revenues. This was a post Budgetary development.

Increase in the Working Expenses RE 1992-93 is mainly on account of increase in the Interest on Bonds and increase in the rate of Dearness Allowance. Budget Estimates 1993-94 under Receipts include normal growth and stepping up of revenue realisation through other appropriate measures, Working Expenses assume normal increase.

Further details of the financial results are given in Annexure-5.

(e) Other Interest Receipts

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' are in respect of interest on loans advanced to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperatives, government servants, etc. and capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings. The fall in the R.E. is due to discontinuance of interest subsidy to National Textile Corporation and defaults by certain public sector enterprises.

The receipts also include interest from Railways against loans advanced to the Railway Development Fund.

Dividends and Profits:

The details are as follows:–

(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष लाभ	(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश	(ii) Share of profits from nationalised banks	82.50	80.88	82.50
(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश	(iii) Share of profits from LIC	100.00	100.00	100.00
(iv) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियां	(iv) GIC and its subsidiaries	26.94	26.95	26.95
(v) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएं	(v) IDBI and other financial institutions	97.86	103.00	97.86
(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश	(vi) Dividends from Public sector enterprises and on other investments	814.50	737.81	883.50
जोड़	Total	2621.80	2548.64	2690.81

(i) *भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष लाभ* : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सरकार को अंतरित अधिशेष लाभ मौजूदा और आगामी वर्ष के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपए हैं।

(ii) *राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश* : संशोधित अनुमान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ के संबंध में 80.88 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जबकि 1992-93 के बजट में 82.50 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1993-94 के बजट में इस संबंध में कुल 82.50 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(i) *Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India:* The surplus profits transferred by RBI to Government during the current and next year is placed at Rs. 1500 crores.

(ii) *Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks:* The receipts from profits of nationalised banks are estimated at Rs.80.88 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 as against Rs.82.50 crores assumed in the Budget Estimate 1992-93. Budget Estimate 1993-94 assumes a total receipt of Rs.82.50 crores on this account.

(iii) *जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश* जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अंतर्गत, बीमांककीय मूल्यांकन द्वारा तथा निर्धारित निगम के अधिशेष में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 प्रतिशत की राशि सरकार को देय होती है । जबकि पहले यह द्विवार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता था । केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस प्रकार देय निगम के अधिशेष की राशि का अनुमान 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 100.00 करोड़ रुपए का लगाया गया है ।

(iii) *Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation:* In terms of Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5 per cent of the Corporation's surplus determined by actuarial valuation is payable to the Government. The share of the Corporation's surplus payable to the Central Government is estimated at Rs.100.00 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 and the Budget estimates for 1993-94.

(iv) *साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कंपनियां :* ये अनुमान साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी चार सहायक कंपनियों से, अर्थात् नेशनल इंश्युरेन्स कं. लि., न्यु इंडिया एश्योरेन्स कं. लि., ओरिएन्टल इन्श्योरेन्स कं. और यूनाइटेड इण्डिया इन्श्योरेन्स कं. लि. से संबंधित है ।

(iv) *GIC and its subsidiaries:* The estimates relate to dividend from GIC and its four subsidiaries, namely, National Insurance Co Ltd. New India Assurance Co. Ltd, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. and United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

(v) *भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं का* संस्थावार लाभांश का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

(v) *IDBI and other financial institutions:* The details of dividends institution-wise are as follows:–

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	IDBI	87.86	93.00	99.60
निर्यात-आयात बैंक	Exim Bank	10.00	10.00	12.00
आर. ई. सी.	REC	8.00	14.00	16.00
जोड़	**Total**	**105.86**	**117.00**	**127.60**

(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांशः अनुमान मुख्यतः सरकारी कम्पनियों आदि द्वारा देय लाभांश के संबंध में है ।

(vi) *Dividends from public sector and other investments:* The estimates mainly relate to dividends payable by Government companies, etc.

अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

राजस्व का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है Broad details of revenue are as follows:-

1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	820.39	1437.87	1248.99
2. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Other General Services	1875.01	2108.94	2055.54
3. सामाजिक सेवाएं	3. Social Services	472.46	500.66	568.74
4. आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Economic Services	2900.46	3733.51	3282.88
5. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	5. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	865.61	1104.03	1364.83
जोड़	**Total**	**6933.93**	**8885.01**	**8520.98**
घटाइए–	*Less–*			
वाणिज्यिक विभाग*	Commercial Departments*	3960.39	3964.50	4476.26
निवल-अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**Net-Other Non-Tax Revenue**	**2973.54**	**4920.51**	**4044.72**

* उप - क्षेत्रों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

* Details of receipts of the commercial departments by sub-sectors are as follows:–

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	343.11	408.34	492.81
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	1370.00	1270.00	1420.00
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	372.80	401.22	441.22
आर्थिक सेवाएं	Economic Services	1874.48	1884.94	2122.23
जोड़	**Total**	**3960.39**	**3964.50**	**4476.26**

राजकोषीय सेवाएं FISCAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है:- The estimates are as follows:

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	820.39	1437.87	1248.99
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*343.11*	*408.34*	*492.81*
निवल	**Net**	**477.28**	**1029.53**	**756.18**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

Commercial Departments:

The details of the estimates of receipts by commercial departments are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:	(a) Currency,Coinage and Mint:			
करेंसी नोट प्रैस	Currency Note Press	135.06	181.60	246.71
बैंक नोट प्रैस	Bank Note Press	80.15	86.78	90.85
प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना	Security Paper Mill	53.40	49.96	67.25
जोड़	Total	268.61	318.34	404.81
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other fiscal services:			
भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	India Security Press	59.50	70.00	68.00
प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	Security Printing Press	15.00	20.00	20.00
जोड़	Total	74.50	90.00	88.00
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:	The net receipts comprise:-			
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:			
(i) सिक्कों के प्रचलन से लाभ	(i) Profits from circulation of coins	30.00	15.00	15.00
(ii) टकसाल	(ii) Mints	5.00	4.98	4.97
(iii) चांदी शोधनशाला	(iii) Silver Refinery	2.50	1.00	1.00
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	...	...	...
जोड़	Total	37.50	20.98	20.97
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other Fiscal Services	439.78	1008.55	735.21
जोड़ राजकोषीय सेवाएं (निवल)	*Total Fiscal Services(Net)*	*477.28*	*1029.53*	*756.18*

(क) करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल:- सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ, सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य और उनके धातु मूल्य की लागत के बीच के अन्तर का द्योतक है।

"टकसाल" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः परिशोधन और धातु परीक्षण प्रभारों से संबंधित है ।

"चांदी शोधनशाला" के अन्तर्गत सामग्री नीलामी से प्राप्त होने वाली विक्रय से संबंधित है ।

(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं:- ये प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को देय ई. एफ. एफ. प्रभार के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से प्राप्त पारितोषण, आदि जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि तथा आर्थिक अपराधों इत्यादि से प्राप्त अर्थदण्ड से संबंध रखती है ।

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों से होने वाली प्राप्तियों को व्यय बजट में व्यय में से घटाकर दिखाया गया है ।

(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:- Profits from circulation of coins represents the difference between face value of coins and their metal value.

The receipts under 'Mints' relate mainly to refining and assaying charges.

Receipts under 'Silver Refinery' mainly relate to sale proceeds of material auctioned.

(b) Other Fiscal Services:- The receipts mainly relate to contributions by Reserve Bank of India towards EFF charges payable to the International Monetary Fund, remunerations etc. received from IMF and penalties etc. realised against economic offences.

The receipts from these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and are dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं

अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

OTHER GENERAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:-

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	1875.01	2108.94	2055.54
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less- Receipts of Commercial Department*	*1370.00*	*1270.00*	*1420.00*
निवल	Net	505.01	838.94	635.54
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है :-	The net receipts comprise:-			
(i) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(i) Administrative services			
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public service commission	3.65	4.30	4.75
पुलिस	Police	176.65	486.96	228.96
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and disposals	23.15	28.76	23.02
लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and printing	32.54	33.42	38.02
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public works	40.49	40.62	42.72
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other administrative services	115.64	134.70	176.25
(ii) पेंशन और सेवानिवृति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	(ii) Contribution and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits	42.48	49.76	54.05
(iii) विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(iii) Miscellaneous general services	70.41	60.42	67.77
जोड़	Total	505.01	838.94	635.54

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां रक्षा सेवाएं कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग से सम्बन्धित है जिन्हें व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निवल व्यय के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

लोक सेवा आयोग की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षाओं की फीस आदि की प्राप्तियों की द्योतक है ।

The Commercial Department receipts relate to Defence Services Canteen Stores Department (CSD) which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure Budget.

The receipts of 'Public Service Commission' mainly represent examination fees, etc. of the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

'पुलिस' की प्राप्तियां राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य पार्टियों को केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल आदि की तैनाती से संबंधित है ।

The receipts of 'Police' are on account of Central Police Forces supplied to State Governments and other parties.

'पूर्ति और निपटान' के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के संगठन की मार्फत की गई खरीद और भंडारों के निरीक्षण की फीस तथा पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय की मार्फत बेचे गए फालतू और बेकार सामान के विपणन से हुई प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है।

The receipts under 'Supplies and Disposals' mainly relate to the fees for purchase and inspection of stores; and sale proceeds of surplus and obsolete stores disposed of through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

'लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी मुद्रणालयों, फार्मों, लेखन सामग्री, भण्डार और सरकारी राजपत्रों की बिक्री आदि से है ।

The receipts under 'Stationery and Printing' relate to government printing presses, sale of stationery, gazettes and government publications etc.

'लोक निर्माण कार्य' शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों के किराए से भिन्न केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग संबंधी सभी प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है ।

'Public Works' accommodates all receipts relating to Central Public Works Department other than rent of government residential buildings.

'अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः लेखापरीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट तथा वीसा फीस आदि से है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः लेखा-परीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट और वीसा फीस के अंतर्गत अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण है ।

The receipts under the head 'Other Administrative Services' mainly relate to audit fees, passport and visa fees, etc. The increase is mainly on account of larger receipts from Audit fees and passport and visa fees.

"विविध सामान्य सेवाएं" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत राजस्व खाते में वृद्धि में बट्टे खाते डाली गई डाक प्रमाण पत्रों/बाजार उधारों के संबंध में दावा न किए गए शेषों से संबंधित प्राप्तियां शामिल की गई है ।

The head 'Miscellaneous General Services' accommodates receipts relating to unclaimed balances of postal certificates/ market loans written-off to revenue.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

SOCIAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	472.46	500.66	568.74
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*372.80*	*401.22*	*441.22*
निवल	**Net**	**99.66**	**99.44**	**127.52**
वाणिज्यिक विभागों के अलावा प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :-	The estimates of receipts, other than the commercial Departments, comprise the following:–			
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	10.95	11.36	12.36
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	10.68	16.31	16.87
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	12.50	6.40	12.00
आवास	Housing	40.01	40.23	60.25
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0.01	...	...
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	23.57	22.29	23.22
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	1.10	1.12	1.18
समाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0.84	1.70	1.61
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	...	0.03	0.03
जोड़	**Total**	**99.66**	**99.44**	**127.52**

'आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन' के संबंध में प्राप्तियां जिन्हें प्रसारण की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां माना जाता है व्यय में निवल रूप में प्रदर्शित की जाती है और व्यय बजट में दिखाई जाती है ।

The receipts relating to 'Akashvani and Doordarshan', which are treated as commercial receipts of Broadcasting are netted against expenditure and dealt with in Expenditure Budget.

'शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः ट्यूशन तथा अन्य फीसों तथा, अजायबघरों और प्राचीन स्मारकों के प्रवेश शुल्क से होने वाली आमदनी से है ।

The receipts under 'Education, Sports, Art and Culture' mainly relate to tuition and other fees, and entry fees at museums and the ancient monuments.

'चिकित्सा' प्राप्तियों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य स्कीम के लिए अंशदान, ट्यूशन और अन्य फीस, अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय सेवाओं के लिए रोगियों से प्राप्त प्रभार शामिल है । 'लोक स्वास्थ्य' प्राप्तियों में सेवा फीसें, सेरा तथा वैक्सीन आदि की बिक्री से होने वाली आमदनी शामिल है ।

'Medical' receipts include contributions for Central Government Health Scheme and charges realised from patients for hospital and dispensary services etc.. 'Public Health' receipts include service fees, sale proceeds of sera and vaccine, etc.

'परिवार कल्याण' की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः सामग्री तथा पूर्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि से संबंधित हैं ।

'Family Welfare' receipts mainly relate to sale proceeds of material and supplies.

'आवास' प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों की लाइसेंस फीस शामिल है । ब. अ., 1993-94 में वृद्धि लाइसेंस फीस में वृद्धि होने और इमारतों को लीज-होल्ड प्रणाली से फ्री-होल्ड प्रणाली में बदलने के निर्णय के कारण हुई है ।

'Housing' receipts mainly relate to licence fees for Government residential buildings. The increase in BE 93-94 is due to increase in licence fee and decision to convert buildings from lease-hold system to free-hold system.

'शहरी विकास" प्राप्तियों में लाइसेंस शुल्क तथा भू-कर शामिल हैं।

'Urban Development' receipts include licence fees and ground rent.

'सूचना और प्रचार' प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रसार के लिए प्रकाशनों की बिक्री तथा चल चित्रों का किराया शामिल है ।

'Information and Publicity' receipts include charges from advertising and visual publicity, sale of publications and film rentals.

बजट में 'श्रम तथा रोजगार' प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः श्रम कानूनों, फैक्टरी तथा खान अधिनियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले शुल्कों से संबंधित है ।

'Labour and Employment' receipts relate mainly to fees realised under labour laws, factories and mines Act, etc.

'सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण' के अंतर्गत प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना की प्राप्तियों से संबंधित हैं ।

The receipts under 'Social Security and Welfare' mainly relate to Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme.

आर्थिक सेवाएं

ECONOMIC SERVICES

अनुमान इस प्रकार हैः-

The estimates are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Economic Services**	**2900.46**	**3733.51**	**3282.88**
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*1874.48*	*1884.94*	*2122.23*
निवल	**Net**	**1025.98**	**1848.57**	**1160.65**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

Commercial Departments

वाणिज्यिक विभागों से प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

The details of the receipt estimates by commercial departments are given below:–

कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापः	*Agriculture and allied activites:*			
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	Delhi Milk Scheme	93.19	116.17	145.25
उद्योग और खनिजः	*Industry and Minerals:*			
अफीम और एल्कलॉयड कारखाने	Opium Factories and alkaloid works	45.00	55.00	55.00
ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	Fuel fabrication facilities	173.76	148.00	185.30
जोड़	**Total**	**218.76**	**203.00**	**240.30**
ऊर्जाः	*Energy:*			
बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	289.25	289.25	314.25
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	18.88	14.36	23.14
ईंधन संबंधी माल-सूची	Fuel Inventory	155.32	128.02	190.90
भारी जल पुंज प्रबन्ध	Heavy Water Pool Management	115.14	120.77	165.35
जोड़	**Total**	**578.59**	**552.40**	**693.64**
परिवहनः	*Transport:*			
दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	Lighthouses and lightships	23.94	23.37	43.04
संचारः	*Communications:*			
डाक सेवा	Postal Services	960.00	990.00	1000.00
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	***Total-Commercial Departments***	***1874.48***	***1884.94***	***2122.23***

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां व्यय को घटाकर दिखाई गई हैं और इन्हें व्यय बजट में दिखाया गया है ।

The receipts of these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

निवल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैः-

The estimates of the net receipts comprise as follows:–

(i) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	15.99	18.88	20.10
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	5.22	3.90	4.00
(iii) ऊर्जा	(iii) Energy	616.31	1431.79	740.80
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	(iv) Industry and Minerals	32.53	50.77	57.84
(v) परिवहन	(v) Transport	34.40	42.46	45.40
(vi) दूरसंचार	(vi) Communications	5.31	5.32	5.40
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science,Technology and Environment	18.29	18.57	18.75
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	297.93	276.88	268.36
जोड़	**Total**	**1025.98**	**1848.57**	**1160.65**

प्रत्येक उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The details of these receipt estimates by major heads of account under each sub-sector are given below:–

(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापः	*(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities:*			
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	3.42	5.02	5.30
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	3.00	3.10	3.30
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0.10	0.08	0.10
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0.88	0.66	0.79
वन और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2.50	2.50	2.80
खाद्य-भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and warehousing	3.18	5.05	5.27
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2.91	2.47	2.54
जोड़	**Total**	**15.99**	**18.88**	**20.10**

इस उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि फार्मों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों तथा बागवानी पौधा संरक्षण सेवाओं से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और कृषि शिक्षा, किस्म नियंत्रण तथा कृषि उत्पादों के श्रेणीकरण की फीस राशियां शामिल हैं। विदेशों और संगठनों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त बीज, उर्वरकों, मशीनरी आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकमों को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है।

This sub-sector accommodates receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, horticulture, plant protection services, fees from agricultural education, fees for quality control and grading of agricultural product etc. Sale proceeds of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc.received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted for under it.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण:-	*(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control :*			
वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4.16	3.15	3.25
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	1.06	0.75	0.75
जोड़	**Total**	**5.22**	**3.90**	**4.00**

"वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना की प्राप्तियों को दर्शाते हैं। "लघु सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए हाथ में लिए गए केन्द्रीय भूतल जल बोर्ड द्वारा अन्वेषण के कार्य से संबंधित हैं।

The estimates under the head "Major and medium irrigation" represent mainly the receipts of Central Water Commission and Central Water Power Research Station, Pune. The estimates under "Minor irrigation" relate to receipts of Central Ground Water Board for ground water exploration undertaken by it for State Governments, etc.

(iii) ऊर्जा	*(iii) Energy :*			
विद्युत	Power	4.40	5.49	5.75
पैट्रोलियम	Petroleum	611.90	1426.28	735.04
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.01	0.02	0.01
जोड़	**Total**	**616.31**	**1431.79**	**740.80**

'विद्युत' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियां आती हैं और अन्य सरकारों की ओर से क्रियान्वित सामान्य कार्यों से प्राप्त राशियां भी दिखाई गई हैं।

The head 'Power' records receipts of the Central Electricity Authority under the Electricity (Supply) Act etc.

'पेट्रोलियम' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों में अपरिष्कृत तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी से होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं। संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1.4.90 से लागू रायल्टी की दर के संशोधन के कारण है। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान बकाया रहित चालू प्राप्तियों के द्योतक हैं।

Under the head 'Petroleum' the estimates include receipts from royalty on crude oil and gas. Increase in Revised Estimate, 1992-93 is mainly on account of the revision of rate of royalty effective from 1.4.90. B.E. 1993-94 represent current receipts without arrears.

(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	*(iv) Industry and Minerals :*			
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	5.00	4.92	4.97
उद्योग	Industries	26.57	44.72	51.66
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	0.96	1.13	1.21
जोड़	**Total**	**32.53**	**50.77**	**57.84**

"ग्राम और लघु उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, औद्योगिक सम्पदा, लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, खादी, हस्तशिल्प, नारियल जटा, रेशम कीटपालन और अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखायी गई हैं।

The head "Village and Small Industries" records receipts from industrial estates, small scale, handloom, khadi, handicraft, coir, sericulture, powerloom and other village industries.

'उद्योग' के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों और विभिन्न उद्योगों से लाइसेंस शुल्क संग्रह से संबंधित है। संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में और बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः नाभिकीय ईंधन के उत्पादन लक्ष्यों में अनुमानित वृद्धि के कारण है।

Receipts under 'Industries' relate mainly to atomic energy industries and licence fees collected from various industries. Increase in RE 92-93 and BE 93-94 is mainly due to the anticipated increase in the production targets of nuclear fuel.

"अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट कार्यों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखाई गई हैं।

The head "Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries" mainly accommodates receipts on account of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

(v) परिवहन	*(v) Transport*			
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	2.36	4.30	5.01
नौवहन	Shipping	1.39	1.51	1.74
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	0.65	0.65	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	30.00	36.00	38.00
जोड़	**Total**	**34.40**	**42.46**	**45.40**

"पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां प्रकाश से संबंधित प्राप्त व्यय राशियों, सर्वेक्षण तथा जहाजों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की फीस और नौका सेवाओं से संबंधित है।

"सड़कें और पुल" शीर्ष में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और स्थाई पुलों के उपयोग से संबंधित शुल्क और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त सेवाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं से विभागीय प्रभारों की वसूली शामिल है।

The heads "Ports and Light-houses" and "Shipping" account for receipts of light dues, survey and registration fees of ships and ferry services.

The head "Roads and Bridges" includes receipts on account of national highways, including fees for use of National highways permanent bridges and also departmental charges recovered from State Governments and other bodies for services rendered by the Border Roads Development Board.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(vi) संचार	*(vi) Communications:*			
"अन्य संचार सेवाएं"	'Other Communication Services'	5.31	5.32	5.40

"अन्य संचार सेवाओं" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्य रूप से वायरलेस समन्वय संगठन से है ।

Receipts under 'Other Communication Services' mainly relate to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Organisation.

(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	*(vii) Science, Technology and Environment:*			
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	6.93	7.09	7.53
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Services and Research	11.36	11.48	11.22
जोड़	**Total**	**18.29**	**18.57**	**18.75**

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के विभिन्न प्रभाग / यूनिटों द्वारा की गई बिक्रियों और सेवाओं से हुई प्राप्तियों से संबंधित हैं ।

"अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान" प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय एटलस तथा थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन, से संबंधित है।

The receipts under 'Atomic Energy Research' relate to sales and services rendered by various divisions/units of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

"Other Scientific Services and Research" receipts mainly relate to the Survey of India, National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, etc.

(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(viii) General Economic Services:*			
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	242.11	75.70	75.70
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	55.82	201.00	192.66
नागरिक आपूर्ति	Civil Supplies	...	0.18	...
जोड़	**Total**	**297.93**	**276.88**	**268.36**

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मुख्य प्राप्तियों में से एक प्राप्ति व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अंतर्गत बकायों के संबंध में भारत के पक्ष में विदेशी कटौती के पुनर्मूल्यांकन से संबंधित है । बकाया-राशियों में भारी कमी हुई है और इसी प्रकार इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों में । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में गिरावट कतिपय निर्यात मदों को मुक्त लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली की परिधि में लाने के कारण आयी है।

शीर्ष "अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं" में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के विनियमन से होने वाली प्राप्तियां और बीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत फीस की वसूली की प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । इसमें भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की प्राप्तियां तथा जोखिम बीमा निधि की प्राप्तियों और गैर सरकारी निकायों के द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र द्वारा वसूल किए गए शुल्कों को भी शामिल किया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में वृद्धि अमरीकी सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन प्राप्त सोयाबीन तेल की बिक्री प्राप्तियों के कारण और 1-4-1992 से भारतीय कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन प्रभार्य दरों के संशोधन के कारण भी हुई है।

One of the main receipts under this head relates to receipts on revaluation of foreign currency in favour of India in respect of balances under Trade and Payment Agreements. There has been a steep fall in the balances and hence in the receipts under the head. The shortfall in both RE 92-93 and BE 93-94 is also due to free licencing of certain export items.

The head "Other General Economic Services" mainly accommodates receipts on account of regulation of joint stock companies and fees realised under the Insurance Act. It also includes receipts of the Indian Meteorological Department, fees realised by National Informatic Centre for services rendered by it to non-Government bodies and Risk Insurance Fund Receipts. The increase in RE 92-93 is mainly due to the sale proceeds of soya bean oil received under USAID Programme and also revision of rates chargeable under the provision of the Indian Companies Act, w.e.f. 1.4.1992.

सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान

GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

ये अनुमान विदेशी स्रोतों से नकदी और वस्तुओं के रूप में प्राप्त सहायता अनुदान से संबंधित हैं । ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-

The estimates are in respect of Grant assistance, in cash and kind, from external sources. The details are :

(i) विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	(i) External Grant Assistance	802.13	1056.12	1277.43
(ii) सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	(ii) Aid Material & Equipment	63.48	47.91	87.40
जोड़	**Total**	**865.61**	**1104.03**	**1364.83**

अतिरिक्त ब्यौरे इस दस्तावेज के अनुबन्ध 8 की विवरणी 2 में दिए गए हैं:-

Further details are given in Statement 2 to Annexure 8 of this document.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व

NON-TAX REVENUE OF UNION TERRITORIES :

अनुमान इस प्रकार हैं :-

The estimates are as follows :-

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union Territories (without legislature)	172.78	194.55	202.79

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः प्रशासनिक सेवाओं, खासतौर पर अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में इमारती लकड़ी तथा वन उत्पादों की बिक्री, चंडीगढ़ परिवहन उपक्रम से प्राप्त होने वाली राशियों तथा पर्यटन और विद्युत से होने वाली प्राप्तियों से सम्बद्ध हैं ।

The receipts of the Union Territories (without legislature) mainly relate to administrative services; sale of timber and forest produce mainly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; receipts from Chandigarh Transport Undertaking and receipts from tourism and power.

भाग ख PART B

पूंजी प्राप्तियां CAPITAL RECEIPTS

पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अनुमान

निम्न विवरण में **पूंजी प्राप्तियों** के अनुमानों का स्थूल श्रेणीवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है। 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच तथा संशोधित अनुमानों और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घट-बढ़ के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां और अतिरिक्त जानकारी जिनमें इस घट-बढ़ का स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, इस विवरण के बाद दी गई हैं।

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of **capital receipts**. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1992-93 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 1993-94 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1. बाजार ऋण	1. Market Loans			
सकल उधार	*Gross Borrowings*	*6151.00*	*4820.85*	*4848.03*
घटाइए-वापसी अदायगियां	*Less-Repayments*	*1150.85*	*1150.85*	*1148.03*
निवल उधार	Net Borrowings	5000.15	3670.00	3700.00
2. 182/364 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियां	2. 182/364 days Treasury Bills	500.00	5300.00	6000.00
3. स्वर्ण बांड, 1998	3. Gold Bonds, 1998	...	...	300.00
4. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	4. External Assistance (Net)	4508.78	4430.05	5453.78
5. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	5. Recoveries of loans & advances	6490.29	6225.00	6655.00
6. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी धारिता का अपनिवेश	6. Disinvestment of equity holdings in Public sector enterprises	2500.00	3500.00	3500.00
7. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि, सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना (निवल)	7. Small Savings , Public Provident Fund and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees (Net)	7200.00	5500.00	5500.00
8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	8. State Provident Funds (Net)	1500.00	1500.00	1600.00
9. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों, जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम, आदि की विशेष जमा (निवल)	9. Special Deposits of Non-Government PF, LIC, GIC, etc. (Net)	8260.00	7950.00	8420.00
10. अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)	10. Other Receipts (Net)	2050.06	1169.95	1671.22
कुल-पूंजी प्राप्तियां *	**Total Capital Receipts***	**38009.28**	**39245.00**	**42800.00**

**अनुबन्ध 12 में उपर्युक्त अनुमानों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है।*

**Annexure 12 gives a reconciliation of the above estimates with the Receipt estimates shown in the Annual Financial Statement.*

1. बाजार उधार :

1992-93

1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बाजार उधारों से वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर, 5000.15 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्तियों की प्रत्याशा की गई थी। वर्ष 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों के मुकाबले, कुल प्राप्तियों को वापसी-अदायगियों को घटाकर 3670 करोड़ रुपए माना गया।

वर्ष 1992-93 में भारत सरकार ने दिनांकित सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों की नीलामी द्वारा बिक्री की योजना शुरू की, जिसका संचालन बम्बई स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किया गया। यह विशिष्ट ब्याज दरों पर ऋण जारी करके बाजार ऋण जुटाने की अब तक की प्रथा से अलग थी।

वर्ष के दौरान अब तक (फरवरी, 1993 के तीसरे सप्ताह तक) की गई चार नीलामियों में, नीचे दिए गए ब्यौरे के अनुसार, 4000 करोड़ रुपए की कुल राशि जुटायी गई है। 26 फरवरी, 1993 को होने वाली नीलामी के जरिए 820.85 करोड़ रुपए की शेष राशि जुटायी जानी है।

1. Market Loans:

1992-93

In the Budget Estimate of 1992-93 the total receipt from market borrowings by the Central Government, net of repayments, was assumed at Rs.5000.15 crores. As against it, the Revised Estimate 1992-93 assumes the total receipt, net of repayments, at Rs. 3670 crores.

In 1992-93 Government of India introduced a scheme of sale of dated Government securities by auction, which is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay. This marked a departure from the practice followed so far in raising market loans by issuing loans at specific interest rates.

In the four auctions held so far during the year (till the third week of February, 1993), a total sum of Rs. 4000 crores has been raised, as per details given below. The balance amount of Rs. 820.85 crores is to be raised through auction which is scheduled for 26th February, 1993.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

किस्त और निर्गम की तारीख Instalment and date of issue	लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	अभिदान की धनराशियां Amounts subscribed
प्रथम/ First (5.6.1992)	12 प्रतिशत सरकारी स्टाक 1997	12% Government Stock 1997	1000.00
द्वितीय/ Second(5.8.1992)	12.75 प्रतिशत सरकारी स्टाक 2002	12.75% Government Stock 2002	1000.00
तृतीय/Third(3. 12.1992)	12.30 प्रतिशत सरकारी स्टाक 1998	12.30% Government Stock 1998	1000.00
चतुर्थ/Fourth (3.2.1993)	12.60 प्रतिशत सरकारी स्टाक 2000	12.60% Government Stock 2000	1000.00
	जोड़	**Total**	**4000.00**
	घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	*Less Repayments*	*(-) 1150.85*
	निवल	***Net***	***2849.15***

बजट अनुमान, 1993-94

निम्नलिखित ऋणों को जिनकी बकाया राशि उनके सामने दर्ज कर दी गई है, वर्ष 1993-94 में विमोचित किया जाएगाः

Budget Estimates 1993-94

The following loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge in 1993-94:

		(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)
6.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993	6.25% Loan, 1993	93.61
10.20 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993	10.20% Loan, 1993	317.60
10.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993	10.00% Loan, 1993	174.86
6.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1993	6.00% Loan, 1993	289.53
6.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1994	6.75% Loan, 1994	272.43
जोड़	**Total**	**1148.03**

बजट में उपर्युक्त वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर प्रत्याशित कुल उधारों की राशि 3700 करोड़ रुपए हैं ।

2. 182/364 **दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियाः—**

ये राजकोषीय हुण्डियां वित्तीय संस्थानों (जैसे बैंक आदि) और अन्य पक्षों को अल्पावधिक निवेश का अवसर प्रदान करती हैं। 364 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियां इस वर्ष से शुरू की गई हैं ताकि सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों के लिए बाजार विकसित हो सके। इन हुण्डियों का भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास पुनर्बट्टा नहीं किया जा सकता है।

ये हुण्डियां बम्बई स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नीलामी आधार पर आवधिक रूप से बिक्री के लिए पेश की जाती हैं। इस वर्ष इन हुण्डियों की बिक्री से प्राप्तियां, 182 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की वापसी-अदायगी को घटाकर, 5300 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है। अगले वर्ष प्राप्तियां, वापसी अदायगी को घटाकर, 6000 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

3. **स्वर्ण बांड,** 1998:—

सरकारी स्वर्ण प्रारक्षित भंडारों में वृद्धि के लिए साधारण नागरिकों के संसाधनों के बेकार पड़े सोने को जुटाने के लिए स्वर्ण बांड योजना शुरू की गई है।

स्वर्ण बांड, 1998 अभिदान के लिए 15 मार्च, 1993 को खुलेगी और 14 जून, 1993 को बंद होगी (अंतिम तारीख बढ़ाई जा सकती है)। बांडों के लिए अभिदान सोने के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाएंगे और 5 वर्ष के अंत में स्वर्ण की समतुल्य मात्रा अभिदाता को वापिस कर दी जाएगी। स्वर्ण बांड अभिदान किसी भी ऐसे भारतीय निवासी जो एक वैयक्तिक, कोई हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार, किसी न्यास का कोई न्यासी, कोई फर्म अथवा कोई कम्पनी के लिए खुला है। बांडों के मूल अभिदाताओं को धन-कर अधिनियम, दानकर अधिनियम, आयकर अधिनियम, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम आदि के अंतर्गत कतिपय उन्मुक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। मूल अभिदाताओं को आयकर अधिनियम और दान-कर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत कतिपय कर छूट भी प्राप्त होगी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 300 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

4 **विदेशी सहायताः—**

बजट 1992-93 मे विदेशी सहायता (विदेशी अनुदानों को छोड़कर) से 8613.83 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इसके मुकाबले 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में 9172.86 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1993-94 के बजट में 10548.84 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है ।

1992-93 के बजट में वापसियों के लिए 4105.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमानों में 4742.81 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी की व्यवस्था है। 1993-94 में वापसी के लिए 5095.06 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

इस प्रकार विदेशी सहायता से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियों की राशि 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 4430.05 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट में 5453.78 करोड़ रुपए दिखाये गये है।

विदेशी सहायता की प्राप्तियों और चालू वर्ष तथा अगले वर्ष में मूलधन की वापसियों के अनुमान का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :—

The total borrowings assumed in the Budget net of the above repayments, amount to Rs. 3700 crores.

2. **182/364 days Treasury Bills:—**

These treasury bills offer short-term investment opportunity to financial institutions (like banks, etc.) and other parties. 364 days treasury bills have been introduced from this year to enable development of a market for government securities. These bills are not rediscountable with the Reserve Bank of India.

These bills are periodically offered for sale on auction basis, by the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay. The receipts from sale of these bills this year, net of repayment of 182 days treasury bills, are estimated to amount to Rs. 5300 crores. The receipts next year, net of repayment, are estimated at Rs. 6000 crores.

3. **Gold Bonds, 1998:—**

The Gold Bond Scheme has been introduced to mobilise idle gold resources of ordinary citizens to supplement official reserves.

The Gold Bonds, 1998 open for subscription on 15th March, 1993 and close on 14th June, 1993 (closing date is extendable). Subscriptions to the Bonds will be accepted in the form of gold and at the end of 5 years an equivalent quantity of gold will be returned to the subscriber. The Bonds are open to subscription by a resident Indian being an individual, a Hindu undivided family, trustees of a trust, a firm or a company. The initial subscribers to the Bonds have been granted certain immunities under the Wealth-tax Act, Gift-tax Act, Income-tax Act, the Customs Act, etc. The initial subscribers will also enjoy certain tax exemptions under the Income-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act. B.E. 1993-94 assumes a receipt of Rs. 300 crores under this Scheme.

4. **External Assistance :—**

Budget 1992-93 assumed a gross receipt of Rs. 8613.83 crores from external assistance (excluding external grants). As against this, the Revised Estimate 1992-93 is placed at Rs.9172.86 crores. Gross receipts for 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 10548.84 crores.

Budget 1992-93 provided for repayments of Rs. 4105.05 crores against which the Revised estimate is placed at Rs. 4742.81 crores. The repayments in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.5095.06 crores.

The net receipts from external assistance are thus placed at Rs. 4430.05 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs.5453.78 crores in the next Budget.

A summary of estimates of receipts of external assistance and repayment of the principal in the current year and in the next is given below :—

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. प्राप्तियां	**A. Receipts**			
(i) विदेशी उधार	*(i) External loans*	*7950.17*	*8758.17*	*10202.88*
(ii) आवर्ती निधि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां	*(ii) Receipts under Revolving fund*	*663.66*	*414.69*	*345.96*
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts :**	**8613.83**	**9172.86**	**10548.84**
ख. वापसी अदायगियां	**B. Repayments**	**-4105.05**	**-4742.81**	**-5095.06**
निवल प्राप्तियां :	**Net receipts :**	**4508.78**	**4430.05**	**5453.78**

और अधिक ब्यौरे इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 8 में दिए गए हैं ।

Further details are given in Annexure 8 to this document.

5. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां

5. Recoveries of Loans and Advances

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) और गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से वसूल किए गए उधारों का अनुमान इस प्रकार है ।

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) and Non-Government parties are as follows:-

वसूलियां:	Recoveries from:			
(i) राज्य सरकारों से	(i) State Governments	3663.51	3365.66	4088.26
(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल वाले)	(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	18.40	15.54	17.56
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	2808.38	2843.80	2549.18
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- Recoveries of Loans and Advances**	**6490.29**	**6225.00**	**6655.00**
(क) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल नहीं हैं :-	*(a) The recoveries from State Governments exclude*			
(1) अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	*(1) Short-term ways and means advances*	*700.00*	*828.49*	*1000.00*
(2) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	*(2) Loans for agricultural inputs*	*310.00*	*239.00*	*305.00*
(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि से की गई वसूलियां जिन्हें व्यय बजट में रखा गया है, गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से की गई वसूलियों में शामिल नहीं हैं :-	*(b) The recoveries from non-Government parties exclude recoveries from Government servants, etc. which are netted in the Expenditure Budget*	*107.37*	*107.02*	*113.00*

(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों का ब्यौरा:-	**(i) Details of Recoveries from State Governments:–**			
(क) 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋण	(a) Pre-1979 Consolidated loans	369.93	369.93	369.93
(ख) 1979-84 के समेकित ऋण	(b) 1979-84 Consolidated Loans	356.01	356.01	356.01
(ग) 1979-84 के ओवर ड्राफ्ट ऋण	(c) 1979-84 Overdraft Loans	29.97	29.97	29.97
(घ) 1984-89 के समेकित ऋण (राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए)	(d) 1984-89 Consolidated Loans (for State Plan Schemes)	1095.56	1095.56	1095.56
(ड) 1984-89 के समेकित ऋण (पूर्व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों गोवा, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को दिए गए अग्रिम)	(e) 1984-89 Consolidated Loans (advanced to Ex-U.Ts of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)	16.15	16.15	16.15
(च) 1984-85 से 1992-93 तक के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ऋण	(f) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1984-85 to 1992-93	1047.77	767.54	1210.32
(छ) अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के एवज में ऋण	(g) Loans against Small Savings collections	746.50	728.88	1008.70
(ज) अन्य ऋण	(h) Other Loans	1.62	1.62	1.62
जोड़	**Total**	**3663.51**	**3365.66**	**4088.26**

(क) और (ख): आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि वे सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई हैं, राज्य सरकारों को 1983-84 तक दिए गए और 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋणों को समेकित किया गया है । समेकन के प्रयोजन से वित्त आयोग ने 1978-79 तक दिए गए ऋणों और 1979 से 1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों को अलग-अलग माना था। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में 1979 से पहले के ऋणों की शर्तों में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों के मामले में इन ऋणों को 25 वर्षीय ऋणों अथवा 30 वर्षीय ऋणों के रूप में समेकित करने की सिफारिश की गई है । जहां तक 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों का संबंध है, इन ऋणों को सभी राज्यों के मामले में, 15 वर्षों से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक की अवधियों के ऋणों के रूप में समेकित कर दिया गया है । नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी 1989-90 के लिए पहली रिपोर्ट में और 1990-95

(a) & (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85, have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 year loans or 30 year loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The Ninth Finance Commission in their First Report

के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में इन समेकित ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ग) ये वसूलियां राज्यों को 1982-83 और 1983-84 में उनके ओवरड्राफ्टों को चुकाने के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की हैं । इन ऋणों को आठवें/नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) नौवें वित्त आयोग की 1990-95 की अवधि के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया गया है, राज्य सरकारों को 1984-89 के दौरान दिए गए और 1989-90 के अन्त में बकाया राज्य आयोजना ऋणों को 15 वर्षीय ऋणों में समेकित किया गया है ।

(ङ) नौवें वित्त आयोग की 1990-95 की अवधि के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई हैं, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के रूप में गोवा और मिजोरम सरकारों द्वारा 1986-87 तक की योजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त अधिक केन्द्रीय ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालने के बाद, 31.3.1990 को बकाया शेष राशियों को 15 वर्षीय ऋणों में समेकित किया गया है ।

(च) ये अनुमान राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिए 1984-85 से 1989-90 की अवधि के लिए दिए गए जो ऋण समायोजित (ऊपर उल्लिखित (घ) द्वारा) कर लिए गए हैं, उन्हें छोड़कर 1984-85 से स्वीकृत ऋणों से संबंधित थे। जबकि मूल बजट और संशोधित बजट 1992-93, 1984-85 से 1991-92 के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में, वसूलियों से संबंधित हैं, 1993-94 का बजट उन वर्षों में दिए गए ऋणों और 1992-93 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों पर आधारित है ।

राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए 1990-91 से आगे स्वीकृत ऋणों की परिपक्वता अवधि, 20 वर्ष होगी और उनकी वापसी अदायगी 20 समान किस्तों में की जाएगी । परन्तु, इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत ऋणों के लिए पांच वर्ष की रियायती अवधि दी जाएगी, जिसके बाद इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 15 समान वार्षिक किस्तों में की जाएगी।

(छ) अल्प बचत ऋण भी उन ऋणों में से हैं, जिनको आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया । इन ऋणों की वसूली जो पहले रोक दी गई थी, 1985-86 से फिर से शुरू कर दी गई है। नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अल्प बचतों में संग्रहीत राशियों के प्रति केन्द्रीय ऋणों से संबंधित मौजूदा शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है ।

इन ऋणों पर मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी की आस्थगन अवधि-5 वर्ष है और वापसी-अदायगी की अवधि 25 वर्ष है जिसमें आस्थगन अवधि शामिल है । अगले वर्ष में वृद्धि का कारण 1987-88 में दिए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी किस्त का शुरू होना है ।

उपर्युक्त मद (च) और (छ) के संबंध में सं.अ. 92-93 और ब.अ. 93-94 में पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा असम के लिए किए गए समाजोयनों की राशि सम्मिलित है, जैसा कि पृष्ठ 8 पर भाग-क राजस्व प्राप्तियां - कर भिन्न राजस्व—(क) राज्यों के ऋण पर ब्याज में दर्शाया गया है।

(ज) यह वसूली हीराकुड चरण-I से सम्बद्ध ऋणों की है जो कि उड़ीसा सरकार को दिए गए थे। ये समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं।

उपर्युक्त अनुमानों में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत ऋण राहत संबंधी सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है।

(ii) **संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल सहित) वसूलियां:** ये वसूलियां पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को दिए गए ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में है ।

(iii) **अन्यों द्वारा वापसी अदायगी :** संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों अर्थात् विदेशी सरकारों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं, नगरपालिकाओं, पत्तन न्यासों तथा निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि से ऋणों की वसूलियों के रूप में 2843.80 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था। 1993-94 के दौरान 2549.18 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी-अदायगियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इनका विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

for 1989-90 and Second Report for 1990-95 have not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

(c) These recoveries pertain to loans given to States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 to overcome their overdraft difficulties. These loans were not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth/Ninth Finance Commission.

(d) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in its second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the State Plan loans advanced to State Government during 1984-89 and outstanding as at the end of 1989-90 have been consolidated into 15 year loans.

(e) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in the Second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the remaining outstanding balance as on 31.3.1990, after write-off of the excess of central loans received by the Government of Goa and Mizoram for plans upto 1986-87 as Union Territories, have been consolidated into 15 year Loans.

(f) These estimates related to loans sanctioned from 1984-85 other than loans for State Plan Schemes for the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 which were consolidated (vide (d) above). While the original Budget and the Revised 1992-93 relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for Plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85 to 1991-92, Budget 1993-94 is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced during 1992-93.

The maturity period of the loans sanctioned for State Plans from 1990-91 onwards will be 20 years, repayment being made in 20 equal annual instalments. However, fifty percent of these loans will enjoy a five year initial grace period, after which the repayments of these loans will be effected in 15 equal annual instalments.

(g) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86. The Ninth Finance Commission have not suggested any change in the existing terms and conditions relating to central loans against the small savings collections.

These loans carry moratorium of 5 years towards repayment of principal, and the period of repayment is 25 years including moratorium period. The increase in next year is due to commencement of the repayment instalment of loans advanced in 1987-88.

R.E. 92-93 and B.E. 93-94 in respect of items (f) and (g) above take into account the effect of adjustments to be made in respect of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Assam as indicated at page 8 of Part A-Revenue Receipts - Non-Tax Revenue - (a) Interest on Loans to States.

(h) The recovery relates to Hirakud Stage-I loans advanced to Government of Orissa which are not covered by the scheme of consolidation.

The estimates above take into account the effect of recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission regarding debt relief as accepted by the Government.

(ii) **Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature) :** The recoveries are in respect of loans advanced to the Union Territorry of Pondicherry.

(iii) **Repayments by Others:** Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments, viz. foreign Governments, industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, municipalities, port trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, etc. are estimated at Rs.2843.80 crores in RE 1992-93. During 1993-94, repayment estimates are placed at Rs.2549.18 crores. The broad details are:—

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
(क) विदेशी सरकारें (जिसमें से तकनीकी ऋण)	(a) Foreign Governments (of which, Technical Credits)	1171.00 (1150.00)	1127.64 (1116.00)	552.65 (518.00)
(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, सांविधिक निकाय आदि	(b) Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies, etc.	1637.38	1716.16	1996.53
जोड़	**Total**	**2808.38**	**2843.80**	**2549.18**

6 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी का विनिवेश

ये प्राप्तियां सरकारी क्षेत्र के चुनीदा उद्यमों की इक्विटी पूंजी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की धारिताओं के आंशिक विनिवेश के कारण हैं।

6. Disinvestment of equity holdings in public sector enterprises.

The receipts are on account of partial disinvestment of Central Government's holdings in the equity capital of selected public sector enterprises.

7. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि और सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना

अनुमान, वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर निम्नलिखित हैं:

7. Small Savings, Public Provident Fund and Deposit Schemes for Retiring Government Employees/Employees of Public Sector Companies.

The estimates, net of repayments, are as follows:

(i) अल्प बचतें	(i) Small Savings	6170.00	4200.00	3900.00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधि	(ii) Public Provident Fund	1000.00	1290.00	1550.00
(iii) सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना	(iii) Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees/Employees of Public Sector Companies	30.00	10.00	50.00
जोड़	**Total**	**7200.00**	**5500.00**	**5500.00**
राज्यों का हिस्सा	*States' Share*	*5700.00*	*4400.00*	*4500.00*
केन्द्र के पास निवल शेष	***Net to Centre***	***1500.00***	***1100.00***	***1000.00***

(i) **अल्प बचतें:-** अल्प बचत के साधनों में, डाक घर बचत खाते, डाकघर सावधिक निक्षेप खाते, डाकघर आवर्ती निक्षेप खाते, राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र, इंदिरा विकास पत्र और राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना तथा डाकघर मासिक आय योजना और किसान विकास पत्र शामिल हैं।

संग्रहों की कमी की प्रवृत्ति और बैंक ब्याज दरों में बढ़ोतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ब्याज दर में निम्नलिखित सुधार किए गए हैं :—

(1) 24.4.1992 से बेचे गए किसान विकास पत्र की परिपक्वता अवधि 5 वर्ष में निवेश को दुगुना करते हुए $5\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ष से कम करके 5 वर्ष कर दी गई है।

(2) डाकघर मासिक आय योजना के अंतर्गत खोले गए खाते पर ब्याज की दर को 24.4.1992 से 12% से बढ़ाकर 14% वार्षिक कर दिया गया है।

(3) राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना, 1987 के अंतर्गत धारा 80 सी.सी.ए. के तहत कर रियायत को वापस ले लेने के कारण से इसके अंतर्गत जमाओं को 1.10.92 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है। एक नई स्कीम नामतः राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना, 1992 को उसी तारीख अर्थात् 1 अक्तूबर, 1992 से आरंभ किया गया है। नई स्कीम के अधीन एक सौ रुपये से कम जमा राशि से कोई खाता नहीं खोला जाएगा और सभी जमा राशियां एक सौ रुपये के गुणकों में होंगी। इस स्कीम के तहत जमाराशियों पर 11% वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज मिलेगा। इस खाते को, खाते खोले गए वर्ष के अंत से अगले चार वर्षों की समाप्ति के बाद बंद किया जा सकता है। इन जमाराशियों पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 88 व 80 एल के अंतर्गत कर से छूट प्राप्त है।

(ii) **लोक भविष्य निधि :** लोक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत तैयार की गई लोक भविष्य निधि योजना के अधीन जमा की गई राशियों पर आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर कटौती में छूट मिलेगी। एक अभिदाता एक वर्ष में 60,000 रु. तक की राशि जमा कर सकता है जबकि कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति वर्ष जमा करना जरूरी है। इन जमा राशियों पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर करमुक्त ब्याज मिलता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति के नाम से और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की ओर से खाते खोले जा सकते हैं।

(i) **Small Savings:** The small savings instruments comprise Post Office Savings Accounts, Post Office Time Deposits, Post Office Recurring Deposits, National Saving Certificates, Indira Vikas Patra, National Savings Scheme, Post Office Monthly Income Scheme and Kisan Vikas Patra.

Keeping in view the declining trend in collections the following improvements in interest rates have been made :—

(1) The maturity period of Kisan Vikas Patra sold from 24.4.1992 has been reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ years to 5 years with the investment to double in five years.

(2) The rate of interest on an account opened under Post Office Monthly Income Scheme from 24.4.1992 has been raised from 12% to 14% p.a.

(3) Consequent on withdrawal of tax concession under Section 80CCA, the deposits under the National Savings Scheme, 1987 have been discontinued from 1.10.92. A new scheme namely, the National Savings Scheme, 1992 has been introduced from the same date i.e. 1st October 1992. No account shall be opened under the new scheme with deposit of less than a hundred rupees and all deposits shall be made in multiples of hundred rupees. Interest @ 11% p.a. shall be allowed on deposits under the scheme. The account may be closed after the expiry of four years from the end of the year in which the account was opened. Tax concessions under sections 88 and 80L of the Income-tax Act are available on the deposits.

(ii) **Public Provident Fund:** Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax deduction under the Income-tax Act. A subscriber can make deposits upto Rs.60,000 in a year, while the minimum deposit necessary in a year is Rs.100. These deposits carry a tax-free interest at 12 per cent per annum. Under the Scheme accounts can be opened in the name of individual and on behalf of HUF.

(iii) **सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना:** यह योजना 1 जुलाई, 1989 से चालू की गई थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त/सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों का निवेश कर सकते हैं । इस योजना का प्रचालन भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किए गए निवेशों पर 9 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा जो छः माह के पश्चात् देय होगा। बाण्डों के मूल्य की राशि पर धनकर से छूट है और ब्याज आय कर से मुक्त है। निवेशकर्ताओं को राशि जमा करने की तारीख से 3 वर्ष के पश्चात जमाराशि निकाल लेने का विकल्प है ।

(iv) **सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना** : यह योजना जिसे 1 जनवरी, 1991 से शुरू किया गया था, सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना जैसी ही है। यह योजना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, जीवन बीमा निगम तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की अन्य कम्पनियों के सेवानिवृत्त / सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा निवेश के लिए खुली है ।

प्रत्येक राज्य में अल्प बचतों और लोक भविष्य निधि के अंतर्गत किए जाने वाले बचतों के निवल संग्रह के तीन चौथाई हिस्से तक के दीर्घावधिक ऋण राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। इसके अलावा स्थिर दीर्घावधिक बचतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जाता है यदि राज्य में हुए सकल संग्रह के प्रति अल्प बचतों के निवल संग्रह का अनुपात 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक बैठे। उपर्युक्त अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत अनुपात से राज्य के प्रतिशत अनुपात में होने वाली 5 प्रतिशत की प्रत्येक वृद्धि के संबंध में राज्य में होने वाले निवल संग्रह के 2.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि का अतिरिक्त ऋण भी प्रदान किया जाता है ।

राज्य सरकारें भी सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों और प्रत्येक राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना के अधीन निवल संग्रहों के 50 प्रतिशत तक लेने की हकदार है।

*8. **राज्य भविष्य निधियां :*** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाए जाने वाले लेनदेन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न भविष्य निधियों से सम्बद्ध होते हैं। जो रकमें जमा की जाती हैं उनमें से निधि में जमा की गई राशियों तथा शेष राशि पर ब्याज और निकासियों तथा अस्थायी अग्रिमों की राशियां घटा दी जाती है । पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से जमा रकमों पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में कुल 1500 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान था । संशोधित अनुमान भी समान राशि का था। वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट में 1600 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है।

*9. **विशेष जमा योजना:*** गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों, अधिवर्षता और उपदान निधियों द्वारा अपनी निवल प्राप्तियों और जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, आदि के अधिशेषों में से सरकार के पास किए जाने वाले निवेशों के भाग के रूप में संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 7950 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश का अनुमान लगाया गया था। बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में इस मद में 8420 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है।

*10. **अन्य प्राप्तियां:*** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्य निधियों और खातों तथा निक्षेपों आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत होने वाले लेनदेनों के निवल प्रभाव को प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । इनमें सम्मिलित कुछ मदें इस प्रकार हैं:

*(i) 9 **प्रतिशत राहत बांड**, 1987*

यह बाण्ड योजना पहली दिसम्बर, 1987 से लागू की गई थी। इन बाण्डों में एकल व्यक्ति और हिंदू अविभाजित परिवार किसी सीमा के बिना पूंजी का निवेश कर सकते हैं; एकल व्यक्तियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से बांडों को धारित करने की अनुमति है। इन पर 9 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष कर-मुक्त ब्याज होता है। इनकी परिपक्वता अवधि 5 वर्ष है। इन बांडों की बिक्री से बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 94 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वापसी अदायगियां करने के बाद 350 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसके विपरीत, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान 70 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वापसी अदायगियां करने के बाद 110 करोड़ रुपये का है। 1993-94 के लिए बजट अनुमान 120 करोड़ रुपये घटाने के बाद 220 करोड़ रुपये है।

(iii) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees:** This scheme was introduced from Ist July, 1989. The retired/retiring Central and State Government employees can invest their retirement benefits under the scheme which is being operated through selected branches of State Bank of India and nationalised banks. The investments under this scheme earn interest at the rate of 9% per annum payable half yearly. The value of deposits is exempt from Wealth tax and the interest income is exempt from Income-tax. The investors have the option to withdraw the deposit after 3 years from the date of deposit.

(iv) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies :** The scheme which was introduced from 1st January, 1991 is on the lines of Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees. The scheme is open to investment by retired/retiring employees of public sector banks, LIC, GIC and other public sector companies.

Long term loans are advanced to the State Governments to the extent of three-fourth of the net collections under Small Savings and the Public Provident Fund in each State. Further, with a view to encourage stable long term savings, additional loan is advanced to a State Government if the percentage of net Small Savings collections to gross collections in the State exceeds the all India percentage in this behalf by more than 5 per cent. Additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the net collections in the State for every 5 per cent increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage.

State Governments are also entitled to long term loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the net collections under the Deposit schemes for Retiring Government Employees/Retiring employees of Public Sector Companies in each State.

*8. **State Provident Funds:*** The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the funds including interest and withdrawals / temporary advances therefrom. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 1500 crores in Budget 1992-93. The R.E. is placed at the same level. Budget 1993-94 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 1600 crores.

*9. **Special Deposit Schemes:*** Investments with Government of part of net accretions by non-Government provident funds, superannuation and gratuity funds and of surplus funds of Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc. are estimated at Rs.7950 crores in Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs.8420 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94.

*10. **Other Receipts:*** These show the net effect of transactions occurring under the other funds and accounts, deposits, etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

*(i) **9% Relief Bonds, 1987.***

This Bond scheme was introduced from 1st December, 1987. The Bonds are open to investment without limit by individuals and Hindu undivided families; joint holding by individuals is also permitted. The Bonds carry tax-free interest at 9% per annum. These have a maturity of 5 years. Budget estimate 1992-93 assumes sale of the Bonds, net of repayment of Rs. 94 crores, at Rs. 350 crores. As against it, Revised Estimate 1992-93 net of repayment of Rs. 70 crores is placed at Rs. 110 crores. For B.E. 1993-94 the sales are placed at Rs. 220 crores and the net at Rs. 120 crores.

(ii) विशेष धारक बाण्ड, 1991

विशेष धारक बाण्ड, 1991 की बिक्री दो चरणों में अर्थात् 2 फरवरी, 1981 से 30 अप्रैल, 1981 तक, और 1 दिसंबर, 1981 से 9 जनवरी, 1982 तक की गई थी । जारी किए गए बाण्ड 10,000 रु. के मूल्य वर्गों के थे और बाण्डधारी परिपक्वता अवधि पूरी हो जाने पर प्रत्येक बांड के 12,000 रु. प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं । 2,000 रु. के फर्क की राशि ब्याज की राशि मानी जाएगी । बाण्ड जिनकी वापसी- अदायगी, जारी किए जाने की तारीख से 10 वर्ष के पश्चात् किए जाने योग्य है, वापसी के लिए परिपक्व हो गए हैं और वापसी अदायगी की जा रही हैं।

बाण्डों की बिक्री से कुल 964.26 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली हुई थी। संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 275 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में शेष राशि की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के लिए 4.40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ii) **Special Bearer Bonds, 1991**

The Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 were on sale in two phases, namely from 2nd February, 1981 to 30th April, 1981 and from 1st December, 1981 to 9th January, 1982. The Bonds issued were of the denomination of Rs. 10,000 and the holders are entitled to receive Rs. 12,000 for every bond on maturity, the difference of Rs. 2,000 being treated as interest. The Bonds which are repayable after 10 years from the date of issue have already matured for redemption and the repayments are in progress.

The total realisation from sale of the Bonds amounted to Rs. 964.26 crores. R.E. 1992-93 provides Rs.275 crores towards repayment of the principal and Rs. 55 crores for interest. BE 1993-94 provides Rs.22 crores towards the repayment of the balance amount and Rs.4.40 crores for interest.

(iii) 7 प्रतिशत पूंजी निवेश बांड

सरकारी प्रयोग के लिए निजी बचतें जुटाने के लिए दिनांक 20 जुन, 1982 से 10 वर्ष की परिपक्वता अवधि वाले 7 प्रतिशत पूंजी निवेश बांड की बिक्री शुरू की गई थी। इन बांडों की बिक्री 1988 में बंद कर दी गई थी। बांड दिनांक 20 जून, 1992 से वापसी-अदायगी के लिए देय होंगे। वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान, और संशोधित अनुमान में कुल 75 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के बांडों की वापसी अदायगी की व्यवस्था की गई है, वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में कुल 33 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के बांडों की वापसी-अदायगी की व्यवस्था है।

(iii) **7% Capital Investment Bond**

The 7% Capital Investment Bond, with a maturity period of 10 years were put on sale from 20th June, 1982 to mobilise private savings for public use. The sale of the Bonds was discontinued in 1988. The Bonds have fallen due for repayment from 20th June, 1992. Budget estimate and Revised estimate 1992-93 provide for repayment of the bonds for a total value of Rs. 75 crores and Budget estimate 1993-94 provides for repayment of Rs.33 crores.

(iv) रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां

(iv) ***Railway Reserve Funds:***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund			
जमा	Cr.	1235.78	1235.32	1536.86
नामे	Dr.	1144.00	1268.00	1516.00
निवल	*Net*	*+91.78*	*-32.68*	*+20.86*
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	2392.29	2388.66	2497.10
नामे	Dr.	2300.00	2313.00	2400.00
निवल	*Net*	*+92.29*	*+75.66*	*+97.10*
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	0.03	0.04	...
नामे	Dr.	....	...	...
निवल	*Net*	*+0.03*	*+0.04*	...
रेलवे विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund			
जमा	Cr	570.89	386.56	239.44
नामे	Dr.	426.82	386.56	235.00
निवल	*Net*	+144.07	...	+4.44
रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
जमा	Cr	73.22	68.16	...
नामे	Dr.	91.24	88.07	...
निवल	*Net*	*-18.02*	*-19.91*	...
रेलवे पूंजीगत निधि	Railway Capital Fund			
जमा	Cr.	...	374.56	1968.89
नामे	Dr.	...	237.83	1960.00
निवल	*Net*	...	*+136.73*	*+8.89*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**+310.15**	**+159.84**	**+131.29**

(क) *रेलवे पेंशन निधि:* रेलवे पेंशन निधि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई है । हर साल इस निधि में उपयुक्त रकम अन्तरित की जाती है और यह रकम राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दी जाती है । पेंशन संबंधी प्रभारों को शुरू में "राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों" के रूप में माना जाता है और बाद में उसे निधि से पूरा किया जाता है। वर्ष 1992-93 में निधि में 1235.32 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है जिसमें निधि की बकाया रकमों पर सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय ब्याज के रूप में 17.09 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं जबकि निधि से 1268 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का अनुमान था । 1993-94 में इस निधि में 16.71 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज सहित 1536.86 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने के अनुमान है । निधि से 1516 करोड़ रुपए की रकम की निकासी का अनुमान है ।

(a) Railway Pension Fund: is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue and capital expenditure heads and later recouped from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the year 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 1235.32 crores, including Rs. 17.09 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals were estimated at Rs. 1268 crores. During 1993-94 credit is estimated at Rs. 1536.86 crores, including Rs.16.71 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 1516 crores.

(ख) रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि : इस निधि में सुधारात्मक कार्यो सहित प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है । अनुमान है कि इस निधि में 1992-93 में सामान्य राजस्व से ब्याज की अदायगी सहित 2388.66 करोड़ रुपए का और 1993-94 के लिए 2497.10 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान किया जायेगा । इस निधि से चालू वर्ष के लिए 2313 करोड़ रुपए की रकम और 1993-94 के लिए 2400 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाली जाएगी ।

(ग) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधिः 1.4.1992 को इस निधि का अथशेष 0.68 करोड़ रुपए है जो निवेश और उस पर प्राप्त लाभांश का द्योतक है । चालू वर्ष में इस निधि को ब्याज तथा निवेशों पर लाभांश के रूप में क्रमशः 4 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान था। इस निधि को 1.4.1993 से समाप्त किया जा रहा है और 31.3.1993 को इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में स्थानान्तरित किया गया।

(घ) रेलवे विकास निधिः रेलवे विकास निधि की स्थापना 1950 में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1949 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों और रेलों का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य लोगों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सभी निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च, श्रमिक कल्याण कार्य संबंधी खर्च तथा उन सभी अलाभकारी सुधार कार्यों का खर्च पूरा करना है, जिनमें से प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक खर्च होता है। दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति और यात्री सुविधा निधि को समाप्त किए जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप ए.सी.एस.पी.एफ. को प्रभार्य सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा कार्यों को अब रेलवे विकास निधि में प्रभारित किया जाएगा। इस निधि के लिए धन की व्यवस्था रेलों के आधिक्य, यदि कोई हो, के उस भाग से की जाती है, जिसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारण किया जाता है और जिसकी स्वीकृति संसद द्वारा दी जाती है । यदि रेलवे आधिक्य के एक भाग की रकम निधि में अंतरित करने के बाद इस निधि में इकट्ठी होने वाली रकम उन कार्यों के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी न हो जिसका खर्च इस निधि से पूरा किया जाता है, तो निधि में जमा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व निधि से ब्याज पर उधार लिए जाते हैं । 1992-93 में रेलवे विकास निधि में जमा की जाने वाली अनुमानित राशियां रेलवे के प्रत्याशित आधिक्य से 386.56 करोड़ रुपए है । 1992-93 के दौरान निधि से निकाली गई राशियां अनुमानतः 386.56 करोड़ रुपए की थी जिसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगियों और ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए 251.96 करोड़ रुपए शामिल थे। इसके साथ ही विकास निधि के लिए ऋण की समस्त देयता का परिसमापन हो जाएगा। ए.सी.एस.पी.एफ. और आर.आर.एफ. से अंतरित क्रमशः 40.20 करोड़ और 0.72 करोड़ रुपये की राशियों सहित रेलवे विकास निधि 40.92 करोड़ रुपए के शेष के साथ आरंभ होगी। 1993-94 में निधि में उधार, प्रत्याशित आधिक्य में से 235.00 करोड़ रुपए और 4.44 करोड़ रुपए निधि में ब्याज इतिशेष होने के कारण रखे गए हैं।

1993-94 में निधि से 235 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी का अनुमान है, जिसमें निधि को प्रभार्य कार्य सम्मिलित हैं।

(ङ) रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधिः यह निधि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं, कुछ सुरक्षा कार्यों और यात्री सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1974 को स्थापित की गई थी । 1992-93 में निधि में, यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से 65.00 करोड़ रुपए और शेष धनराशियों पर ब्याज के रूप में 3.16 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है, जबकि निधि से 88.07 करोड़ रुपए की निकासियों के अनुमान है। इस विधि को 1.4.1993 से बंद किया जा रहा है और इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है जिसमें सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा कार्यों को अब से प्रभारित किया जाएगा। दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति घटक जिसे अभी तक इस निधि से निकाला जा रहा था, अब इसे सीधे साधारण कार्यात्मक कार्यों में से प्रभारित किया जाएगा।

(च) रेलवे पूंजी निधि को 1992-93 से आरम्भ किया जा रहा है: इस निधि का इसलिए सृजन किया जा रहा है कि रेलवे के आधारभूत ढांचे का निर्माण करने के लिए रेलवे आन्तरिक उत्पन्न संसाधनों के एक भाग का उपयोग कर सके। 1992-93 दौरान जमाओं की राशि 374.56 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है और उसमें से वर्ष के दौरान निकासी 237.83 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है, इसके परिणामस्वरुप निधि में 136.73 करोड़ रुपये शेष रहेंगे। 1993-94 में निधि में जमा राशियां 1968.89 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है और उसमें से निकासी 1960 करोड़ रुपये की होने का अनुमान है। 1993-94 के दौरान निधि में 8.89 करोड़ रुपये की अभिवृद्धि होने का अनुमान है।

(b) Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund: provides for replacement, renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues is estimated at Rs. 2388.66 crores during 1992-93 and Rs.2497.10 crores for 1993-94. The outgo from the Fund was placed at Rs.2313 crores for the current year and Rs. 2400 crores for 1993-94.

(c) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund: has an opening balance of Rs. 0.68 crore as on 1.4.1992 including the investment element. The Fund was estimated to receive about Rs.4 lakhs during the current year as interest and dividend on investments. This Fund is being discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.1993 and the closing balance as on 31.3.1993 transferred to Railway Development Fund.

(d) Railway Development Fund: was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. Consequent upon closure of Accident Compensation and Passenger Amenities Fund, Safety and Passengers Amenities works chargeable to ACSPF will henceforth be charged to Railway Development Fund. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway excess, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway excess to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund are estimated at Rs. 386.56 crores out of anticipated Railway excess in 1992-93. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1992-93 including Rs.251.96 crores for interest payments on loans and repayment of loans taken from General Revenues, are also estimated at Rs.386.56 crores. With this entire liability of loan to Development Fund will be liquidated. The Railway Development Fund will open with a balance of Rs. 40.92 crores being amounts of Rs. 40.20 crores and Rs. 0.72 crores transferred from ACSPF and RRF respectively. Credits to the Fund in 1993-94 are placed at Rs. 235.00 crores out of anticipated excess and Rs. 4.44 crores being interest balances on the Fund.

Withdrawals from the Fund in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.235 crores, comprising Works chargeable to the Fund.

(e) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund: was set up from 1st April, 1974 to meet expenditure on compensation payable to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.65.00 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.3.16 crores as interest on balances while withdrawals were placed at Rs. 88.07 crores. This Fund is being discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.1993 and the closing balance is being transferred to Railway Development Fund to which the Safety and Passenger Amenities Works will henceforth be charged. The Accident Compensation element so far being recouped from the Fund will henceforth be charged directly to Ordinary Working Expenses.

(f) Railway Capital Fund is being set up from 1992-93. This Fund is being created to enable the Railways to utilise a part of the internally generated resources for building up the infrastructure of the Railways. The credits to the Fund during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 374.56 crores and the withdrawals during the year are estimated at Rs. 237.83 crores resulting in a closing balance of Rs. 136.73 crores in the Fund. The credits to the Fund in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 1968.89 crores and the withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 1960 crores. The net accretion to the Fund during 1993-94 is estimated at Rs. 8.89 crores.

(v) दूर संचार प्रारक्षित निधि

(v) Telecommunication Reserve Funds

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In Crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
दूर-संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	**Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	34.74	34.79	75.39
नामे	*Debits*	30.00	30.00	70.00
निवल	Net	4.74	4.79	5.39
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	**Capital Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	2163.94	1589.54	2535.25
नामे	*Debits*	2110.00	1542.25	2482.00
निवल	Net	53.94	47.29	53.25
जोड़	**Total**	**58.68**	**52.08**	**58.64**

(क) दूर-संचार-राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि : विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणाम में से, अधिशेष के एक हिस्से को, यदि कोई हो, इस निधि में अंतरित कर दिया गया है। यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व के लिए देय लाभांश की अदायगी चालू राजस्व में से न कर सके तो इस अदायगी को पूरा करने के लिए निधि में से इसी रकम की निकासी कर ली जाती है । विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणामों में होने वाले घाटों को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए भी इस निधि में से निकासी की जाती है । दिनांक 1.4.1990 से टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को दिये जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान को भी इसी निधि से पूरा किया जाता है ।

निधि में, वर्ष 1992-93 में, ब्याज की 4.79 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 34.79 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान था । वर्ष 1993-94 में ब्याज की 5.39 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 75.39 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान है ।

1993-94 में इस निधि में से निकाले जाने वाली की अनुमानित धनराशियां पिछले वर्ष की ही तरह केवल सी. डॉट. को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए ही हैं।

(ख) दूर-संचार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि: इस निधि का वित्तपोषण दूरसंचार विभाग के चालू अधिशेष के हिस्से का अंतरण करके किया जाता है जो भी इस विभाग के पूंजीगत लेखे में आयोजनागत व्यय (सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त बजट समर्थन के अतिरिक्त) को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध हो।

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान इस निधि को 1589.54 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाने का अनुमान है, जिनमें सामान्य राजस्व से 47.29 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज राशि भी सम्मिलित है । वर्ष 1992-93 में इस निधि में से 1542.25 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी किये जाने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1993-94 में इस निधि को 2535.25 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाने का अनुमान है जिसमें सामान्य राजस्व से 53.25 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज राशि भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1993-94 में इस निधि में से 2482.00 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी किए जाने का अनुमान है जो दूर संचार विभाग के पूंजी परिव्यय (2478.00 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने और विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त आयात के भाग को महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. को (4 करोड़ रुपए) ऋण के रूप में अन्तरण करने के लिए है।

(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में भारत के अभिदान/अंशदान के लिए जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों तथा (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ हुए कतिपय लेनदेन, जिनमें विशेष आहरण अधिकारों का उपयोग किया गया है, संबंधी अनुमान इस प्रकार है :

(a) Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund: A part of the surplus, if any, in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Effective from 1.4.1990, the grant assistance provided to Centre for Development of Telematics is also met from this Fund.

The credits to the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.34.79 crores including Rs.4.79 crores as interest. During 1993-94, credits to the Fund are estimated at Rs.75.39 crores including Rs.5.39 crores as interest.

Withdrawals from the Fund in 1993-94, as in the preceding year, are entirely intended for providing grant assistance to C-DOT.

(b) Telecom. Capital Reserve Fund: The Fund is fed by transfer of a part of the current surplus of the Department of Telecommunications, as may be available, for meeting the Plan expenditure of the Department on Capital account (in addition to the budgetary support from the General Revenues).

Credits to the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.1589.54 crores, including interest of Rs.47.29 crores from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.1542.25 crores. Credits to the Fund in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.2535.25 crores including interest of Rs.53.25 crores from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund in 1993-94 estimated at Rs.2482.00 crores are intended to meet the capital outlay of DOT (Rs.2478.00 crores) and for transfer of portion of foreign aided imports as loan to MTNL (Rs. 4 crores).

*(vi) **International Financial Institutions***

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contributions to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the I.M.F. are :

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1992-93			संशोधित Revised 1992-93			बजट Budget 1993-94		
		प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	1. International Monetary Fund	7567.30	0.05	7567.25	6265.67	...	6265.67	1300.00	...	1300.00
2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक	2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	16.52	40.00	-23.48	0.01	40.00	-39.99	16.52	50.00	-33.48
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	3. International Development Association	0.76	0.60	0.16	0.76	0.40	0.36	1.00	0.60	0.40
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	4. International Fund for Agricultural Development	6.91	1.70	5.21	7.69	1.70	5.99	0.01	2.18	-2.17
5. एशियाई विकास बैंक	5. Asian Development Bank	...	0.07	-0.07	0.40	2.50	-2.10	0.40	3.00	-2.60
6. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	6. African Development Fund and African Development Bank	9.67	9.82	-0.15	10.92	15.28	-4.36	12.57	13.03	-0.46
जोड़	Total:	7601.16	52.24	7548.92	6285.45	59.88	6225.57	1330.50	68.81	1261.69
एस.डी.आर	S.D.Rs	1252.34	1218.74	33.60	1677.82	1619.08	58.74	1407.51	1381.19	26.32

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष : कोष के करार-पत्र के "मूल्य अनुरक्षण" (एम.ओ.वी.) उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्यों द्वारा सामान्य संसाधन खाते में धारित मुद्राओं के मूल्य को विशेष आहरण अधिकार (एस.डी.आर.) के रुप में बनाए रखना जरूरी है और इस उपबन्ध के अनुसार कोष में किसी सदस्य की मुद्रा की धारिता में उस समय समायोजन किया जाता है जब किसी प्रचालन में उस मुद्रा का प्रयोग हो या कोष तथा दूसरे सदस्य के बीच लेन-देन से या जब कोष ऐसा करने का निर्णय करे या सदस्य ऐसा करने का अनुरोध करे । 30 अप्रैल, 1992 के अनुसार भारतीय मुद्रा की धारिताओं के कोष द्वारा मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप अपरक्राम्य और गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को जारी करके कोष को 4010.75 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अदा की गई है। इस मद में अगले वर्ष 1300.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

जून, 1990 में नौवीं कोटा समीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत का कोटा भाग एस.डी.आर 2207.7 मिलियन से बढ़कर एस.डी.आर.3055.5 मिलियन हो गया है । 8478 लाख एस. डी. आर. जो रुपए में 3006.56 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर है, की वृद्धि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को 9 दिसम्बर, 1992 को अदा कर दी गई है। इसमें से 2254.92 करोड़ रुपए (6358.5 लाख एस.डी. आर), जो बढ़े हुए अंशदान के 75 प्रतिशत को प्रकट करता है, की अदायगी अपरक्राम्य, ब्याज रहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के पक्ष में की गई है। 75 प्रतिशत के घटक में 0.32 लाख रुपए की अल्प राशि एक निवल खर्च है। 751.65 करोड़ रुपए (2119.5 लाख एस. डी. आर.) की राशि, जो बढ़े हुए अंशदान के 25 प्रतिशत को प्रकट करती है, भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस. डी. आर धारिता खाते से अदा कर दी गई है।

विशेष आहरण अधिकार: भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस.डी.आर. विभाग का भागीदार है । 1981 से भारत को आबंटित निवल संचित एस.डी.आर. 6812 लाख बने रहे क्योंकि एस.डी.आर. का नया आबंटन नहीं किया गया । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग अतिरिक्त अंशदान की अदायगी सहित प्रभारों की अदायगी और पुनः क्रय संबंधी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए कर सकता है।

कोष प्रत्येक धारक को उसके द्वारा धारित एस.डी.आर. पर ब्याज की अदायगी करता है और प्रत्येक भागीदार के निवल संचित आबंटन पर उसी दर से प्रभार लगाता है । कोष सभी भागीदारों के निवल संचित आबंटनों पर उनके एस.डी.आर. खाते के प्रशासन के संबंध में निर्धारण प्रभार भी लगाता है । प्रत्येक वर्ष के फरवरी, मई, अगस्त और नवम्बर के आरम्भ में निवल ब्याज अथवा निवल प्रभारों को व्यक्तिगत धारक खाते को जमा करके अथवा नामे डाल कर तय किया जाता है ।

1992-93 के दौरान विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अन्तर्गत भारत ने 30.4.1984 तक 3900 मिलियन एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग करके 817.73 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि की पुनः खरीद की है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए 1993-94 के बजट में 339.85 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के बराबर एस.डी.आर. की राशि के प्रयोग किए जाने का अनुमान है।

खरीदारी तथा पुनः खरीदारी संबंधी लेनदेनों को लोक खाते में "विशेष निकासी अधिकार" नामक शीर्षक में नामे/जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है। विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जो अदायगियां की जाती हैं उनको इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर जमा करके सम्बद्ध व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में जो धनराशियां वसूल की जाती हैं उनको भी सम्बद्ध प्राप्ति शीर्षों में जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है और

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights and an adjustment in the Fund's holdings of a member's currency pursuant to this provision is made on the occasion of the use of that currency in an operation or transaction between the Fund and another member and at such other times as the Fund may decide or the member may request. As a result of revaluation of the Fund's holding of Indian currency as on April 30, 1992, an amount of Rs.4010.75 crores has been paid to the Fund by issue of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing rupee securities. Next year's estimates on this account are placed at Rs.1300.00 crores.

As a result of Ninth Quota Review in June, 1990 our Quota share has been revised from SDR 2207.7 million to SDR 3055.5 million. An increase of SDR 847.8 million equivalent to Rs. 3006.56 crores has been paid to the IMF on 9th December, 1992. Of this, an amount of Rs. 2254.92 crores (SDR 635.85 million) representing 75% of the increased subscription has been paid in the form of non-negatiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of IMF. A small balance of Rs. 0.32 lakh in the 75% component is a net cash outgo. An amount of Rs. 751.65 crores (SDR 211.95 million) representing 25% of the increased subscription has been paid from the SDR holding account of India in the I.M.F.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the IMF. Since 1981 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.2 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including for payment of additional subscription.

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holding of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation. It also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account, for all participants on their net cumulative allocations. The net interest or net charges are settled by crediting or by debiting individual holding account at the beginning of February, May, August and November of each year.

During 1992-93 India would repurchase an amount of Rs.817.73 crores by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3900 million made upto 30.4.1984 under the Extended Fund Facility. Budget for 1993-94 assumes use of SDRs for an amount equal to Rs.339.85 crores for this purpose.

Purchase and repurchase transactions are debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments made to the IMF in the form of SDRs are debited to the relevant expenditure heads by contra credit to this head. Similarly, receipts realised in the form of SDRs are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1677.82 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93

इस शीर्ष में उनको प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर नामे डाल दिया जाता है । विशेष निकासी अधिकार नामक शीर्ष में संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में कुल जमा की गई राशि 1677.82 करोड़ रुपए की है और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में यह राशि 1407.51 करोड़ रुपए की है । संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में कुल मिलाकर नामे डाली गई राशि 1619.08 करोड़ रुपए है और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में यह राशि 1381.19 करोड़ रुपए की है।

contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1677.82 crores in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs.1407.51 crores in Budget Estimate 1993-94. The total debits amount to Rs.1619.08 crores in R.E. 1992-93 and Rs.1381.19 crores in B.E. 1993-94.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (आई.बी.आर.डी.): अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक को अपरक्रम्य और ब्याज-रहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के तौर पर की गई मूल्य अदायगियों संबंधी पूंजीगत अनुरक्षण के रूप में 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 16.52 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी। चूंकि मूल्यांकन कार्यविधि अभी समीक्षाधीन है इसलिए इस वर्ष कोई अदायगी नहीं की गई है। अतः संशोधित अनुमानों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए सांकेतिक प्रावधान रखा गया है। 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में इस प्रयोजन के लिए फिर से 16.52 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

आई.बी.आर.डी. द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नगदीकरण के लिए संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में की गई 40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की तुलना में बजट अनुमान, 1993-94 में 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): A provision of Rs. 16.52 crores was made in BE 1992-93 on account of Capital Maintenance of value payments to IBRD in the form of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing rupee securities. As the maintenance of value procedure is under review, no payment has been made this year. Hence, a token provision for the purpose has been kept in the RE. In BE 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 16.52 crores has again been provided, for this purpose.

Budget Estimate 1993-94 includes a provision of Rs.50 crores as against Rs.40 crores in RE 1992-93 towards encashment of securities by IBRD.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई.डी.ए.) : संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में आई.डी.ए.-9 अभिदानों की तीसरी किस्त के वास्ते 0.76 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे अपरक्राम्य और ब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में किया जाएगा। बजट अनुमान 1993-94 1.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसे अपरक्राम्य और ब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में किया जाएगा। संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान, 1993-94 में आई.डी.ए. द्वारा क्रमशः 40 लाख और 60 लाख रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए व्यवस्था है।

International Development Association (IDA) : A provision of Rs.0.76 crore has been made for the third instalment of IDA - 9 subscription in RE 1992-93 which will be made in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. For BE 1993-94 a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made, which will be made in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest beaning rupee securities. Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Budget Estimate 1993-94 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.40 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs respectively by IDA.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधिः भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है, मूल सदस्यों में से एक है । भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों के तीसरे पुनर्भरण के संबंध में 8 मिलियन डालर का अंशदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है । यह अंशदान तीन किस्तों में देय है; अदायगियां अपरक्राम्य, निर्ब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियां जारी करके की जाती है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए तीसरी और अंतिम किश्त की अदायगी के लिए जारी की गई प्रतिभूति की राशि 7.69 करोड़ रुपए है। चौथी पुनःपूर्ति के स्तर और भारत के हिस्से की मात्रा को अंतिम रूप देने में विलम्ब के कारण बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में 1 लाख रुपए का सांकेतिक प्रावधान किया गया है।

International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD): India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nations. India has agreed to a contribution of $ 8 million towards Third Replenishment of resources of IFAD. The contribution is payable in three instalments; payments are made by issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. The securities issued for the third and final instalment of the payment in 1992-93 amounted to Rs.7.69 crores. A token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been included in BE 1993-94, pending finalisation of level of Fourth Replenishment and extent of India's share.

बजट अनुमान 1993-94 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए सं.अ. 1992-93 में 1.70 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 2.18 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Budget Estimate 1993-94 includes a provision of Rs. 2.18 crores as against Rs.1.70 crores in RE 1992-93 towards encashment of securities by IFAD.

एशियाई विकास बैंकः एशियाई विकास बैंक रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखता है, जिनको समय-समय पर भारत में रुपयों में किए गए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए भुनाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार भुनाये जाने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 2.50 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 7 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

Asian Development Bank (ADB): The Asian Development Bank keeps Rupee securities with the Reserve Bank of India which can be encashed by it to meet its rupee expenditure in India from time to time. A provision of Rs. 2.50 crores for such encashment has been made in the Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs. 3.00 crores in BE 1993-94 against Rs.7 lakhs provided in BE 1992-93.

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंकः की स्थापना इस मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी, जिससे नरम शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देकर इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और विकास किया जा सके । अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ घनिष्ठ आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत इस निधि में और इस बैंक दोनों ही में शामिल हो गया है।

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को इन संगठनों की पूंजी पुनर्भरण संबंधी वचनबद्धताओं में अपने हिस्से की अदायगी करनी है । तदनुसार 1992-93 में अफ्रीकी विकास निधि को 10.92 करोड़ रुपए अपरक्राम्य, गैर ब्याजू रुपया - प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया गया है । 1993-94 में 12.57 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार अदायगी की जानी है । अफ्रीकी विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के भुनाए जाने के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में 15.28 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1993-94 में 13.03 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने का अनुमान है ।

African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB): have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

As a member of AFDF and AFDB India is to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. Accordingly, Rs.10.92 crores have been paid in 1992-93 to the AFDF in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. A sum of Rs. 12.57 crores is similarly payable in 1993-94. On the basis of AFDF's encashment schedule, encashment of securities is estimated to be Rs.13.03 crores in 1993-94 as against Rs.15.28 crores in Revised Estimate 1992-93.

(ix) अन्य मदें :

इन अनुमानों में, औद्योगिक और कोयला खान श्रमिकों के लिये परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा निधि की जमा धनराशियों के साथ-साथ, डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी सामूहिक बीमा निधियां और संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 में तेल समन्वय समिति, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की 1045.58 करोड़ रुपए की जमा राशि की वापसी-अदायगी शामिल है।

(ix) Other Items:

The estimates include, besides accretions under the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for industrial and coal mine workers, Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund and Central Government Employees Group Insurance Funds, etc. RE 1992-93 includes repayment of Rs.1045.58 crores of deposits of Oil Coordination Committee and Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURES

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 1

सीमा शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

क्र. सं.	बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No.	Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
1		2		3	4	5	6
I.	आयात	I.	IMPORTS				
1.	फल, सूखे और ताजे	1	Fruits, dried & Fresh	91.85	103.58	110.80	121.13
2.	काफी, चाय, मेट और गर्म मसाले	2	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	22.47	28.16	18.00	18.64
3.	पशु अथवा वनस्पति वसा और तेल, उनके भोज्य पदार्थ, तैयार खाद्य वसा पशु अथवा वनस्पति मोम	3	Animal or vegetable fats &Oils & their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or veg. waxes	147.65	113.00	90.00	55.91
4.	पेय पदार्थ, स्प्रिट और सिरका	4	Beverages, Spirits and vinegar	18.43	25.48	25.00	30.00
5.	खनिज पदार्थ	5	Mineral substances	216.02	233.80	275.00	262.11
6.	अयस्क, स्लेग और एश	6	Ores, slag & ash	121.72	192.63	125.00	45.76
7.	पैट्रोलियम तेल, बिटुमन्स निर्मित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल और कच्चा तेल	7	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	3343.84	4024.50	4390.94	3972.00
8.	पैट्रोलियम तेल और कच्चे तेल से भिन्न बिटुमन्स मिश्रित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल	8	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude	731.41	740.00	876.00	982.00
9.	अन्य खनिज ईंधन, तेल, वैक्स और बिटुमन्स पदार्थ	9	Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances	365.90	381.36	660.00	737.95
10.	इनआर्गेनिक रसायन	10	Inorganic chemicals	424.89	470.82	450.00	465.83
11.	आर्गेनिक रसायन	11	Organic chemicals	1479.35	1835.85	1630.00	1568.39
12.	औषधीय उत्पाद	12	Pharmaceutical products	11.83	16.04	18.25	13.18
13.	डाइज, कलर्स, पेंट्स और वार्निश	13	Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes	155.04	202.44	196.00	205.83
14.	वाष्पी तेल, रेजीनौयड्ज और टायलेट प्रिपेरेशंस	14	Essential Oils, resinoids & toilet preparations	32.87	37.69	36.50	39.13
15.	साबुन, आर्गेनिक सर्फेस एक्टिव एजेंट्स और कृत्रिम वैक्स	15	Soap, organic surface active agents and artificial waxes	103.81	108.28	138.50	163.06
16.	फोटोग्राफिक एंड सिनेमाटोग्राफिक सामग्रियां	16	Photographic & cinematographic goods	286.41	321.59	372.50	402.92
17.	विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	17	Misc. Chemical products	350.39	338.98	575.00	598.25
18.	प्लास्टिक्स और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं	18	Plastics & articles thereof	1781.94	2146.12	1825.00	2090.00
19.	रबड़ और रबड़ की वस्तुएं	19	Rubber & articles thereof	321.35	310.66	395.00	468.67
20.	लुगदी, कागज, कागज बोर्ड और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	20	Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof	203.60	232.88	230.00	270.21
21.	रेशम	21	Silk	21.32	12.84	32.00	40.07
22.	ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	22	Wool & other animal hair	50.71	75.37	75.00	90.85
23.	मानव निर्मित फिलेमेंट	23	Man-made filaments	96.48	127.30	54.00	57.77
24.	मानव निर्मित रेशे के धागे	24	Man-made staple fibres	30.41	47.10	30.50	32.61
25.	पत्थर, प्लास्टर, सीमेंट, एसबेस्टेस, अभ्रक या उससे मिलते-जुलते खनिजों की वस्तुएं	25	Articles of stone, plaster cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	38.21	37.69	47.50	60.00
26.	सिरेमिक उत्पाद	26	Ceramic products	67.52	84.79	70.00	80.00
27.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	27	Glass & glassware	78.86	75.32	111.50	141.00
28.	लोहा और इस्पात के प्राथमिक पदार्थ	28	Primary materials of Iron and steel	392.39	569.33	625.00	805.40
29.	लोहा तथा अलौह इस्पात	29	Iron & non-alloy steel	864.46	1035.75	1025.00	1035.06
30.	स्टेनलैस स्टील	30	Stainless steel	149.18	184.33	114.00	88.06
31.	अन्य मिश्र धातु इस्पात, होलो ड्रिल बार्स और रौड्स	31	Other alloy steel, hollow drill bars and rods	341.05	376.66	345.00	314.42
32.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	32	Articles of Iron & steel	488.13	564.98	350.00	333.34
33.	तांबा	33	Copper	529.61	637.04	650.00	631.77
34.	निकल	34	Nickel	98.74	113.00	117.00	98.37
35.	एल्यूमीनियम	35	Aluminium	44.37	42.28	48.50	46.18
36.	सीसा	36	Lead	28.00	14.15	17.00	13.64
37.	जिंक	37	Zinc	60.07	65.95	50.00	47.25
38.	टिन	38	Tin	24.62	37.69	70.00	47.54
39.	अन्य आधारभूत धातु	39	Other base metals	72.67	70.63	95.00	74.15
40.	आधारभूत धातुओं के उपकरण, उपस्कर तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुएं	40	Tools, implements & other misc.articles of base metals	104.52	141.09	150.00	127.37
41.	मशीनरी, जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके भाग तथा सहायक पुर्जे और बाल अथवा रोलर बिअरिंग शामिल नही है	41	Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings	1835.43	1952.42	2450.00	2778.50
42.	मशीन उपकरण पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	42	Machine tools; parts and accessories	224.86	284.99	210.00	205.95
43.	बाल या रोलर बियरिंग	43	Ball or roller bearings	231.59	308.74	282.75	355.00
44.	इलैक्ट्रीकल मशीनरी	44	Electrical Machinery	1653.79	1614.58	2200.00	2034.90
45.	रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और सामान	45	Railway locomotives and materials	171.41	283.65	105.00	115.00
46.	मोटर गाड़ियां और उसके पुर्जे	46	Motor vehicles and parts thereof	293.66	423.71	305.00	288.00
47.	हवाई जहाज और जलयान	47	Aircrafts and vessels	123.82	141.28	240.00	280.00
48.	आप्टिकल, फोटोग्राफिक, सिनेमाटोग्राफिक, मैयरिंग, मेडिकल तथा सर्जीकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस	48	Optical, photographic,cinemato-graphic, measuring, medical and surgical instruments	314.85	490.36	525.00	480.09

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं.	बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No.	Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
	1		2	3	4	5	6
49.	दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	49	Clocks & watches and parts thereof	46.47	66.17	42.50	46.59
50.	परियोजना आयात	50	Project imports	1873.90	2070.81	1418.17	1520.00
51.	सामान	51	Baggage	486.76	767.03	550.00	1500.00
52.	अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	52	All other articles	790.65	1008.11	1150.00	1315.05
	जोड़-आयात शुल्क (सकल)		**Total Import Duties (Gross)**	**21839.28**	**25589.00**	**25992.91**	**27594.90**
	वापसी		Refunds	101.15	130.00	100.00	115.00
	प्रति-अदायगी		Drawbacks	690.77	925.00	870.00	1140.00
	जोड़-आयात शुल्क (निवल)		**Total Import Duties (Net)**	**21047.36**	**24534.00**	**25022.91**	**26339.90**
II.	**निर्यात**	II	**EXPORTS**				
1.	काफी	1	Coffee	-	-	-	-
2.	अभ्रक	2	Mica.	-	-	-	-
3.	खालें, चर्म और चमड़ा	3	Hides, skins & leathers	-	-	-	-
4.	काली मिर्च	4	Black pepper	-	-	-	-
5.	अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	5	All other articles	15.98	142.70	146.35	103.62
	जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (सकल)		**Total Export Duties (Gross)**	**15.98**	**142.70**	**146.35**	**103.62**
	वापसी		Refunds	0.07	0.20	0.13	0.20
	जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (निवल)		**Total Export Duties (Net)**	**15.91**	**142.50**	**146.22**	**103.42**
III.	**निर्यातों पर उपकर**	III	**CESSES ON EXPORTS**				
1.	काफी	1	Coffee	2.57	3.00	2.46	2.60
2.	नारियल रेशे	2	Coir	0.28	0.09	0.07	0.08
3.	लाख	3	Lac	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.35
4.	अभ्रक	4	Mica	1.80	2.25	1.10	1.40
5.	तम्बाकू (अविनिर्मित)	5	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	2.36	4.35	1.57	1.75
6.	खली और चारा	6	Oil cakes & meal	0.48	0.65	1.40	1.50
7.	समुद्री उत्पाद	7	Marine products	8.91	10.60	11.02	12.00
8.	काजू की गिरी	8	Cashew kernals	3.18	5.00	3.28	3.50
9.	काली मिर्च	9	Black pepper	0.37	0.50	0.38	0.40
10.	इलायची अधिनियम 1965	10	Cardamom Act 1965	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.12
11.	इलायची (ए.पी.उपकर)	11	Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	0.57	0.50	0.12	0.15
12.	अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	12	Other agricultural produce	9.50	10.85	12.39	13.00
13.	खनिज लोहा	13	Iron Ore	3.23	3.75	3.60	3.75
14.	पशु चारा	14	Animal feed	1.91	2.00	2.30	2.50
15.	हल्दी	15	Turmeric	0.32	0.40	0.70	0.80
16.	पिसी हल्दी	16	Turmeric powder	0.37	0.10	0.16	0.18
17.	अन्य वस्तुएं	17	Other articles	10.78	11.30	18.64	20.00
	जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (सकल)		**Total Export Cess Duties (Gross)**	**46.75**	**55.40**	**59.58**	**64.08**
	वापसी		Refunds	1.14	0.40	0.36	0.40
	जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (निवल)		**Total Export Cess Duties (Net)**	**45.61**	**55.00**	**59.22**	**63.68**
IV.	**अन्य प्राप्तियां (सकल)**	IV	**Other Receipts (Gross)**	**225.09**	**300.00**	**202.15**	**221.75**
	वापसी		Refunds	10.99	4.85	1.40	1.75
	अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)		**Other Receipts (Net)**	**214.10**	**295.15**	**200.75**	**220.00**
V.	**जब्त सोने और चांदी की बिक्री**	V	**Sale of confiscated gold & silver**	**754.12**	**185.00**	**70.90**	**1000.00**
	जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (सकल)		**Total Customs Revenue (Gross)**	**22881.22**	**26272.10**	**26471.89**	**28984.35**
	जोड़ वापसी		**Total Refunds**	**113.35**	**135.45**	**101.89**	**117.35**
	जोड़ प्रति अदायगी		**Total Drawbacks**	**690.77**	**925.00**	**870.00**	**1140.00**
	जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (निवल)		**Total Customs Revenue (Net)**	**22077.10**	**25211.65**	**25500.00**	**27727.00**

* *विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

**AS PER DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 2

संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees)*

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget 1993-94
I.	बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	I.	BASIC AND SPECIAL DUTIES OF EXCISE				
1.	मांस और खाद्य मांसावशिष्ट	1	Meat and edible meat offal	..	..	..	..
2.	मछली और केकड़े, मोलस्क तथा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचर	2	Fish and crusta-ceans, molluscs and other acquatic invertebrates	..	..	..	..
3.	डेयरी उत्पाद, पशुजन्य खाद्य उत्पाद, एन. ई. एस.	3	Dairy produce; edible products of animal origin, N.E.S.	9.68	..	1.55	..
4.	पशुजन्य उत्पाद एन. ई. एस.	4	Products of animal origin, N.E.S.	..	..	..	..
5.	खाद्य सब्जियां तथा कंदमूल	5	Edible vegetables and roots and tubers	0.07	..	..	..
6.	खाद्य फल तथा गरी, तुर्श फलों और तरबूजों की छीलन	6	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.03	..	..	..
7.	कहवा	7	Coffee	3.84	3.40	3.11	...
8.	अवशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय	8	Tea including tea waste	75.08	86.00	70.56	...
9.	मसाले और अन्य मदें, यदि कोई अध्याय 9 में हों	9	Spices and other items; if any, under Chapter 9	0.09	..	..	..
10.	पेषण उद्योग के उत्पाद, माल्ट, स्टार्च, इनुलिन तथा गेहूं ग्लूटन	10	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluton	9.59	..	0.10	..
11.	लाख, गोंद, रेजिन तथा अन्य वनस्पतिक रस और निर्यास	11	Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	0.22	0.19	0.31	0.32
12.	वनस्पति वलितकारी सामग्री, वनस्पति उत्पाद, एन. ई. एस.	12	Vegetable Plaiting materials; vegetable products, N.E.S.	0.42	0.78	0.65	0.01
13.	संसाधित वनस्पति तेल	13	Processed fixed vegetable oils	6.40	..	5.70	..
14.	वनस्पति वसा और तेल अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः उद्जनित	14	Vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated	48.81	70.00	44.20	43.81
15.	अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	15	All others falling under Chapter 15	13.99	15.68	13.46	14.10
16.	मास, मछली, केकड़े, मौलस्क अथवा अन्य मेरू रहित जलचरों के मांस से बने पदार्थ	16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	0.19	..	0.01	..
17.	गन्ने या चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और ठोस रूप में शुद्ध रासायनिक सकरोज	17	Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	284.01	330.48	316.72	330.48
18.	चीनी शोधन के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त सीरा	18	Molasses, resulting from the extra-ction of refining of sugar	74.84	83.64	96.89	118.07
19.	अध्याय 17 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	19	All others falling under Chapter 17	34.25	34.50	38.25	40.05
20.	कोको और कोको से बने पदार्थ	20	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	21.85	50.39	45.49	49.99
21.	अनाज से बने पदार्थ, आटा, दुग्ध स्टार्च; पेस्टरी और अन्य उत्पाद	21	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products	87.49	104.55	109.08	107.89
22.	वनस्पति, फल, गिरी अथवा अन्य पौधजन्य उत्पाद	22	Preparation of vegetables, fruits; nuts, or other parts of plants	4.07	..	1.55	..
23.	विविध खाद्य पदार्थ	23	Miscellaneous edible preparations	104.20	91.90	154.78	189.18
24.	प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम खनिज जल तथा वातित जल	24	Natural or artifical Mineral waters and aerated waters	134.52	167.22	149.68	171.70
25.	अध्याय 22 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	25	All others falling under Chapter 22	6.47	4.60	11.90	13.63
26.	खाद्य उद्योगों के अवशिष्ट पदार्थ, तैयार पशु चारा	26	Residues and wastes from the food industries, prepared animal fodder	0.13	..	0.41	..
27.	तम्बाकू अथवा तम्बाकू के स्थानापन्न पदार्थ से बने सिगरेट तथा सिगारिल्स	27	Cigarettes and Cigarilles of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	1637.68	2088.09	1975.17	2074.00
28.	बीड़ियां	28	Biris	144.42	165.28	165.52	180.95
29.	खाने का तम्बाकू जिसमें कड़ा मसाला और किमाम आदि शामिल है	29	Chewing Tabacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.	60.20	68.40	66.20	71.65
30.	अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	30	All others falling under Chapter 24	20.38	23.88	23.88	25.51
31.	सीमेंट क्लिंकर्स, सभी प्रकार का सीमेंट	31	Cement Clinkers, Cement all sorts	1280.73	1856.73	1922.80	2033.29
32.	अध्याय 25 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	32	All others falling under Chapter 25	26.46	25.93	48.69	56.54
33.	अयस्क, धातुमल और राख	33	Ores, slag and ash	14.93	7.32	4.01	4.04
34.	मोटर स्प्रिट	34	Motor Spirit	1245.09	1450.00	1293.97	1345.96
35.	मिट्टी का तेल	35	Kerosene	246.05	260.00	275.69	287.83
36.	आर. डी. तेल	36	R.D. Oil	702.84	750.00	754.58	747.17
37.	डीजल तेल, एन. ई. एस.	37	Diesel Oil, N.E.S.	40.14	34.50	40.84	41.06
38.	भट्टी का तेल	38	Furnace Oil	56.63	60.00	56.85	50.57
39.	पैट्रोलियम गैस और अन्य गैसयुक्त हाइड्रोकार्बन्स	39	Petroleum Gases and other gesseous Hydrocarbons	72.09	82.50	83.96	91.51
40.	अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	40	All other falling under Chapter 27	432.75	555.23	470.00	554.35
41.	हाइड्रोक्लोरिक तेजाब और गंधक का तेजाब और हाईड्राइड और शोरे का तेजाब	41	Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and and hydrides thereof; nitric acid	43.65	48.30	68.09	77.77
42.	कास्टिक सोडा और कास्टिक पोटाश और उसका पैरोक्साईड	42	Caustic soda and caustic Potash; Peroxides thereof	110.64	155.25	118.23	123.72

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget 1993-94
43.	सोडा एश	43	Soda Ash	98.09	120.75	129.49	148.47
44.	अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	44	All others falling under Chapter 28	314.56	368.00	367.75	410.77
45.	आर्गेनिक रसायन	45	Organic Chemicals	632.74	583.25	756.09	923.29
46.	भेषजीय उत्पाद	46	Pharmaceutical products	425.73	480.91	572.39	656.50
47.	उर्वरक	47	Fertilizers	11.35	11.50	16.04	17.67
48.	कृत्रिम आर्गेनिक रंजक पदार्थ, रंगाई साधन और कलरलेक	48	Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs, colouring matters and colour lakes	89.19	106.95	91.49	54.84
49.	रंग-रोगन और वार्निश	49	Paints and varnishes	239.40	308.41	336.71	369.02
50.	अध्याय 32 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	50	All others falling under Chapter 32	14.92	14.11	26.19	29.29
51.	वाष्पी तेल और रेजिनाएड; सुंगध तेल, कास्मैटिक और प्रसाधन सामग्री	51	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation	263.23	313.64	336.28	279.98
52.	साबुन	52	Soap	186.34	209.09	227.84	281.59
53.	आर्गेनिक तेल सक्रिय पदार्थ	53	Organic Surface Active Agents	164.05	271.82	277.14	318.15
54.	अध्याय 34 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	54	All others falling under Chapter 34	24.63	27.60	31.06	34.34
55.	एल्बुमिनिडाल सामग्री, परिष्कृत स्टार्च, ग्लूज, एनजाइम	55	Albuminidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes	27.66	29.07	34.64	38.38
56.	माचिस	56	Matches	43.35	46.00	46.32	36.04
57.	अध्याय 36 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	57	All others falling under Chapter 36	49.21	50.70	58.85	64.64
58.	सिनेमा चलचित्र, अनाकृत अथवा आकृत	58	Cinematograph films, exposed or unexposed	8.35	7.32	9.39	9.80
59.	अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	59	All others falling under Chapter 37	20.56	20.91	24.56	28.28
60.	विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	60	Miscellaneous chemical products	194.34	219.55	258.49	296.94
61.	प्लास्टिक तथा उससे बनी वस्तुएं	61	Plastics and articles thereof	792.12	832.76	1242.89	1371.09
62.	टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लैप	62	Tyres, Tubes and flaps	810.74	1061.14	861.88	1048.32
63.	अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	63	All others falling under Chapter 40	180.55	209.09	209.50	234.94
64.	चमड़ा	64	Leather	0.32	..	7.25	..
65.	चमड़े का सामान, यात्रा वस्तुएं हैन्डबैग और इसी प्रकार के डिब्बे आदि	65	Articles of leather, travel goods handbags, and similar containers etc.	29.95	34.50	26.31	13.21
66.	समूरदार चमड़ियों से बनी वस्तुएं और नकली समूर	66	Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
67.	काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ की बनी वस्तुएं	67	Wood and articles of wood	75.14	83.64	88.84	69.90
68.	कार्क तथा कार्क की वस्तुएं	68	Cork and articles of cork	0.82	0.94	2.12	2.55
69.	तृण एस्पार्टो अथवा अन्य प्लेटिंग सामग्री से बनी अन्य वस्तुएं, टोकरियां और छड़ी टोकरे	69	Manufactures of straw of esparto or of other plaiting materials basketware and wocker work	0.71	0.69	1.66	1.82
70.	काष्ठ की लुगदी तथा अन्य सैलुलोसिक तंतु और कागज, गत्ता कतरन	70	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, waste and scrap of paper or of paper borad	1.07	0.31	1.82	2.02
71.	कागज और गत्ता, कागज की लुगदी की वस्तुएं और गत्ते की वस्तुएं	71	Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp or paper or paper board	387.93	433.86	448.54	494.90
72.	मुद्रित पुस्तकें, अखबार, चित्र तथा मुद्रण उद्योग के अन्य उत्पाद आदि	72	Printed books, news-papers, pictures& other products of printing industry etc.	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.18
73.	रेशम	73	Silk	..	..	..	..
74.	ऊन, बारीक या मोटे पशुजन्य बाल	74	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	9.11	10.14	10.06	10.07
75.	कपास और सूत	75	Cotton and cotton yarn	191.26	303.60	305.19	318.46
76.	अध्याय 52 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें (सूती वस्त्र)	76	All others falling under Chapter 52 (Cotton fabrics)	..	..	..	..
77.	जूट के कपड़े (बिंपीलीपट्टम और मेस्ता सहित) या अन्य बारीक रेशे के वस्त्र	77	Woven Fabrics of Jute (including bimplipatam jute or mesta fibres) or of other textile bast fibres	29.25	40.25	46.61	47.00
78.	अध्याय 53 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	78	All other falling under Chapter 53	4.68	3.79	3.45	3.75
79.	कृत्रिम फिलामेन्ट धागे और कृत्रिम एकल फिलामेन्ट एवं रद्दी सहित सिलाई के धागे	79	Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste	1629.92	1746.02	1636.54	1507.56
80.	हाथ से बने फिलामेन्ट यार्न के कपड़े	80	Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	..	..	..	..
81.	कृत्रिम अथवा सिन्थेटिक स्टेपल फाइबर और छोटे रद्दी पदार्थ सहित	81	Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibre & tow including waste	255.97	420.44	318.46	327.09
82.	पोलियस्टर अथवा अन्य कृत्रिम यार्न युक्त स्पन यार्न	82	Spun Yarn containing Polyester or other Synthetic Yarn	106.71	174.80	163.66	194.61
83.	अन्य हाथ का बना धागा	83	Other Man-made blended Yarn	81.89	84.64	104.87	115.35
84.	हाथ से बने स्टेपल धागे के कपड़े	84	Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	..	..	..	..
85.	वेडिंग, फेल्ट और अवृनित, विशेष यार्न, ट्वाइन, कार्डेज, रज्जु, तार और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं	85	Wadding, felt & non wovens, special yarns, twine, cordage, ropes & cables and articles thereof	18.29	19.84	36.55	40.59

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget 1993-94
86.	कालीन और अन्य फर्शी दरियां	86	Carpets & other textile floor coverings	4.36	5.75	4.81	4.87
87.	विशेष बुने वस्त्र, टफटेड वस्त्र, लैस और कढ़ाई	87	Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	2.00	3.20	3.67	4.05
88.	गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार वस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयोगी वस्त्र उद्योग वस्तुएं	88	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	35.39	38.33	35.30	39.44
89.	बुने अथवा क्रोशिये से बुने वस्त्र	89	Knitted or Crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
90.	परिधान वस्तुएं तथा वस्त्र सामग्री-बुनतीदार अथवा क्रोशियाई	90	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories - knitted or crocheted	..	..	..	..
91.	परिधान तथा वस्त्र सामग्री जो बुनतीदार न हो अथवा क्रोशिये से तैयार की हुई न हो	91	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted	0.41	0.27	0.37	0.41
92.	अन्य तैयार वस्त्र सामग्री	92	Other made up textile articles	53.07	69.00	51.45	53.88
93.	जूते, गेटर्स तथा इसी तरह की वस्तुएं, और इन वस्तुओं के हिस्से	93	Footwear, gaiters & the like, parts of such articles	26.85	29.90	36.96	39.72
94.	शिरस्त्राण तथा उसके हिस्से	94	Headgear & parts thereof	0.01	..	0.10	..
95.	छतरियां, छोटी छतरियां, छड़ियां, आसन स्टिकें, कोड़े, राइडिंग कॉर्प्स और हिस्से	95	Umbrellas, sub-umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding corps and parts thereof	..	..	..	..
96.	कृत्रिम फूल और मनुष्य के बालों की वस्तुएं	96	Artificial flowers, articles of human hair	0.05	..	0.06	..
97.	एसबेस्टस-सीमेंट अथवा सेल्युलोस फाइबर सीमेंट अथवा इसी प्रकार की सामग्री की वस्तुएं	97	Articles of asbestos-cement, or cellulose fibre cement or the like	69.81	74.75	59.56	61.61
98.	अध्याय 68 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	98	All others falling under Chap.68	96.10	98.53	121.87	130.80
99.	सिरामिक उत्पाद	99	Ceramic products	227.75	261.20	277.53	342.46
100.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	100	Glass & Glassware	235.27	240.77	254.43	266.64
101.	प्राकृतिक अथवा साधित मोती, मूल्यवान और अर्धमूल्यवान अश्मक, मूल्यवान धातुएं और इससे बनी वस्तुएं, नकली जवाहरात आभूषण आदि	101	Natural or cultured pearls, precious" semi-precious stones, precious" metals & articles thereof, imitation jewellery etc.	4.98	5.23	6.66	7.32
102.	लोहा और इस्पात	102	Iron & Steel	1090.61	1275.46	1569.19	2129.15
103.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	103	Articles of Iron & Steel	340.02	365.91	472.53	546.98
104.	तांबा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	104	Copper & Articles of Copper thereof	78.58	111.86	132.07	173.52
105.	निकेल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	105	Nickel & articles thereof	4.27	3.24	4.87	4.41
106.	अल्युमिनियम और अल्युमिनियम से बनी वस्तुएं	106	Aluminium & articles thereof	653.12	698.03	731.38	694.70
107.	सीसा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	107	Lead & articles thereof	9.56	13.49	22.30	32.56
108.	जिंक और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	108	Zinc & articles thereof	52.63	79.45	69.75	103.12
109.	टिन और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	109	Tin & articles thereof	3.77	2.09	6.11	5.46
110.	अन्य आधारभूत धातु और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	110	Other base metals, articles thereof	10.38	8.05	12.79	12.53
111.	आधारभूत धातुओं से बने औजार, चाकू, छुरी, चम्मच और कांटे आदि, और उनके हिस्से	111	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, & forks or base metals; parts thereof	91.78	109.25	81.35	84.84
112.	आधारभूत धातुओं के इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टैम्पिंग और लेमिनेशन्स	112	Electrical stampings & laminations of base metals	58.59	69.00	60.69	63.63
113.	आधारभूत धातुओं के डिब्बे	113	Containers of base metals	33.79	34.50	27.78	28.28
114.	अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	114	All other falling under Chap.83	76.31	88.86	97.67	111.10
115.	अन्तरदाह इंजन और उनके पुर्जे, वाष्प और अन्य वैपर टर्बाइन, हाइड्रालिक टर्बाइन, टर्बोजेट्स, अन्य इंजन और मोटर्स	115	Internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines hyderaulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors	181.59	184.00	185.31	166.74
116.	रेफ्रिजरेशंस और वातानुकूलन और उसके हिस्से	116	Refrigerations & Air conditioners & parts thereof	270.67	339.77	266.10	115.98
117.	मशीनों के औजार	117	Machinery Tools	88.00	88.86	70.49	66.43
118.	बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंग्स	118	Ball or roller bearings	183.98	218.50	188.49	196.95
119.	अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	119	All other falling under Chap.84	962.07	1003.64	1167.75	731.64
120.	इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर्स और जैनरेटर्स, इलैक्ट्रिक जैनरेटिंग सैट्स और उनके पुर्जे	120	Electric motors and generators, electric generating sets and parts thereof	255.68	313.64	231.36	53.20
121.	इलैक्ट्रिकल ट्रांसफार्मर्स, स्टेटिक कनवर्टर्स और इंडक्टर्स	121	Electrical transformers, static convertors & inductors	144.23	182.95	155.84	166.65
122.	इलैक्ट्रिक एक्यूमेलेटर्स, प्राइमरी सेल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां	122	Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	277.86	224.77	209.85	217.65
123.	रेडियो प्रसारण, टेलीविजन रिसीवर्स के लिए रिसेप्शन एप्रेटस (वीडियो, मानीटर्स और प्रोजेक्टस सहित)	123	Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors)	232.21	264.00	215.60	189.72
124.	इंसुलेटिड वायर्स, केबल्स और अन्य इलैक्ट्रिक कंडक्टर्स	124	Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors	271.06	324.09	464.34	515.10
125.	अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	125	All others falling under Chap.85	690.20	860.29	852.08	915.49
126.	रेलवे या ट्रामवे लोकोमोटिव रोलिंग और उसके पुर्जे आदि	126	Railway or tramway locomotive rolling stock & parts thereof etc.	134.31	156.82	139.44	130.78

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष / उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head / Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget 1993-94
127. ट्रैक्टर	127 Tractors	81.77	80.50	86.19	33.26
128. मोटर कारें और यातायात के लिए अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां	128 Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons	778.64	800.00	702.17	600.10
129. सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन की मोटर गाड़ियां	129 Public transport type passenger motor vehicles & motor vehicles for the transport of goods	270.71	397.27	302.57	207.00
130. अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	130 All others falling under Chap.87	672.60	735.00	678.51	763.45
131. वायुयान, अंतरिक्षयान और उनके पुर्जे	131 Aircrafts,spacecrafts & parts thereof	3.77	2.30	3.00	1.27
132. समुद्री जहाज, नौकाएं और फ्लोटिंग स्ट्रक्चर	132 Ships, boats & floating structures	7.44	2.61	5.70	6.06
133. चश्मे, फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी मापन, जांच, परिछेदन, चिकित्सा या शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा उनके पुर्जे	133 Optical, photographic, cinemato-graphic measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts & accessories thereof	92.72	120.23	109.94	93.89
134. दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	134 Clocks & watches & parts thereof	28.12	39.73	40.92	45.30
135. वाद्य यंत्र, उनके पुर्जे और ऐसे यंत्रों के सहायक पुर्जे	135 Musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles	3.31	2.18	4.45	3.28
136. शस्त्र और गोली बारूद, उनके पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	136 Arms and ammunitions, parts & accessories thereof	9.82	6.90	6.87	6.82
137. फर्नीचर, लैम्प और बिजली की फिटिंग जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है, प्रीफेब्रीकेटेड इमारतें	137 Furnitures, lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified, prefabricated buildings	41.77	48.30	54.27	65.25
138. बच्चों के खिलौने, खेल और क्रीड़ा संबंधी आवश्यक सामग्री और सहायक सामान	138 Toys, games and sports requisite parts and accessories thereof	2.11	1.88	1.69	1.77
139. विविध विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	139 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15.10	16.50	21.43	26.09
विविध	Miscellaneous	128.64	200.00	170.46	84.33
जोड़-सकल राजस्व (मूल)	**Total-Gross Revenue (Basic)**	**23557.00**	**27625.73**	**28026.05**	**28992.25**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	*464.88*	*650.00*	*680.00*	*840.00*
जोड़-I निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL I-NET REVENUE**	**23092.12**	**26975.73**	**27346.05**	**28152.25**
II. वस्त्र और वस्त्र आदि पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	**II. ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES**				
1. रेशम	1 Silk	..	..	..	..
2. पशुजन्य ऊन, बारीक और मोटी	2 Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	1.51	1.32	1.31	1.29
3. सूत और सूती यार्न	3 Cotton and cotton yarn	24.49	39.60	39.81	41.54
4. सूती वस्त्र	4 Cotton fabrics	..	..	..	..
5. सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट यार्न और सिलाई के धागे जिनमें सिंथेटिक मोनोफिलामेंट और अपशिष्ट शमिल है	5 Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic mono-filament and waste	245.50	227.74	213.46	191.70
6. हाथ से बने धागे तथा फिलामेंट यार्न	6 Fabrics of man-made filament Yarn	..	..	..	..
7. कृत्रिम तथा संश्लिष्ट स्टेपलरेशे और रद्दी सहित सामग्री	7 Artificial or synthetic Staple Fibres and tow including waste	45.39	54.84	41.54	42.20
8. पोलिएस्टर और अन्य सिंथेटिक यार्न से बने स्पन यार्न	8 Spun yarn containing polyester or other synthetic yarn	17.63	22.80	21.34	25.39
9. अन्य हाथ के बने ब्लैडिंड यार्न	9 Other man-made blended yarn	12.57	11.04	13.68	15.05
10. विशेष बुने हुए कपड़े, टफटिड वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई	10 Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	1.00	0.42	0.48	0.53
11. बुने हुए तथा क्रोशियाई वस्त्र	11 Knitted or crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
जोड़-II (सकल राजस्व)	**Total-II (Gross Revenue)**	348.09	357.76	331.62	317.70
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*				
जोड़-II (निवल राजस्व)	**Total-II (Net Revenue)**	348.09	357.76	331.62	317.70
III. बिक्री कर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	**III. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX**				
1. गन्ने और चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और रासायनिक शोधित ठोस सकरोस	1 Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	313.98	371.04	355.58	371.04
2. सिगरेट तथा तम्बाकू के समान पदार्थ के सिगरेट या सिगारोल्स	2 Cigarettes or cigarilloes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	749.39	977.70	924.83	976.00
3. बीड़ी	3 Biris	43.94	47.91	47.98	54.05
4. खाने वाला तम्बाकू कड़ा मसाला किमाम आदि सहित	4 Chewing tobacco including kara masala, kimam etc.	17.78	19.57	18.80	20.35
5. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अन्य सभी	5 All others falling under Chap. 24	5.16	5.17	5.17	6.99
6. पशुजन्य बारीक और मोटी ऊन	6 Wool, fine or coarse animal silk	3.63	3.98	3.63	3.64
7. रेशम	7 Silk	..	..	..	..
8. सूती वस्त्र	8 Cotton fabrics	111.34	140.00	140.00	150.00
9. हाथ से बने फिलामेंट यार्न के कपड़े	9 Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	310.52	310.00	400.00	439.50
10. स्टेपल रेशे के हाथ से बने कपड़े	10 Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	282.09	290.00	330.00	365.00
11. टफटिड वस्त्र, लेस, कढ़ाई के विशेष बुने हुए वस्त्र	11 Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	1.37	1.52	3.65	4.02

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष	उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head	Exciseable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget 1993-94
12.	गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार पटवस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वस्त्र आदि	12	Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	25.34	33.33	30.70	33.95
13.	बुने हुए या क्रोशिये के वस्त्र	13	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	3.90	4.00	5.00	5.75
जोड़-III	**सकल राजस्व (अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क)**		**Total-III Gross Revenue (Addl. Excise)**	**1868.44**	**2204.22**	**2265.34**	**2430.29**
	घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी		*Deduct - Refunds and drawbacks*				
जोड़-III	निवल राजस्व		**Total-III Net Revenue**	**1868.44**	**2204.22**	**2265.34**	**2430.29**
IV.	**वस्तुओं पर उप-कर**		**IV. CESSES ON COMMODITIES**				
(क)	**(राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित)**	(a)	**(Administered by the Department of Revenue)**				
1.	वस्त्रों पर हथकरघा उपकर	1	Handloom cess on fabrics	..	..	..	..
2.	चीनी	2	Sugar	159.90	168.00	161.00	168.00
3.	चाय	3	Tea	10.88	12.84	11.10	11.55
4.	बीड़ी	4	Biris	11.86	14.25	12.00	12.25
5.	कागज	5	Paper	4.97	6.00	5.28	5.50
6.	जूट निर्माण	6	Jute manufactures	15.45	13.00	16.00	16.60
7.	आटोमोबाइल	7	Automobiles	10.93	11.00	10.50	11.00
8.	देशी कच्चे तेल	8	Indigenous crude oil	2466.32	2276.10	2194.56	2475.36
9.	सूत	9	Cotton	..	..	..	..
10.	वनस्पति घी	10	Vegetable oils	..	..	..	..
11.	टेलिविजन सेट	11	Television Sets	32.00	42.00	3.65	..
	जोड़ (क)		**Total (a)**	**2712.31**	**2543.19**	**2414.09**	**2700.26**
(ख)	**राजस्व विभाग से भिन्न मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित**	(b)	**Administered by Ministries/Departments other than Revenue Department**				
1.	कोयला और कोक	1	Coal and Coke	72.74	80.00	80.00	83.00
2.	रबड़	2	Rubber	16.81	18.00	18.00	20.50
3.	नमक	3	Salt	1.97	2.00	2.20	2.50
4.	लौह अयस्क	4	Iron Ore	3.67	4.75	6.00	6.30
5.	चूने के पत्थर और डोलोमाइट	5	Lime Stone and Dolomite	3.54	3.80	5.00	5.50
6.	अभ्रक	6	Mica	0.85	1.50	2.00	2.00
7.	सिनेमा कर्मचारी	7	Cine workers	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.20
8.	अनुसंधान और विकास	8.	Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	...	9.50	19.50	20.50
		9	Research and Development	...	10.00	10.00	10.00
	जोड़ (ख)		*Total (b)*	*99.61*	*129.65*	*142.90*	*150.50*
	जोड़ (क) + (ख)		*Total (a) + (b)*	*2811.92*	*2672.84*	*2556.99*	*2850.76*
	जोड़-IV सकल राजस्व		**Total-IV Gross Revenue**	**2811.92**	**2672.84**	**2556.99**	**2850.76**
	घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी (राजस्व विभाग)		*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks (Department of Revenue)*	...	...	...	...
	जोड़-IV निवल राजस्व		***TOTAL-IV NET REVENUE***	***2811.92***	***2672.84***	***2556.99***	***2850.76***
	कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (सकल) *I+II+III+IV*		***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise duties (Gross) I+II+III+IV***	***28585.45***	***32860.55***	***33180.00***	***34591.00***
	घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी		***Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks***	***464.88***	***650.00***	***680.00***	***840.00***
	कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (निवल) *I+II+III+IV*		***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise Duties (Net) I+II+III+IV***	***28120.57***	***32210.55***	***32500.00***	***33751.00***

* *विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

** AS PER DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 3

नवें वित्त आयोग की (द्वितीय रिपोर्ट 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आयकर, संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले में दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों से अंश के प्रतिशत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF INCOME-TAX, UNION EXCISE DUTIES AND GRANT IN LIEU OF RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES TAX UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NINTH FINANCE COMMISSION (SECOND REPORT for 1990-91 to 1994-95)

		प्रतिशत हिस्सा/percentage share of			
		आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties	रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. Andhra Pradesh	8.208	7.170	7.680	7.484
2. अरूणाचल प्रदेश	2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.073	0.897	0.107	0.008
3. असम	3. Assam	2.631	3.810	2.743	1.509
4. बिहार	4. Bihar	12.418	11.028	8.317	8.266
5. गोआ	5. Goa	0.110	0.523	0.228	0.133
6. गुजरात	6. Gujarat	4.550	3.183	5.905	5.717
7. हरियाणा	7. Haryana	1.244	1.099	2.317	1.637
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	8. .Himachal Pradesh	0.595	1.943	0.621	0.098
9. जम्मू और कश्मीर	9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.695	3.548	0.929	0.520
10. कर्नाटक	10. Karnataka	4.928	4.104	5.865	3.271
11. केरल	11. Kerala	3.729	3.087	3.723	3.562
12. मध्य प्रदेश	12. Madhya Pradesh	8.185	7.224	7.164	6.061
13. महाराष्ट्र	13. Maharashtra	8.191	5.185	11.886	22.634
14. मणिपुर	14. Manipur	0.171	1.174	0.213	0.013
15. मेघालय	15. Meghalaya	0.208	0.891	0.190	0.040
16. मिजोरम	16. Mizoram	0.073	1.109	0.068	..
17. नागालैण्ड	17. Nagaland	0.096	1.348	0.120	0.165
18. उड़ीसा	18. Orissa	4.326	5.358	3.486	1.614
19. पंजाब	19. Punjab	1.706	1.362	3.533	3.110
20. राजस्थान	20. Rajasthan	4.836	5.524	4.689	4.579
21. सिक्किम	21. Sikkim	0.030	0.260	0.052	0.004
22. तमिलनाडु	22. Tamil Nadu	7.931	6.379	7.064	6.893
23. त्रिपुरा	23. Tripura	0.303	1.556	0.278	0.042
24. उत्तर प्रदेश	24. Uttar Pradesh	16.787	15.638	14.657	15.437
25. पश्चिम बंगाल	25. West Bengal	7.976	6.600	8.165	7.203
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 4

आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद-शुल्क, तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के राज्यवार वितरण का विवरण

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC EXCISE DUTIES AND ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

राज्य	States	बजट Budget 1992-93				संशोधित Revised 1992-93				बजट Budget 1993-94			
		आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total	आयकर* Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क* Basic Excise Duties*	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क* Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax*	जोड़ Total	आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	Andhra Pradesh	481.69	858.57	165.02	1505.28	497.44	875.76	172.82	1546.02	585.73	899.43	181.90	1667.06
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	4.28	107.41	2.30	113.99	4.31	109.54	2.40	116.25	5.21	112.52	2.53	120.26
असम	Assam	154.40	456.23	58.94	669.57	159.20	465.54	61.67	686.41	187.75	477.94	64.97	730.66
बिहार	Bihar	728.76	1320.54	178.71	2228.01	753.07	1347.84	187.13	2288.04	886.15	1383.39	196.99	2466.53
गोआ	Goa	6.46	62.63	4.90	73.99	6.52	63.72	5.13	75.37	7.85	65.61	5.40	78.86
गुजरात	Gujarat	267.02	381.15	126.88	775.05	275.95	388.56	132.88	797.39	324.69	399.29	139.86	863.84
हरियाणा	Haryana	73.00	131.60	49.79	254.39	75.65	134.16	52.13	261.94	88.77	137.86	54.88	281.51
हिमाचल प्रदेश	Himachal Pradesh	34.92	232.66	13.34	280.92	36.12	237.14	13.97	287.23	42.46	243.74	14.71	300.91
जम्मू और कश्मीर	Jammu & Kashmir	40.79	424.85	19.96	485.60	41.89	432.95	20.89	495.73	49.60	445.07	22.00	516.67
कर्नाटक	Karnataka	289.20	491.43	126.02	906.65	298.57	501.61	131.79	931.97	351.66	514.82	138.91	1005.39
केरल	Kerala	218.84	369.65	80.00	668.49	225.94	377.23	83.79	686.96	266.10	387.24	88.18	741.52
मध्य प्रदेश	Madhya Pradesh	480.34	865.04	153.93	1499.31	495.72	882.83	161.07	1539.62	584.08	906.20	169.68	1659.96
महाराष्ट्र	Maharashtra	480.69	620.88	255.40	1356.97	496.07	633.28	267.28	1396.63	584.51	650.42	281.52	1516.45
मणिपुर	Manipur	10.04	140.58	4.58	155.20	10.29	143.26	4.78	158.33	12.20	147.27	5.05	164.52
मेघालय	Meghalaya	12.21	106.69	4.08	122.98	12.64	108.73	4.27	125.64	14.84	111.77	4.50	131.11
मिजोरम	Mizoram	4.28	132.80	1.46	138.54	4.38	135.39	1.52	141.29	5.21	139.12	1.61	145.94
नागालैण्ड	Nagaland	5.63	161.42	2.58	169.63	5.83	164.42	2.70	172.95	6.85	169.10	2.84	178.79
उड़ीसा	Orissa	253.87	641.59	74.90	970.36	262.35	654.05	78.48	994.88	308.71	672.13	82.57	1063.41
पंजाब	Punjab	100.12	163.09	75.91	339.12	103.32	166.25	79.44	349.01	121.74	170.85	83.68	376.27
राजस्थान	Rajasthan	283.80	661.47	100.75	1046.02	293.51	674.46	105.44	1073.41	345.10	692.95	111.06	1149.11
सिक्किम	Sikkim	1.76	31.13	1.12	34.01	1.86	31.71	1.17	34.74	2.14	32.62	1.23	35.99
तमिलनाडु	Tamil Nadu	465.44	763.85	151.78	1381.07	481.19	779.60	158.90	1419.69	565.96	800.20	167.31	1533.47
त्रिपुरा	Tripura	17.78	186.32	5.97	210.07	18.41	189.84	6.26	214.51	21.62	195.19	6.59	223.40
उत्तर प्रदेश	Uttar Pradesh	985.16	1872.57	314.94	3172.67	1015.59	1911.62	329.42	3256.63	1197.92	1961.69	347.15	3506.76
पश्चिम बंगाल	West Bengal	468.08	790.32	175.44	1433.84	483.63	806.44	183.69	1473.76	569.17	827.93	193.39	1590.49
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**5868.56**	**11974.47**	**2148.70**	**19991.73**	**6059.45**	**12215.93**	**2249.02**	**20524.40**	**7136.02**	**12544.35**	**2368.51**	**22048.88**

* इसमें आय कर के संबंध में (-)154.41 करोड़ रुपए, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में (+)63.86 करोड़ रुपए और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+)40.69 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जो नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर हैं, वर्ष 1987-88 के लिए आय-कर के संबंध में और 1989-90 के लिए बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में समायोजन शामिल हैं ।

* *Includes adjustment of (-) Rs.154.41 Crores in respect of Income Tax, (+)Rs.63.86 Crores in respect of Basic Excise Duties and (+)Rs.40.69 Crores in respect of Additional Excise Duties on the basis of Certified figures of C&AG, for the year 1987-88 in respect of Income Tax and 1989-90 in respect of Basic Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 5

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

शीर्ष	Heads	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	3874.52	4917.00	4554.00	6527.00
व्यय	Expenditure				
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	200.83	240.00	242.27	273.23
2. परिचालन	2. Operation	450.12	508.70	524.13	578.23
3. भंडार तथा कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	24.25	17.84	4.58	40.72
4. अनुसंधान और विकास	4. Research and Development	2.59	3.47	3.47	3.92
5. लेखा और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	15.61	18.11	18.13	19.62
6. इंजीनियरिंग	6. Engineering	878.91	998.77	1029.07	1169.68
7. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	7. Amenities to Staff	15.57	15.66	18.00	21.00
8. पेंशन	8. Pension	102.71	130.00	125.00	145.00
9. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	9. Stationary and Printing	8.54	15.00	12.00	18.00
10. मूल्यह्रास	10. Depreciation	491.67	621.04	638.85	787.05
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenses	233.58	295.41	448.50	1086.55
जोड़-व्यय	**Total-Expenditure**	**2424.38**	**2864.00**	**3064.00**	**4143.00**
घटाइए-कार्यचालन व्यय में जमा	*Deduct-Credits to Working Expenses*	*279.77*	*337.79*	*338.00*	*429.00*
निवल कार्यचालन व्यय	***Net Working Expenses***	***2144.61***	***2526.21***	***2726.00***	***3714.00***
निवल प्राप्तियां	***Net Receipts***	***1729.91***	***2390.79***	***1828.00***	***2813.00***
घटाइए-सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Deduct-Dividend to General Revenues*	*246.61*	*250.79*	*255.75*	*261.00*
अधिशेष	*Surplus*	*1483.30*	*2140.00*	*1572.25*	*2552.00*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 6

भारत सरकार के कर्ज की स्थिति
DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1993-94 के अंत तक, भारत सरकार का बकाया आंतरिक और वैदेशिक ऋण और अन्य देनदारियां 1992-93 (सं.अ.) के अंत तक 396181.60 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में, 440140.23 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार है :—

The outstanding internal and external debt and other liabilities of the Government of India at the end of 1993-94 is estimated to amount to Rs.440140.23 crores, as against Rs.396181.60 crores at the end of 1992-93 (RE). The details are as follows :-

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		31 मार्च 1993 को As on 31st March 1993	31 मार्च 1994 को As on 31st March 1994
देश में लिया जाने वाला कर्ज और अन्य देनदारियां	Internal debt and other liabilities	354963.83	393687.51
विदेशों से लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	External debt	41217.77	46452.72
जोड़	**Total**	**396181.60**	**440140.23**

भारत में दिए जाने वाले कर्ज के अन्तर्गत खुले बाजार में लिए जाने वाले ऋण, रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा अन्य बांड इत्यादि शामिल हैं । इनमें अस्थायी ऋण जैसे रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य सरकारों, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और अन्य पार्टियों के नाम जारी की गयी राजकोषीय हुंडियां, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि, अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम जारी की गयी अपरक्राम्य, निर्व्याज प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल है । पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आरम्भ में, और वर्ष 1988-89 से लेकर वर्ष 1991-92 तक के प्रत्येक वर्ष के अंत में तथा 1992-93 और 1993-94 के अन्त तक की सरकारी कर्जो की अनुमानित बकाया रकमों का विश्लेषण **देनदारी विवरण** में दिया गया है । आंतरिक और विदेशी ऋण दोनों के अंतर्गत बकाया रकमों से बकाया कर्जे के अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार भारत सरकार की देनदारी प्रकट होती है ।

Internal Debt comprises loans raised in the open market, special securities issued to Reserve Bank, compensation and other bonds, etc. It also includes borrowings through treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities issued to international financial institutions viz., the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Fund/Bank and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the *beginning* of the First Five Year Plan and *close* of each year from 1988-89 to 1991-92 and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given in the **Statement of Liabilities**. The amounts outstanding both under internal and external debt reflect the liability of Government as represented by the book value of the outstanding debt.

इसके अलावा सरकार विभिन्न अल्प बचत स्कीमों, भविष्य निधियों, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों, विशेष जमा स्कीम के अंतर्गत जमा रकमों और रेल तथा दूरसंचार विभाग जैसे विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और अन्य सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियों, स्थानीय निधियों और सिविल जमा रकमों आदि की वापसी के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । ऐसी कुल देनदारियों का ब्यौरा देनदारियों के विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings schemes, Provident Funds, Securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and nationalised banks, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Telecommunications etc., deposits of local funds and civil deposits. Details of such liabilities are also shown in Statement of Liabilities.

परिसम्पत्तियों के विवरण में बकाया देनदारियों की रकमों को दिखाया गया है जो उन प्रयोजनों से संबंधित है जिनपर सरकार द्वारा जुटाई गई रकमों को खर्च किया गया है । परिसम्पत्तियों को भी अंकित मूल्य में दर्शाया गया है । इस विवरण में केवल वैसी परिसम्पत्तियां शामिल हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में हैं क्योंकि इसमें वैसी परिसम्पत्तियां, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी निकायों द्वारा सृजित किया गया है, शामिल नहीं हैं ।

Statement of Assets shows the extent to which the money raised by Government has been utilised for asset formation purposes. These assets are also shown at book value. This statement includes only assets the ownership of which vests in Central Government and it excludes assets created by State Governments and non-Government bodies from grant assistance from Central Government.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों का विवरण :
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES of the Central Government

के अन्त में/At the end of :

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts					संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1950-51	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
क. लोक ऋण	***A. Public Debt***							
1. आंतरिक ऋण	**1. Internal Debt**							
(i) बाजार ऋण (अनुबंध 7)	(i) Market Loans (vide Annexure 7)	1438.46	55114.72	62519.72	70520.38	78023.09	81693.09	85393.09
(ii) वापसी अदायगी के दौर में बाजार ऋण	(ii) Market Loans in course of repayment	6.49	46.26	45.48	45.57	52.34	52.34	52.34
(iii) 91-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	(iii) 91 days Treasury Bills	358.02	14272.87	25184.19	6953.30	8840.44	14174.44	18488.07
(iv) विशेष प्रतिभूतियों में जमा की गई 91-दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	(iv) 91 days Treasury Bills funded into Special Securities	...	36000.00	36000.00	66000.00	71000.00	71000.00	71000.00
(v) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जारी अन्य विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	(v) Other Special Securities issued to Reserve Bank	...	987.00	881.43	1101.43	1046.43	1046.43	1046.43
(vi) 182-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	(vi) 182 Days Treasury Bills	...	566.50	774.30	1077.59	3985.52	...	...
(vii) 364 दिवसीय रोजकोष हुंडियां	(vii) 364 Days Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	9285.52	15285.52
(viii) स्वर्ण बांड, 1998	(viii) Gold Bonds 1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	300.00
(ix) क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बांड	(ix) Compensation and other bonds	6.73	480.80	579.68	788.32	1110.36		
(x) विशेष वाहक बांड	(x) Special Bearer Bonds	...	964.26	964.26	950.97	276.85	1142.46	1203.46
(xi) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	(xi) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions	212.60	6066.05	6244.26	6566.21	8414.79	14640.36	15902.05
जोड़-आन्तरिक ऋण	**Total-Internal Debt**	**2022.30**	**114498.46**	**133193.32**	**154003.77**	**172749.82**	**193034.64**	**208670.96**
2. विदेशी ऋण*	**2. External Debt***	**32.03**	**25745.84**	**28342.69**	**31524.97**	**36948.25**	**41217.77**	**46452.72**
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL - Public Debt**	**2054.33**	**140244.30**	**161536.01**	**185528.74**	**209698.07**	**234252.41**	**255123.68**
ख. अन्य देनदारियां	***B. Other Liabilities***	***811.07***	***89527.19***	***106656.80***	***129029.12***	***144963.86***	***162229.19***	***185316.55***
1 अल्प बचत स्कीमें	**1. Small Savings Schemes**	**336.87**	**33833.15**	**41791.31**	**50100.18**	**55754.60**	**59954.60**	**63854.60**
2 भविष्य निधियां	**2. Provident Funds**							
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	95.05	6548.81	7657.74	8871.67	10156.97	11656.97	13256.97
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Fund	...	1401.30	2018.04	2798.67	3770.26	5060.26	6610.26
जोड़-भविष्य निधियां	**TOTAL-Provident Funds**	**95.05**	**7950.11**	**9675.78**	**11670.34**	**13927.23**	**16717.23**	**19867.23**
3 अन्य खाते	**3. Other Accounts**							
(i) गैर सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों आदि की विशेष जमा रकमें	(i) Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds etc.	...	19875.52	26866.10	33587.79	39686.51	47186.51	55186.51
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other items	16.10	6876.85	8731.24	11748.64	12131.61	13287.51	19631.03
जोड़-अन्य खाते	**TOTAL-Other Accounts**	**16.10**	**26752.37**	**35597.34**	**45336.43**	**51818.12**	**60474.02**	**74817.54**
4 प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**4. Reserve Funds and Deposits**							
(i) सब्याज	(i) Bearing interest	260.85	7854.00	8884.59	10589.37	11805.13	13424.47	15043.03
(ii) निब्र्याज	(ii) Not bearing interest	102.20	13137.56	10707.78	11332.80	11658.78	11658.87	11734.15
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**TOTAL - Reserve Funds and Deposits**	**363.05**	**20991.56**	**19592.37**	**21922.17**	**23463.91**	**25083.34**	**26777.18**
जोड़-देनदारियां	**Total-Liabilities**	**2865.40**	**229771.49**	**268192.81**	**314557.86**	**354661.93**	**396481.60**	**440440.23**
विभाजन पूर्व कर्ज में पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय रकम का हिस्सा (लगभग)	Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00
केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल देनदारियां	Net Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	229471.49	267892.81	314257.86	354361.93	396181.60	440140.23
देनदारियों की अपेक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय और ऋणों की अधिकता	Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल (निवल)	**Total (net)**	**2565.40**	**229471.49**	**267892.81**	**314257.86**	**354361.93**	**396181.60**	**440140.23**

** शेष रकमें अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार है। आंकड़ों में भूतपूर्व सोवियत संघ द्वारा रक्षा पूर्तियों के लिए प्रदान किया गया ऋण शामिल नहीं है।*

** Balances are according to book value. The figures do not include credits extended by the erstwhile Soviet Union for Defence supplies.*

परिसम्पत्तियों का विवरण
(केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निवेश और ऋण)
STATEMENT OF ASSETS
(Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government)

के अन्त में/*At the end of :*

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1950-51	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. पूंजी परिव्यय	***A- Capital Outlay***							
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**496.74**	**21514.17**	**26050.49**	**31022.66**	**31685.61**	**37333.26**	**43514.76**
(i) रक्षा सेवाएं	(i) Defence Services	260.93	15252.71	19474.48	24026.91	28932.34	34070.68	39570.21
(ii) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(ii) Other General Services	235.81	6261.46	6576.01	6995.75	2753.27	3262.58	3944.55
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**26.25**	**3028.08**	**3408.58**	**3749.24**	**4087.71**	**4349.89**	**4765.63**
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**965.02**	**70370.83**	**79188.11**	**87243.74**	**99301.78**	**109348.51**	**118622.92**
(i) कृषि और संबंद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	7.78	4338.79	4388.55	4443.26	4500.71	4560.11	4632.00
(ii) ग्रामीण विकास	(ii) Rural Development	...	1.60	2.15	3.07	10.39	10.89	11.89
(iii) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(iii) Special Areas Programme	...	453.71	542.07	662.04	770.16	907.85	1026.71
(iv) जल और विद्युत विकास	(iv) Water and Power Development	5.59	...	...	...	...	...	...
(क) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(a) Irrigation & Flood Control*	...	*232.47*	*256.87*	*271.37*	*289.61*	*297.72*	*304.12*
(ख) ऊर्जा	*(b) Energy*	...	*15842.92*	*18473.31*	*21206.52*	*22940.64*	*24568.39*	*26816.59*
(v) उद्योग और खनिज	(v) Industry and Minerals	34.34	21465.93	22945.57	23714.53	23898.93	24823.51	25675.72
(vi) परिवहन	(vi) Transport							
(क) रेलवे	*(a) Railways*	*817.93*	*13702.42*	*15486.65*	*17118.51*	*18874.66*	*20809.66*	*21769.66*
(ख) अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	*(b) Other Transport Services*	*12.47*	*5174.63*	*5860.47*	*6733.19*	*7518.53*	*8263.07*	*9321.47*
(vii) संचार	(vii) Communication							
(क) डाक सेवाएं	*(a)Postal Services*	*49.98*	*290.62*	*319.17*	*345.30*	*371.74*	*422.01*	*481.24*
(ख) दूर संचार सेवाएं	*(b) Telecommunications Services*	...	*2985.37*	*3244.83*	*3417.92*	*3324.66*	*3324.66*	*3324.66*
(ग) अन्य संचार सेवाएं	*(c) Other Communication Services*	...	*451.99*	*386.39*	*399.34*	*397.50*	*405.86*	*411.16*
(viii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण	(viii) Science and Technology and Environment	...	1031.08	1162.72	1296.51	1411.81	1573.60	1748.53
(ix) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(ix) General Economic Services	36.93	4399.30	6119.36	7631.50	14992.44	19381.18	23099.17
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का वितरण	Disbursements of UT's	...	...	...	...	...	344.97	769.85
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***1488.01***	***94913.08***	***108647.18***	***122015.64***	***135075.10***	***151376.63***	***167673.16***
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋण	***B- Loans advanced by the Central Government***							
राज्य सरकारों को	State Governments	195.58	56114.47	64049.16	73889.13	83264.54	92145.88	99835.36
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	Union Territory Governments	..	173.08	193.11	222.22	264.75	303.82	355.97
विदेशी सरकारों को	Foreign Governments	0.01	495.87	1183.40	2103.10	1545.61	987.33	493.37
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को रेलवे विकास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि डाक-तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि पत्तन न्यास, नगर पालिकाएं तथा सांविधिक निकाय सहकारी और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को, विस्थापितों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं आदि को	Public Sector Enterprises Railway Development & Revenue Reserve Funds Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory bodies Co-operative & Educational Institutions, Displaced persons & Private Institutions, etc	24.58	32158.75	35003.10	37876.86	40615.38	42813.28	45466.85
सरकारी कर्मचारियों को	Government Servants	0.51	447.55	547.13	633.35	712.64	838.20	970.20
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**220.68**	**89389.72**	**100975.90**	**114724.66**	**126402.92**	**137088.51**	**147121.75**
जोड़-पूंजी परिव्यय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए ऋण	**TOTAL- Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Central Government.**	**1708.69**	**184302.80**	**209623.08**	**236740.30**	**261478.02**	**288465.14**	**314794.91**
पूंजी परिव्यय तथा दिए गए ऋण की अपेक्षा देनदारियों की अधिकता	Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	856.71	45168.69	58269.73	77517.56	92883.91	107716.46	125345.32
जोड़	**Total**	**2565.40**	**229471.49**	**267892.81**	**314257.86**	**354361.93**	**396181.60**	**440140.23**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 7

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
3%	उधार/Loan, 1951-54	15-09-1951	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1953-55	15-07-1953	114.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.25%	उधार/Loan, 1954	15-11-1954	35.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1954-59	15-12-1954	12.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955-60	15-09-1955	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955	01-10-1955	60.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	विजय उधार/Victory Loan, 1957	01-09-1957	114.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1958-68	01-06-1958	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	द्वितीय विजय उधार/Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	15-08-1959	113.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1960	15-07-1960	45.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1960-70	15-09-1960	63.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1961	01-06-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1961	01-08-1961	57.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.25%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1962	16-07-1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1962	15-11-1962	75.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1963	12-05-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1963-65	01-06-1963	116.17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना उधार/National Plan Loan, 1964	19-04-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1964	15-06-1964	30.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/NationalPlan Bonds, 1965	01-07-1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1966	18-07-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	निधिकरण उधार/Funding Loan, 1966-68	01-10-1966	110.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	भोपाल उधार/Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	16-11-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-07-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	01-08-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-05-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1968	26-08-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1969	08-05-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1969	01-07-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1970	15-04-1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	प्रथम विकास उधार/First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-1970	115.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1971	01-07-1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1972*	15-07-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1972	01-08-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बाण्ड/National Defence Loan, 1962	10-11-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1973	12-05-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	उधार/Loan, 1973	22-07-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	उधार/Loan, 1974	16-07-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1976	16-09-1976	14.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.50%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bond, 1977	12-11-1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1978	01-07-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1978	22-11-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1979	01-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1979	15-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1979	16-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bonds, 1980	02-03-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1980	12-05-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1980	18-07-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1981	24-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1981	20-12-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1982	15-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1982	26-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1983	15-07-1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-06-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-07-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	12-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	16-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1985	21-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1986	08-05-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1986	12-05-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

तिशत में ब्ज की प्रकृति	Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	01-07-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	26-07-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-1986	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	27-04-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1987	02-07-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	21-07-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1988	01-06-1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1988	22-11-1988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	15-04-1989	...	140.26	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1989	25-05-1989	...	205.12	...	...	...	...	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	11-10-1989	...	144.53	...	...	...	...	...
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	29-10-1989	...	80.32	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1989	22-11-1989	...	68.49	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	01-07-1990	...	136.16	136.16	...	...	...	...
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	18-07-1990	...	581.67	581.67	...	...	...	...
9%	उधार/Loan, 1990	24-10-1990	...	132.37	132.37	...	...	...	...
8%	उधार/Loan, 1991	04-02-1991	...	137.52	137.52	...	...	...	...
10%	उधार/Loan, 1991	12-05-1991	...	55.26	55.26	55.26	...	...	...
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	15-07-1991	...	740.76	740.76	740.76	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1991	18-07-1991	...	118.03	118.03	118.03	...	...	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	21-07-1991	...	382.72	382.72	382.72	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1991	29-10-1991	...	121.41	121.41	121.41	...	...	...
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	24-05-1992	...	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1992	15-07-1992	...	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20	...	...
9.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	22-07-1992	...	209.48	440.47	440.47	440.47	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1993	01-07-1993	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	...
10.20%	उधार/Loan, 1993	14-07-1993	...	317.60	317.60	317.60	317.60	317.60	...
10.00%	उधार/Loan, 1993	20-07-1993	...	174.86	174.86	174.86	174.86	174.86	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1993	26-07-1993	...	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1994	16-02-1994	...	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	...
8.50%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-06-1994	...	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92
6%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-07-1994	...	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80
7%	उधार/Loan, 1994	12-10-1994	...	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	11-05-1995	...	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	15-05-1995	...	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	21-05-1995	...	416.76	185.77	185.77	185.77	185.77	185.77
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	25-05-1995	...	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	11-06-1995	...	...	...	290.90	291.61	291.61	291.61
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	30-09-1995	...	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1996	12-05-1996	...	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1996(दूसरी श्रृंखला Second Series)	05-08-1996	...	...	...	...	98.02	98.02	98.02
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 1996	21-10-1996	...	...	...	...	240.01	240.01	240.01
10.30%	उधार/Loan, 1996	02-11-1996	...	86.89	86.87	86.87	86.87	86.87	86.87
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1996	01-12-1996	...	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	27-04-1997	...	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	11-05-1997	...	512.40	512.40	512.40	512.40	512.40	512.40
12%	सरकारी स्टॉक/Government Stock, 1997	05-06-1997	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	02-07-1997	...	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	22-11-1997	...	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81
7%	उधार/Loan, 1998	12-05-1998	...	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1998	23-05-1998	...	294.13	294.14	294.14	294.14	294.14	294.14
6%	उधार/Loan, 1998	16-07-1998	...	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1998	01-10-1998	...	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47
12.30%	सरकारी स्टॉक/Government Stock, 1998	03-12-1998	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
5.50%	बैंक (अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) मुआवजा बांड, 1999 Bank (Acquisition and Transfer) compensation Bond, 1999		...	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	30-04-1999	...	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	15.05.1999	...	...	33.50	34.15	34.15	34.15	34.15
12.60%	सरकारी स्टॉक/Government Stock, 2000	03-02-2000	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	11-04-2000	...	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 2000	11-06-2000	...	...	...	206.76	206.76	206.76	206.76
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	01-07-2000	...	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	21-07-2001	...	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 2001	05-08-2001	...	...	...	...	52.77	52.77	52.77
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2001	21-10-2001	...	...	...	...	50.69	50.69	50.69
5.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	...	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
11%	उधार/Loan, 2002	11-05-2002	...	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	24-05-2002	...	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	15-07-2002	...	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58
12.75%	सरकारी स्टॉक/Government Stock, 2002	05-08-2002	...	...	...	...	...	1000.00	1000.00
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	...	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2003	12-05-2003	...	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2003	23-05-2003	...	192.81	192.94	192.94	192.94	192.94	192.94
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2003	26-07-2003	...	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2004	15-05-2004	...	...	12.34	12.43	12.43	12.43	12.43
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	01-06-2004	...	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	20-06-2004	...	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96
11.30%	उधार/Loan, 2004	27-10-2004	...	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	21-05-2005	...	110.95	470.22	470.22	470.22	470.22	470.22
11.25%	उधार/Loan, 2005	11-06-2005	...	...	...	1337.73	1338.23	1338.23	1338.23
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	01-10-2005	...	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 2005	11-10-2005	...	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2006	12-05-2006	...	5259.56	5259.55	5259.55	5259.55	5259.55	5259.55
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2006	15-05-2006	...	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78
11.25%	उधार/Loan, 2006	05-08-2006	...	...	...	...	109.59	109.59	109.59
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2006(दूसरी श्रृंखला Second Series)	21-10-2006	...	...	...	...	26.02	26.02	26.02
12.50%	उधार/Loan, 2007	25-03-2007	...	...	...	...	1209.77	1209.77	1209.77
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2007	05-10-2007	...	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	...	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2008	20-02-2008	...	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2008	23-05-2008	...	6976.55	6976.68	6976.68	6976.68	6976.68	6976.68
10.80%	उधार/Loan, 2008	22-07-2008	...	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2009	15-05-2009	...	...	7997.63	7997.74	7997.74	7997.74	7997.74
7%	उधार/Loan, 2009	25-05-2009	...	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2010	12-05-2010	...	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2010	11-06-2010	...	...	...	7152.14	7152.80	7152.80	7152.80
8.75%	उधार/Loan, 2010	13-12-2010	...	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22
8%	उधार/Loan, 2011	27-04-2011	...	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2011	05-08-2011	...	...	...	...	3745.36	3745.36	3745.36
12.00%	उधार/Loan, 2011	21-10-2011	...	...	...	...	3386.79	3386.79	3386.79
10.25%	उधार/Loan, 2012	01-06-2012	...	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13
9%	उधार/Loan, 2013	24-05-2013	...	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33
10%	उधार/Loan, 2014	30-05-2014	...	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2014	29-10-2014	...	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2015	21-05-2015	...	4532.76	4173.50	4173.50	4173.50	4173.50	4173.50
*3%	उधार/Loan, 1896-97 तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
*3%	रूपान्तरण उधार/Conversion Loan, 1946 को या उसके बाद तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	-Do-on or after 16-09-1986	248.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
8%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	01-08-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	16-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.25%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	01-09-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	08-09-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1974	01-04-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1975	01-01-1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	अविभाजित पंजाब द्वारा लिए गए उधार के लिए केन्द्र की देनदारी Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1992-93 के दौरान जारी किए जाने वाले उधार Further Loan to be floated 1992-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	820.85	820.85
	1993-94 में जारी किए जाने वाले नए उधार New loans to be floated in 1993-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4848.03
	जोड़-चालू उधार TOTAL-CURRENT LOANS	..	**1438.46**	**55114.72**	**62519.72**	**70520.38**	**78023.09**	**81693.09**	**85393.09**

* 1972-73 में परिपक्व असमापनीय उधार (100.13 करोड़ रुपए)
Non-Terminable Loans Matured in 1972-73 (Rs.100.13 crores)

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE - 8

विदेशी सहायता EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

इस अनुबंध में मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से ऋणों, अनुदानों और वस्तुओं के रूप में मिली सहायता और उसकी मात्रा तथा उसके स्वरूप का विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है । वर्ष 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 में, जो वास्तविक विदेशी सहायता मिली है, उसके और मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के अनुमानों को नीचे दी गई सारणी में संक्षेप में दिखाया गया है ।

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of principal and interest payments during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are summarised in the following table:–

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		बजट अनुमान B.E.1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान R.E.1992-93	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1993-94
क. ऋण•	**A. Loans***	**8613.83**	**9172.86**	**10548.84**
ख. नकद अनुदान	**B. Cash Grants**	**802.13**	**1056.12**	**1277.43**
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	**C. Commodity Grant Assistance**	**63.48**	**47.91**	**87.40**
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	63.48	47.91	87.40
घ. जोड़ (क+ख+ग)	**D. Total(A+B+C)**	**9479.44**	**10276.89**	**11913.67**
ङ वापसी-अदायगी	**E. Repayments:**			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	3886.54	4488.65	4967.93
(ii) न्यास निधि	(ii) Trust Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credit	218.51	254.16	127.13
च. जोड़	**F. Total**	**4105.05**	**4742.81**	**5095.06**
छ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी-अदायगियां घटाकर)	**G. External Assistance (Net of Repayments)**	**5374.39**	**5534.08**	**6818.61**
ज. ब्याज अदायगियां	**H. Interest Payments**			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	2916.07	3640.00	3957.45
(ii) न्यास निधि उधार	(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credits	16.87	19.62	7.17
झ. जोड़	**I. Total**	**2932.94**	**3659.62**	**3964.62**
ञ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी-अदायगी तथा ब्याज अदायगी घटाकर)	**J. External Assistance** (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	**2441.45**	**1874.46**	**2853.99**
• इसमें परक्रामी निधि के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।	** Includes receipts under Revolving Fund*	*663.66*	*414.69*	*345.96*

दो विवरण अर्थात विवरण 1 जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों की प्राप्तियां और वापसी-अदायगियां दिखाई गई हैं तथा विवरण 2 जिसमें अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, इस अनुबंध के साथ संलग्न है।

विभिन्न देशों और संगठनों से जो सहायता मिली है उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा आगे के पैराग्राफों में दिया गया है ।

Two statements viz. Statement 1 showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement 2 showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. आस्ट्रेलिया

1. भारत को आस्ट्रेलिया से प्राप्त विकास सहायता का आरम्भ वर्ष 1951 से हुआ है। सहायता, जो अनुदान पर आधारित है पहले कृषि और संबंधित क्षेत्रों पर सकेंद्रित थी। आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता कार्यक्रम में 1950 और 1960 के दशक में काफी विस्तार हुआ । 1970 के दशक के दौरान दी गई खाद्य सहायता की राशि में परिवर्तन होता रहा। भारत को दी गई सहायता द्विपक्षीय सहायता कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अस्सी के दशक के पूर्वार्द्ध में अल्पतम रही और 1986 में पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त हो गई। 1974-75 में सर्वोच्च स्तर प्राप्त किया गया जब यह 10.7 मिलियन ऑस्ट्रेलियन डालर तक पहुंच गई थी ।

2. भारत-आस्ट्रेलियाई द्विपक्षीय संबंध समझौते के व्यापक ज्ञापन द्वारा निदेशित होते हैं। फरवरी 1989 में भारत में विकास परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए रियायती ऋण उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। समझौता ज्ञापन के निम्न उद्देश्य हैं :–

(क) भारत के विकास कार्यक्रम में आवश्यक परियोजनाएं, जिन पर सहमति हुई है, के वित्तपोषण हेतु प्रभावी कार्यविधियों को सुनिश्चित करना।

(ख) रियायती वित्त पैकेज के जरिये विकासिक उद्देश्यों हेतु आस्ट्रेलिया का वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं के प्रयोग को सुविधा प्रदान करना।

समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार आर्थिक कार्य विभाग और ऑस्ट्रेलियाई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सहायता ब्यूरो की वर्ष में कम से कम एक बैठक होगी ताकि परियोजनाओं के बीच प्राथमिकताओं पर चर्चा एवं आबंटन तथा ज्ञापन और इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई निधियों की समीक्षा कर सकें।

3. आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में विभाजित थी:

(i) 1.7.90 से तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऑस्ट्रेलियाई 35 मिलियन डालर का तुरन्त अनुदान ।

(ii) विकास आयात वित्त सुविधा जो एक मिश्रित ऋण योजना है, आस्ट्रेलियाई वस्तुओं और तत्संबंधी सेवाओं के आयात की लागत को कम करने के लिए तैयार की गई थी।

I. AUSTRALIA

1. Australian development assistance to India started in the year 1951. The assistance, on grant basis, was earlier concentrated in agriculture and allied sectors. The Australian aid programme was extensive during the 1950s and 1960s. During the 1970s it varied with the amount of food aid given. Assistance to India under the bilateral aid programme was minimal during the early 1980s-and stopped altogether in 1986. The highest level achieved was in 1974-75 when it reached Australian dollars 10.7 million.

2. The Indo-Australian bilateral relations are governed by an umbrella Memorandum of Understanding which was signed in February, 1989, for providing concessional loans to finance development projects in India. The objectives of the MOU are to:

(a) ensure an effective procedure for funding projects which have been agreed as important in India's development programme; and

(b) facilitate the use of Australian goods and services for developmental purposes through concessional finance packages.

As per the MOU, the Department of Economic Affairs and the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) are to meet at least once a year to discuss and allocate priorities amongst projects and to review the Memorandum and the funds provided by it.

3. Australian aid comprises of the following categories

(1) An outright grant of A$ 35 million over three years starting from 1.7.90.

(2) Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), which is a mixed credit scheme, designed to lower the costs of importing Australian goods and services.

(iii) एक लघु कार्यकलाप योजना जिसके द्वारा एक वर्ष में सौ हजार आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर के अकार्यक्रमबद्ध अनुरोधों की मंजूरी दी जा सके।

4. आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र शामिल हैं:-
(i) रेलवे
(ii) दूर संचार
(iii) उर्जा
(iv) खनन
(v) कोयला
(vi) खाद्य-संसाधन

लघु कार्यकलाप योजना में सामाजिक क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को भी निधियां प्रदान की जाती हैं।

5. आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता अनुदान के अंतर्गत, 35 मिलियन आस्ट्रेलियाई डालरों की राशि आंबटित की गई है जिसका 1.7.90 से प्रभावी होने वाले तीन वर्षों के भीतर उपयोग किया जाना है। इन निधियों को पूर्व-संभाव्यता अध्ययनों के लिए उपयोग में लाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे परियोजनाएं चलाई जाएंगी। हमने पांच परियोजनाएं प्रस्तुत की थीं जिनमें से 2 अध्ययन पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। शेष पर अभी आस्ट्रेलियाई सरकार के द्वारा प्रक्रिया/विचार किया जा रहा है।

6. आस्ट्रेलियाई सरकार ने अपनी लघु कार्यकलाप योजना के लिए 500000 मिलियन आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर की वार्षिक राशि का बजट बनाया है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए, संवितरण में 20% वृद्धि होने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

II. आस्ट्रिया

1. आस्ट्रिया सरकार ने अब तक 1560.98 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग के पन्द्रह ऋण आस्ट्रियाई मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए दिए हैं। 1979-80 तक दिए गए ऋणों को 2 से 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 से 25 वर्षों में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 से 5.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगेगा। 1980-81 के पश्चात् दिए गए ऋणों को 10 वर्ष से अनधिक की रियायती अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष के भीतर वापिस अदा किया जाना है।

2. सहायता के लिए एक करार पर 16.12.1986 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसकी राशि कुल मिलाकर 100 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग से कम न होगी। पूंजीगत वस्तुओं संबंधी ऋण 1989 के करार पर दिसम्बर, 1989 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके अनुसार 120 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का ऋण दिया गया था और जिसमें से लगभग 9.5 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग पहले दिए गए ऋण के नामे डाले गए थे और इस प्रकार 110.5 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का निवल ऋण शेष रह गया था। 1989 के ऋण की पूरी सुपुर्दगी के पश्चात् दिसम्बर, 1991 में समान शर्तों पर समान राशि के लिए एक और ऋण श्रृंखला पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

3. आस्ट्रिया ने भी 9 ऋणों के द्वारा 371.61 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की ऋण राहत सहायता दी है। इसे पच्चीस वर्ष की अवधि में वापस अदा किया जाना है और शुरु में 9 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी उपलब्ध है, इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा। इसके अलावा 1968-69 से लेकर 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज की दर को 5.5 प्रतिशत से कम करके 3 प्रतिशत कर देने के कारण आस्ट्रिया ने अनुदानों के रूप में 43 मिलियन आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की ऋण राहत भी दी है।

III. बेल्जियम

1. बेल्जियम सरकार ने 31.3.1991 तक 5010 मिलियन बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि का कुल ऋण दिया है। इसमें से, 1262 मिलियन बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में मिली है और शेष राशि बेल्जियन पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक उपस्कर तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित सेवाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई।

2. बेल्जियन मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, उपस्करों और सेवाओं के आयात के वित्त-पोषण के लिए 250 मिलियन बेल्जियम फ्रांक (9.96 करोड़ रु.) मिश्रित ऋण देने के लिए, अक्तूबर, 1989 में 19 वें ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। यह ऋण कुल संविदा मूल्य के 40% और शेष 60% वाणिज्यिक ऋणों पर दिया जाने वाला उदार शर्तों वाला ऋण होगा। 1977-78 से आगे जो ऋण दिए गए हैं, उनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष की अवधि तक की जानी है और उन पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा।

(3) A Small Activity Scheme whereby unprogrammed requests of upto A$ 100.000 in a year can be granted.

4. Australian assistance covers the following sectors:
(1) Railways
(2) Telecommunication
(3) Energy
(4) Mining
(5) Coal
(6) Food-Processing

The Small Activity Scheme extends to the social sectors also and under this programme, funds are extended to NGOs as well.

5. Under Australian grant aid, an amount of A$ 35 million has been allocated which is to be utilized within three years, effective from 1.7.90. These funds are proposed to be utilized for pre-feasibility studies which would lead to projects. 5 projects have been posed, of which 2 studies have been completed. The remaining are under consideration of the Australian Government.

6. The Australian Government has budgeted an annual amount of A$ 500000 million for its Small Activities Scheme. During 1991-92 the full amount was disbursed. For the year 1992-93, a 20% increase in disbursement is envisaged.

II. AUSTRIA

1. The Government of Austria have so far extended fifteen credits amounting to ASch. 1560.98 million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. This also includes food aid amounting to A. Sch. 26 million given to India in December 1976. The credits extended by Austria upto 1979-80 were repayable over a period of 15 to 25 years with a grace period of 2 to 7 years and carried interest rates ranging from 2 to 5.5. per cent. The credits extended after 1980-81 are repayable within 20 years after a grace period of not more than 10 years.

2. An agreement for aid aggregating not less than ASch. 100 million was signed on 16.12.1986. Capital Goods Credit, 1989, agreement was signed in December, 1989 for an amount of A. Sch. 120 million against which A.Sch. 9.5 million approx. was debited to the earlier credit line leaving a net credit amount of A.Sch. 110.5 million. After the 1989 credit was fully committed, a further credit line for the same amount on the same terms was signed in December, 1991.

3. Austria has also extended debt relief assistance of A.Sch. 371.61 million through nine credits. These credits are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 per cent per annum. Besides, Austria has extended debt relief amounting to A. Sch. 43 million in the form of grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5.50 per cent to 3 per cent during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

III. BELGIUM

1. The total assistance provided by Belgium till 31.03.1991 amounts to around BF 5010 m. Out of this, BF 1262 m have been provided for debt relief while the balance was made available for procurement of Belgian capital goods, industrial equipments and services related thereto.

2. In October, 1989, the 19th Loan agreement was signed for BF 250m(Rs. 9.96 crores) for financing import of capital goods, equipment and services of Belgian origin in the form of mixed credit. The soft loan would be 40% of the total contract value and the balance 60%, commercial credit. The soft loan extended from 1977-78 onwards provides for repayment over 30 years including 10 years grace period and does not bear interest.

IV. कनाडा

सन 1951 से कनाडी विकास सहायता भारत को मिल रही है। यह सहायता कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है। यह सहायता ऋण और अनुदान के रुप में है। क.अ.वि.अ. ने 31 मार्च 1992 तक कुल मिलाकर 924.846 मिलियन कनाडियन डॉलर की राशि की ऋण सहायता दी है ।

2. 31.3.1986 तक कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के ऋण ब्याज, वचनबद्धता और सेवा प्रभारों से मुक्त थे और इनकी वापसी-अदायगी 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष की अवधि मे की जानी थी। 1.4.86 से कनाडा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (क.अ.वि.अ.) की सहायता पूर्ण रूप से अनुदान के रूप में है। क.अ.वि.स. की सहायता परियोजना, सहायता, परियोजना - भिन्न सहायता और खाद्य सहायता (गेंहू ऋण) के रूप में प्राप्त हुई है। भूतकाल में क.अ.वि.स. ने विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को सहायता दी है। क.अ.वि.स. द्वारा भूतकाल में कुछेक वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता दी गयी थी। इस समय, निम्नलिखित क.अ.वि.स. सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाएं चल रही हैः-

(i) इदुक्की जल-विद्युत परियोजना, चरण-II
ii) चमेरा जल-विद्युत परियोजना, चरण-I
iii) ऊर्जा क्षेत्र ऋण श्रृंखला-सी.आई.डी.ए. एम.ओ.जे.
iv) उर्वरक परियोजना
v) एन.डी.डी.बी. की तेलहन परियोजना - चरण-II
vi) राजस्थान कृषि जल विकास अनुसंधान परियोजना
vii) संस्थात्मक संपर्क सुविधा।
viii) भारत-कनाड़ा सहयोग कार्यालय।

20.10.1992 को भारत-कनाडी पर्यावरण सुविधा परियोजना के लिए एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए जिसके अंतर्गत क.अ.वि.सं. तीन वर्ष की अवधि में 72 मिलियन कनाडी डॉलर की वस्तुगत सहायता प्रदान करेगा। इस परियोजना के अधीन संवितरण आरम्भ होने हैं। कनाडा ने खाद्य और खाद्य-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए अनुदान दिया है। 31.3.93 तक प्राधिकृत अनुदान की कुल राशि 1373.46 मिलियन कनाडी डालर होगी।

3. कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम ने भारत को चमेरा जल-विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भी ऋण दिया है। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में ऋण की सुविधा भी तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, इंडियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन तथा ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड को ई.डी.सी. के द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई है। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के लिए ऋण सुविधा 16.10.1992 से समाप्त हो गयी है।

V. डेनमार्क

भारत 1963 से डेनिश सहायता प्राप्त करता रहा हैं। डेनमार्क ने भारत को 31 मार्च, 1992 तक कुल 3761.28 मिलियन डेनिश-क्रोनर की सहायता देने का वचन दिया है, जिसमें से 1213.60 मिलियन डेनिश-क्रोनर ऋण है और 2547.68 मिलियन डेनिश-क्रोनर अनुदान है।

2. वर्ष 1992-93 में दोनों सरकारों के बीच जल विभाजक-विकास, पशुपालन, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरणीय परियोजनाओं के लिए 93.9 मिलियन डेनिश कोनर के अनुदान समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे।

3. वर्ष 1987 में डेनमार्क ने अपनी सभी सहायताओं को अनुदान में रुपान्तरित करने का निर्णय किया। डेनिश अनुदान आबद्ध आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, जो विशेष परियोजनाओं और स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाओं से संबंधित हैं। वर्तमान में स्थानीय लागत अनुदान केवल तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, केरल, उड़ीसा और मध्यप्रदेश राज्यों मे परियोजनाओं के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। डेनमार्क द्वारा अनुदानों के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता भी दी जाती है।

VI. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

1. 1992 में आयोजित वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत तक संघीय जर्मन गणराज्य नें 14338.91 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क की धनराशि देने का वचन दिया था।

2. 1992 के वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत के दौरान जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 427.304 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क की वित्तीय सहायता का आबंटन किया जिसमें 2.304 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क की पिछली वचनवद्धताओं के कार्य सम्मिलित हैं । मौटे तौर पर इस सहायता की श्रेणियां है :-

उदार शर्त पर सहायताः	296.604 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क
अनुदानः	55.700 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क
निर्यात ऋणः	75.000 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क

3. पश्चिमी जर्मनी की सहायता से जिन बड़े औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की गई है, उनमें राउरकेला इस्पात संयत्र, सिंगरौली विद्युत केन्द्र, कोरबा और रामगुंडम, एच बी जे पाइपलाइन परियोजनाएं हैं। जर्मन

IV. CANADA

Canada has been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. This assistance is channelised mainly through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The assistance has been in the form of loans as well as grants. The net total value of CIDA loan assistance extended upto 31.3.92 has been of the order of C$ 924.846 million.

2. Till 31.3.1986, CIDA loans were free from interest, commitment or service charges and were repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Since 1.4.1986, CIDA assistance is entirely in grant form. CIDA assistance has been extended in the form of project aid, non-project aid and food aid (wheat loan). In the past, CIDA has extended assistance to various projects and non-project aid had been for import of certain commodites. At present the on going CIDA assisted projects are :—

i) Idukki H.E. Project Phase-II
ii) Chamera H.E. Project Phase-I
iii) Energy Sector Line of Credit CIDA MOJ.
iv) Fertilizer Project.
v) NDDB's Oilseeds Project Phase-II
vi) Rajasthan Agricultural Drainage Research Project (RAJAD).
vii) Institutional Linkage Facility.
viii) India Canada Cooperation Office.

On 20.10.1992, an agreement has been signed for India Canada Environment Facility Project, under which CIDA will extend commodity grant assistance of C$ 72 million over a three year period. Canada has given grants for food and non food items. The total value of the grant authorised upto 31.3.92 has been of the order of C$1373.46 million.

3. The Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) has also provided credit to India in respect of the Chamera Hydroelectric Project. A line of credit facility in the Energy Sector has also been provided to ONGC, IOC, and Oil India Limited by the EDC. This credit facility for the Energy Sector has since expired on 16.10.1992.

V.DENMARK

1. India has been receiving Danish aid since 1963. Upto 31.3.92 a total of Dkr 3761.28 million has been committed by Denmark to India, of which Dkr 1213.60 million is loans and Dkr 2547.68 million is grants.

2. In 1992-93 grant agreements worth Dkr 93.9 million were signed between the two governments, covering watershed development, animal husbandry, health & environmental projects.

3. In 1987, Denmark decided to convert all its assistance to grants. Danish grants are available for tied imports which are related to specific projects and for local cost projects. Local cost grants are at present available only for projects in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Technical assistance is also made available as grants.

VI. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. The Government of the FRG have committed an amount of DM 14338.91 million upto the annual aid talks held in 1992.

2. During the annual aid talks, 1992, FRG have allocated financial assistance of DM 427.304 M which includes reprogrammed funds from previous commitments of DM 2.304 million. The broad categories of this assistance are :

Soft assistance:	DM 296.604 million
Grant:	DM 55.700 million
Export credit:	DM 75.000 million

3. Among the major industrial projects which have been set up with West German assistance are the Rourkela Steel Plant, power stations at Singrauli, Korba & Ramagundum and HBJ pipeline. FRG has also

संघीय गणराज्य ने स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाओं के लिए भी सहायता दी है। इस श्रेणी की कुछ बड़ी परियोजनाएं जो चालू हालत में है और जिनके लिए ज.सं.ग. ने धनराशि देने का वचन दिया है, वे हैं राजस्थान जल आपूर्ति, राजस्थान लघु सिंचाई, लिफ्ट सिंचाई, उड़ीसा छंगर रेंज विकास आदि।

4. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा दिए गए उदार ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी 40 वर्षों में, जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, की जायेगी और इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा। मिश्रित ऋण के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं में, उदार ऋणों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात ऋण भी शामिल है। दोनों को 50:50 के अनुपात में बांटा गया है।

5. वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य उपस्कर, विशेषज्ञ सेवाएं आदि के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता अनुदान भी देता है । 1992 में आयोजित वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत के दौरान जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 35 मिलियन ड्यूश मार्क की तकनीकी सहायता अनुदान देने का वचन दिया है ।

VII. फ्रांस

1. फ्रांस सरकार भारत को 1968 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है और अप्रैल, 1968 से मार्च, 1992 की अवधि के दौरान फ्रांसीसी सहायता की कुल राशि 13871 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक बैठती है । फ्रांसीसी सहायता का उपयोग, विद्युत, कोयला, रेलवे, पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक गैस, खनन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए किया गया है।

2. वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान भारत सरकार ने फ्रांसीसी सरकार के साथ 561.2 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक की राशि के लिए एक प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर किए, जिसमें से 1.2 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक अनुदान के रूप में और 560 मिलियन फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक मिश्रित ऋण के रूप में थे । फ्रांस के साथ इस वर्ष एक दूसरे प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, जिसमें फ्रांस सरकार ने द्विपक्षीय व्यापार की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए फ्रांसीसी व्यापार शिष्टमंडलों के भारत आगमन के लिए .7 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक का अनुदान प्रदान करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की हैं।

3. दिनांक 24 जून, 1988 से पूर्व हस्ताक्षर किए गए मिश्रित ऋण प्रोटोकोलों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता था और उनकी वापसी-अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 28 वर्षों में की जानी थी। तथापि, ऊपर वर्णित वर्तमान प्रोटोकोल पर अब फ्रांसीसी राजकोषीय ऋण पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता है और वापसी-अदायगी की अवधि 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष है। उदार शर्तो वाले ऋणों को निर्यात ऋण (निर्यात ऋण अब 46 प्रतिशत) के साथ मिश्रित करने के अनुपात में भी 24.6.1988 से सुधार हुआ है। उदार शर्तो पर ऋण का भाग पहले 50 प्रतिशत की तुलना में 54 प्रतिशत है।

VIII. हंगरी

1. हंगरी सरकार ने 25 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया है जिसमें 17.5 करोड़ रुपए सरकार से सरकार को और 7.5 करोड़ रुपए के संभरक ऋण हैं । सरकार से सरकार को ऋण के ऋण की अंतिम तारीख तक अर्थात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक कुल संविदा लगभग 12.8 करोड़ रुपए का था । संभरक ऋण के अंतर्गत दिसम्बर, 1977 तक संविदा लगभग 2.4 करोड़ रुपए था । 9.8 करोड़ रुपए का गैर-संविदाकारी शेष 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 दोनों देशों के बीच 31-12-1978 रुपया अदायगी व्यवस्था समाप्त होने के साथ व्ययगत हो गया । 1.1.1979 से इण्डो-हंगरी व्यापार परिवर्तनीय करेंसी में किया जाता है ।

2. वर्ष 1989 में हंगरी ने ऊर्जा, विद्युत, खनन, मशीन निर्माण आदि के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाए स्थापित करने के लिए हंगरी और भारतीय कम्पनियों के बीच सम्पन्न वाणिज्यिक संविदाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिए 200 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर हेतु ऋण की एक ओर श्रृंखला प्रदान की है । इसका उपयोग तृतीय देशों में भारतीय सहयोग की परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए भी किया जा सकता है, जैसा कि दोनों सरकारो द्वारा परस्पर सहमति व्यक्त की गई है । ये ऋण वस्तुओं के आयात और हंगरी मूल के उत्पादों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं । इस ऋण श्रृंखला के उपयोग के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है हालांकि अभी तक कोई उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ।

3. इन ऋणों पर 4.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और इनकी वापसी-अदायगी 3 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 वर्ष में की जानी है।

IX. इटली

1. इटली से पूंजी और तकनीकी दोनो रूपों में सहायता प्राप्त होती है। पूंजीगत सहायता में, 1.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर उदार शर्तो पर

extended financial assistance for local cost projects. Some majo projects in this category, which are ongoing and for which Germans have committed amounts, are Rajasthan Water Supply, Rajasthan Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation Orissa, Changar Range Development etc.

4. The soft credit provided by the FRG envisages repayment over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and interest of 0.75% per annum. The export credit is provided in the form of mixed credit i.e. soft and export credit mixed in the ratio 50:50.

5. Besides financial assistance, FRG also provides technical assistance grants in the form of equipment, services of experts etc. During the annual aid talks held in 1992, FRG committed an amount of DM 35 million as technical assistance grant.

VII. **FRANCE**

1. The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1968 and total French assistance from April 1968 to March 1992 amounted to FF 13871 million. French assistance in the form of mixed credits has been utilised for various sectors like Power, Coal, Railways, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Mining etc.

2. During 1992-93 Government of India signed a protocol with the French Government amounting to FF 561.2 million, consisting of FF 1.2 million as grant and FF 560 million as mixed credit. Another protocol has been signed with France this year where, the French Government has agreed to provide a grant of FF.7 million for the visit of French business delegations to India to explore the possibilities of bilateral trade.

3. Mixed credit protocols signed before 24.6.1988 carried an interest rate of 2.5% p.a. and were repayable over 28 years including a grace period of 10 years. However the current protocol carries an interest rate of 2% p.a. on the French Treasury Loan and is repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. The ratio of mixing soft credit with export credit has also improved (export credit being 46%) since 24.6.1988. The soft credit content is now 54% compared to 50% earlier.

VIII. **HUNGARY**

1. The Government of Hungary has extended a credit of Rs. 250 million comprising Rs.175 million Government-to-Government credit and Rs.75 million suppliers credit. Against the Government-to-Government credit the total contracting upto the terminal date of the credit, December 31, 1977, was approximately Rs. 128 million. The contracting under the suppliers credit upto December 31, 1977 was about Rs. 24 million. The non-contracting balance of about Rs. 98 million lapsed on December 31, 1977, pari-passu with the termination of the rupee payment arrangements between the two countries on 31.12.1978. From 1.1.1979 Indo-Hungarian Trade is conducted in convertible currency.

2. In 1989 Hungary extended another line of credit to India for financing commercial contracts concluded between Hungarian and Indian companies for setting up projects in the field of energy, power, mining, machine-building etc. This can also be utilised for the establishment of Indian associated projects in third countries as mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. The credits are available to cover import of goods and products of Hungarian origin. Proposals for utilisation of the credit line are under consideration, though no utilisation has taken place as yet.

3. The credit carries a rate of interest of 4.5% and is repayable over 15 years, including a grace period of 3 years.

IX. **ITALY**

1. Italian assistance is available in the form of both capital and technical asistance. Capital assistance comprises of soft loan carrying

ण, जिसकी वापसी-अदायगी, 10 वर्षो की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 र्षों में की जानी है। यह सहायता केवल इतावली मूल की वस्तुओं और वाओं के लिए प्राप्त होती है जिसमें गैर-इतावली आपूर्तियों के लिए कोई यवस्था नहीं होती है। इटली द्वारा ऋण निधियों का संवितरण किए जाने । पूर्व प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए एक अलग वित्तीय अभिसमय पर हस्ताक्षर केया जाना आपेक्षित है।

2. पूंजीगत सहायता में धनराशि पर निर्भर करते हुए 5 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि में वापसी-अदायगी और ओ.ई.सी.डी सहमति ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध निर्यात ऋण भी सम्मिलित होता है। 400 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का निर्यात ऋण के एक अंतर्सरकारी करार पर जनवरी 1985 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए। करार की वैधता दिसम्बर, 1987 में समाप्त हो गई। करार विस्तारण और अमरीकी डालर के अतिरिक्त करेंसियों को शामिल करने पर इटली की सरकार द्वारा सहमति व्यक्त की गई और उसे जनवरी, 1992 से और तीन वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था।

3. नामरूप उर्वरक संयंत्र (16.5 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर), इण्डो-गल्फ उर्वरक परियोजना, जगदीशपुर (40 मिलियन अ. डालर), फरक्का एस.टी.पी. एस-II (76.9 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर), एच.बी.आई. पाइपलाइन (162 लाख अमरीकी डालर) तथा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का दक्षिण बेसिन गैस विकास परियोजना (40.0 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर) जैसे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं हैं जिन्हें दिसंबर 1990 में "गैस लिफ्ट बंबई हाई" परियोजना के लिए हस्ताक्षरित उदार ऋण वित्तीय अभिसमय के अंतर्गत पूरा किया गया है।

4. ट्यूना-पर्स सेनर का अधिग्रहण परियोजनाओं में से एक है, जिसका वित्तपोषण इतावली रियायती ऋण द्वारा किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

5. तकनीकी सहायता करार पर फरवरी, 1981 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। करार की अवधि बढ़ायी गई है तथा उस समय तक प्रभावी रहेगी जब तक कि या तो दूसरे करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएं या किसी एक पक्षधर ने करार के प्रतिसंहरण की इच्छा व्यक्त की हो। दिल्ली में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, आर.ई.सी., श्रीनगर तथा टेम्परेट क्लाइमेंट फूट क्राप्स जैसे चालू परियोजनाओं के अलावा, सी.ई.एस.आई.-सी.पी.आर.आई. तथा भारतीय सुषुम्ना क्षति केन्द्र के बीच दीर्घावधि आर. एण्ड डी. सहयोग के लिए समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इतावली अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए वार्ता के अधीन कतिपय परियोजनाएं हैः-

(i) सी.ए.डी.-सी.ए.एम. केन्द्र, मद्रास
(ii) एन.एस.आई.सी., हैदराबाद में इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स पर प्रोटोटाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

6. इटली सरकार ऊर्जा, कृषि, वित्त आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारतीय कार्मिकों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है ।

X. जापान

1. जापान, भारतीय सहायता संघ के संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को 1958 से वित्तीय सहायता दे रहा है । 1958 भारत को दी गई जापानी सहायता की कुल मात्रा 1417.179 बिलियन येन हो गई है । जापानी सहायता द्विपक्षीय ऋणों, सहायता अनुदान और तकनीकी सहायता के रूप में हैं ।

2. जापान भारत का सबसे बड़ा द्विपक्षीय दाता है, ऐसी स्थिति इसने पिछले छःवर्षो से बना कर रखी हुई है। इस वर्ष जापान सहायता की 111.9 बिलियन येन की वचनबद्धता, उस द्विपक्षीय सहयता वचनबद्धता का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत होती है, जो जून 1992 की भारत सहायता संघ की बैठक में की गई थी। कुल द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय ओ.डी.ए. आशवासन जो पेरिस में हुई बैठक में प्राप्त हुए थे, जापान की वचन-बद्धता लगभग 13 प्रतिशत होती है। इसलिए जापान की भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दाताओं में सबसे पहली प्रमुख स्थिति है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 111.9 बिलियन येन की सहायता से वर्ष 1991-92 में 106.594 बिलियन मे 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है।

1992-93 में ओ.ई.सी.एफ. सहायता सहित वित्त-पोषित परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैः

an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and repayable over 20 years with a grace period of 10 years. It is available for financing goods and services of Italian origin only with no provision for non-Italian supplies. A separate Financial Convention is required to be concluded for each project, before credit funds are disbursed by Italy.

2. Capital assistance also comprises of Export Credit available at OECD consensus interest rate and repayable over a period ranging from 5 to 10 years depending on the amount. An Inter-Governmental Agreement for export credit of US $ 400 million was signed in January, 1985. The validity of the agreement expired in December, 1987. The extension of the Agreement and inclusion of currencies other than US $ was agreed to by the Government of Italy and the same extended for another three years w.e.f. January 1992.

3. Namrup Fertilizer Plant (US $ 16.5 million), Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Project, Jagdishpur (US $ 40.0 million), Farakka STPS II (US $ 76.9 million), HBJ Pipeline (US $ 16.2 million) and ONGC's South Bassein Gas Development Project (US $ 40.0 million) are some of the important projects which have been completed with soft loan. Financial Convention for the Project 'Gas Lift Bombay High' was signed in December, 1990.

4. Acquisition of Tuna-Purse Seiner is one of the projects which is proposed to be financed with Italian concessional loan.

5. Technical assistance agreement was signed in Feburary, 1981. The agreement has been extended and will remain effective till such time as another agreement is signed or either party expresses its intention to revoke the agreement. Apart from the ongoing projects like Vocational Training Centre in Delhi, REC, Srinagar and Temperate Climate Fruit Crops-II, MOUs have been signed for long term R & D Cooperation between CESI-CPRI and Indian Spinal Injuries Centre. Some of the Projects under negotiation for receiving Italian grants are :

(i) CAD-CAM Centre, Madras
(ii) Prototype Development & Training Centre on Electronics for NSIC at Hyderabad

6. Government of Italy also offers scholarships for Indian personnel in various fields like energy, agriculture, finance etc.

X. JAPAN

Japan, as the founder member of the Aid India Consortium, has been extending financial assistance to India since 1958. The total quantum of Japanese assistance pledged to India since 1958 has aggregated Yen 1417.179 billion. The assistance from Japan is in the form of bilateral loans, grant aid and technical asistance.

2. Japan is India's largest bilateral donor, a position it has maintained consistently for the last six years. The Japanese aid pledge of Yen 111.9 billion this year constitues nearly 40% of bilateral aid commitments made at the Aid India Consortium meeting in June 1992. Of the total bilateral and multilateral ODA assurances received at the Paris meeting, the Japanese commitment amounts to almost 13%. Japan, therefore, holds a pre-eminent position amongst international donors to India. The loan assistance of Yen 111.9 billion for 1992-93 represents an increase of 5% over the loan assistance of Yen 106.594 billion in 1991-92.

The projects financed with OECF assistance in 1992-93 are:

परियोजना का नाम	NAME OF THE PROJECT	राशि मिलियन येन मे AMOUNT IN YEN MILLION
1. यमुना एक्शन प्लान प्रोजेकट (ऋण)	Yamuna Action Plan Project (Loan)	17,773
2. श्रीसेलम विद्युत पारेषण प्रणाली परियोजना (ऋण)	Srisailam Power Transmission System Project (Loan)	3,806
3. आनपारा "ख" तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (ऋण)	Anpara "B" Thermal Power Project (Loan)	13,224
4. गंधार गैस आधारित विद्युत परियोजना (ऋण)	Gandhar Gas Based Power Project (Loan)	19,538
5. अमोनिया संयंत्र प्रतिस्थापना परियोजना (ऋण)	Ammonia Plant Replacement Project (Loan)	24,482
6. हाइड्रो-कार्बन क्षेत्र (ऋण) (तेजी से वितरित होने वाला (ऋण)	Hydro-Carbon Sector Loan (Fast Disbursing Loan)	33,085
कुल ऋण	**Total Loan**	**111,908**

3. उपर्युक्त ऋण सहायता के अतिरिक्त जापान सरकार ने वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 4198.582 मिलियन येन की अनुदान सहायता भी दी है। इस अनुदान सहायता के अंतर्गत लाभ-प्राप्त संस्थाओं में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री नाटिकल और इंजीनियरी कालेज, बम्बई, गहरे समुद्र और अपतटीय मीन पालन के लिए मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों की पूर्ति, भूमिगत जल का उपयोग चरण-II और वर्दवान विश्वविद्यालय स्थित खगोल विज्ञान और अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान केन्द्र शामिल हैं। खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उर्वरकों (डी.ए.पी.) के आयात और ऋण राहत के लिए भी अनुदान दिए गए थे। 1978-79 से जापान द्वारा भारत को दी गई अनुदान सहायता की कुल मात्रा 52.062 अरब येन हो गई है।

4. वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान ऋण और अनुदान सहायता के अलावा, जापान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एजेंसी (जे.आई.सी.ए.) द्वारा निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं का अध्ययन भी किया गया है।

(i) औद्योगिक माडल टाऊन परियोजना ।
(ii) भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिए बुनियादी डिजाइन अध्ययन दल
(iii) आई.एफ.पी., कोचीन के लिए मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन
(iv) इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षण माध्यम उत्पादन सुविधाओं के सुधार के चरण-II का प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन

XI. अरब आर्थिक विकास के लिए कुवैत निधि

1. अरब आर्थिक विकास-कुवैत निधि से भारत को 1976 से आर्थिक सहायता मिल रही है। निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए अब तक निधि से कुल 923.00 लाख कुवैती दीनार मिलियन की कुल मूल्य के आठ ऋण प्राप्त हुए हैं :

(क) कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(ख) कोपिली पन-बिजली परियोजना
(ग) अनपारा तापीय बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(घ) अनपारा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (कोयला परिवहन) चरण-II
(ड.) थाल उर्वरक परियोजना
(च) दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना
(छ) कालीनदी तापीय विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II
(झ) झींगा उत्पादन हेतु केरल मछली पालन विकास परियोजना
जोड़

2. अब तक (क), (ग) (घ) (ड.) ऋण का पूरी तरह से उपयोग हो चुका हैं और (ख) एवं (च) ऋण जो कोपिली जल विद्युत परियोजना के लिए हैं 89.38 लाख कुवैती दीनार मात्र और दक्षिण बेसिन परियोजना के लिए केवल 116.15 मिलियन कुवैती दीनार की ऋण राशि निकाली गई है और ऋण खातें को बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

3. उल्लिखित आठ ऋणों में से क्रम संख्या (क) से (छ) तक के ऋर्णों पर 3.5% की दर से ब्याज की दर और सेवा प्रभार 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है । पहले पांच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी प्रांरभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि सहित 25 वर्ष है जिसमें 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है । दक्षिण बेसिन परियोजना के ऋण की वापसी अदायगी अवधि 20 वर्षों की है जिसमें 4 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है । सं. (छ) और (ज) के ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी अवधि 20 वर्षों की है जिसमें 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है।

XII. नीदरलैंड

1. नीदरलैंड की सरकार ने अब तक औद्योगिक विकास निधियों से 120 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 26691.1 लाख फ्लोरिन डच के ऋण दिए हैं । डच ऋणों का वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्षों की है जिसमें 8 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है । इन ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है । ये ऋण आयातो के वित्तपोषण एवं सहमत परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

2. नीदरलैंड ने अब तक 1992 के लिए 1780 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 16714.8 लाख डच फ्लोरिन के अनुदानों की वचनबद्धता की हैं। इसमें विश्व बैंक के माध्यम से सरणीकृत सामाजिक सुरक्षा नेटवर्क के लिए 500 लाख डच फ्लोरिन की तकनीकी सहायता अनुदान राशि शामिल हैं। डच अनुदान आयातों के वित्तपोषण तथा सहमत परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत के लिए उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं।

3. In addition to loan assistance, the Government of Japan also extended a grant aid of Yen 4198.582 million during the year 1992-93, for the Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, supply of fishing vessel for deep sea and offshore fisheries, exploitation of Ground Water State-II and the Astronomy and Space Science Centre at University of Burdwan. Grants were also given for import of fertilizer (DAP) for increasing food production and for debt relief. The total quantum of grant aid extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 aggregates Yen 52.062 billion.

4. Besides the loan and grant assistance during 1992-93, studies of the following projects are also being carried out by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

(i) Industrial Model Town Project.
(ii) Basic Design Study Team for Exploitation of Ground Water.
(iii) Preliminary Study of the project for acquisition of Fishing Vessels for IFP, Cochin.
(iv) Preliminary study on the Phase-II Project of improvement of educational media production facilities of the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

XI. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. So far the Fund has extended eight credits for an aggregate value of KD 92.300 million for the following projects:

	(कुवैती दीनार दस लाख में KD million)
(a) Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project Stage-I	15.000
(b) Kopili Hydro-Electric project	9.400
(c) Anpara Thermal Power Project Stage-I	16.000
(d) Anpara Thermal Power Project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II	9.000
(e) Thal Fertilizer Project	14.300
(f) South Bassein Project	14.600
(g) Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	7.000
(h) Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture	7.000
Total	**92.300**

2. So far credits at (a), (c), (d) and (e) have been fully utilised and that for Kopili Hydro Electric Project has been drawn down to the extent of KD 8.938 million and for South Bassein Project to the extent of KD 11.615 million and the loan accounts closed.

3. Out of the eight loans mentioned above, credits at (a) to (f) carry interest at the rate of 3.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The credits at (g) and (h) carry interest at the rate of 4.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The first five loans are repayable in 25 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The loan for South Bassein Project is repayable over a period of 20 years including 4 years grace period. The credits at (g) and (h) are for 20 years including 5 years grace period.

XII. NETHERLANDS

1. The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dfl.2669.11 million including Dfl.12 million from Industrial Development Funds. The Dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years grace period and carry an interest rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits were available for financing imports as well as for meeting local costs of agreed projects.

2. The grants committed so far by the Netherlands, total Dfl. 1671.48 million including Dfl.178 million for 1992. This includes Dfl. 50 million technical assistance grant to Social Safety Net to be channelled through World Bank. The Dutch grants are available for financing imports as well as local costs of agreed projects.

3. वर्ष 1992 से आगे द्विपक्षीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में पूर्णतः वेतरित की जाएगी। पहने की वचनबद्धताओं के लिए संवितरण भी नुदान निधियों से वित्तपोषित किए जाएंगे।

.III. नार्वे

1. नार्वे 1952 से ही भारत की सहायता प्रदान करता आ रहा है। 1972 से सभी नार्वेजियन सहायता अनुदान के रूप में मिलती रही है। यह सहायता तकनीकी सेवाओं की लागत तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए होता है। तथापि, वर्ष 1991 में नार्वेजियन सरकार ने सहायता निधि को उप-सहारा क्षेत्र, अफ्रीका को देने का निर्णय किया हैं और भारत के हिस्से के धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा रहा हैं। नार्वेजियन सरकार अब सामाजिक क्षेत्र की बजाय वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्र और उत्पादक क्षेत्र पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर रही है।

2. दिनांक 6 फरवरी, 1992 को हुए भारत-नार्वेजियन सहायता विचार-विमर्श के दौरान नार्वे ने वर्ष 1992 के लिए 900 लाख नार्वेजियन क्रोनर और वर्ष 1993 के लिए 700 लाख नार्वेजिनय क्रोनर आवंटित (नार्वेजियाई वित्त व्रर्ष जनवरी से दिसम्बर तक) करने पर सहमति व्यक्त की हैं।

XIV. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि (ओपेक)

1. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की स्थापना तेल निर्यात देशों के संगठन के सदस्य देशों ने इस उद्देश्य से की थी कि विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास संबंधी कार्यो में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके ।

2. निधि ने कुल मिलाकर 200.800 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के तेरह ऋण दिए हैं । पहला ऋण भुगतान शेष के समर्थन के लिए था और बाकी बारह ऋण विभिन्न विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए थे ।

3. शेष नौ ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए है :

(1) बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना
(2) कोरबा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
(3) रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, चरण-II
(4) दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट परियोजना
(5.) दूसरी रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
(6) रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना
(7) उर्वरक (पुनः स्थापना परियोजना)
(8) नाबार्ड को ऋण श्रृंखला
(9) रेवा अस्पताल परियोजना, म. प्र.
(10) बस्ती जिला अस्पताल परियोजना
(11) रायचूर जिला अस्पताल परियोजना
(12) केरल रेनफेड फार्मिंग विकास परियोजना
जोड़

4. क्रम संख्या (1) से (5) में दिए गए ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा लेकिन केवल 0.75 प्रतिवर्ष का सेवा प्रभार लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी अदायगी आरंभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट सहित 20 वर्ष में की जाएगी। क्रम संख्या (6) में दिए गए रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना के लिए दिए गए ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 4 वर्षों की अवधि सहित 14 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 3 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत सेवा प्रभार लगेगा। क्रम संख्या (7) से (10) के ऋण पर 2 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्ष में होगी। क्रम संख्या (11) और (12) के ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्ष में होगी।

XV. सऊदी विकास निधि

1. विकासशील देशों में विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सऊदी विकास निधि की स्थापना की गई है जो स्वायत्तता प्राप्त कानूनी संस्था है; जिसने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए 769.200 मिलियन सऊदी रियाल की कुल राशि के चार ऋण दिए है :-

क. श्रीसेलम नागार्जुनसागर विद्युत परियोजना
ख. कोरापुट रायगढ़ रेलवे परियोजना
ग. रामागुण्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
घ. नावा शेवा पत्तन न्यास परियोजना
जोड़

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3. From 1992 onwards, bilateral assistance will be totally disbursed as grants. Disbursements against earlier commitments will also be financed from grant funds.

XIII. NORWAY

1. Norway has been extending asistance to India since 1952. All Norwegian assistance since 1972 has been in the form of grants. This assistance is available for financing the cost of technical services and for local cost projects in the social sectors. However in 1991 the Norwegian Government decided to divert aid funds to Sub-Saharan Africa and India's share is being gradually reduced. The Norwegian Government are now focussing on the productive and commercial sectors instead of the social sectors.

2. During the Indo-Norwegian aid consultations held on 6.2.92, Norway has agreed to allocate NOK 90 million for the year 1992 and NOK 70 million for 1993 (Norwegian financial year January to December).

XIV. OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The OPEC Fund for International Development was established by OPEC member countries with the object of reinforcing financial co-operation between OPEC member countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to the developing countries in their economic and social developmental efforts.

2. The Fund has so far extended thirteen loans for a total sum of US $ 208.800 million. While the first loan was for balance of payments support the subsequent twelve loans are for various developmental projects.

3. The remaining nine loans are for the following projects:

	(मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में US $ in millions)
(1) Bombay High Off-Shore Development Project	14.000
(2) Korba Thermal Power Project	20.000
(3) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-II	20.000
(4) Second Bombay High Off Shore Project	30.000
(5) Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	30.000
(6) Railway Modernisation Project	22.500
(7) Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects)	7.000
(8) Line of Credit to NABARD	8.000
(9) Rewa Hospital Project M.P.	10.000
(10) Basti District Hospital Project	6.500
(11) Raichur District Hospital Project	9.000
(12) Kerala Rainfed Farming Dev. Project	10.000
Total	**187.000**

4. Credits at Sl. Nos. (1) to (5) carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum & are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The credits at (6) for the Railway Modernisation Project, is repayable in 14 years including a grace period of 4 years with interest rate of 3% and service charge of 1%. The credits at Sl. No. (7) to (10) are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2% and service charge at 1% per annum. The credits at Sl. No. 11 & 12 are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2.25% and service charge of 1%.

XV. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Saudi Fund for Development, an autonomous legal entity, was set up with the object of providing loans for developmental projects in developing countries; and has so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million for the following projects:

	(सऊदी रियाल मिलियन में S.R. in million)
(a) Srisailam Nagarjunasagar Power Project.	353.000
(b) Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.	103.200
(c) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.	172.000
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Project.	141.000
Total	**769.200**

2. जबकि पहले और चौथे ऋण पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा दूसरे और तीसरे ऋण पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा । इन सभी ऋणों का आरम्भिक 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षो में भुगतान किया जाना है ।

XVI. **स्पेन**

स्पेनिश सहायता सरकार से सरकार को उदार ऋण शर्तों पर है। 14.6.89 को एक उदार ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए जिसमें भारत सरकार को दि एस्टिलेरोस एस्पनोलेस, स्पेन से भारतीय नौवहन निगम को तीन फासफोरिक एसिड जहाजों के एक भाग के वित्तपोषण (52.2 प्रतिशत) के लिए 460 लाख अमरीकी डालर का ऋण दिया गया है। इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 9 वर्षो की अधिस्थगन अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा। शेष 47.8 प्रतिशत राशि निर्यात ऋण के रूप में है। स्पेन सरकार के साथ किया गया यह सर्वप्रथम उदार ऋण करार है।

XVII. **स्वीडन**

स्वीडन भारत सहायता संघ का 1969 से सदस्य रहा है। फिर भी, स्वीडन की सहायता मुख्यतः सामाजिक और ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वस्तुओं के आयात तथा तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए 1964 से ही उपलब्ध है। स्वीडिश सहायता शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में मिलती है। दोनों देशों के बीच सामान्यतः दो-वर्षीय. प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाते हैं। स्वीडिश वित्त वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 के लिए 8300 लाख स्वीडिश कोनर आवंटित किए गए हैं।

स्वीडिश सहायता स्वीडन की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग एजेंसी द्वारा दिए जाने वाले आसान शर्त वाले ऋण के जरिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह सहायता 1984-85 से देश के बाहर के कार्यक्रम के लिए उपलब्ध रही है। ऐसे ऋणों में अनुदान घटक 35 प्रतिशत होता है। द्वारा अनेक अंतराष्ट्रिय प्रतिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को भी धन दिया जाता है।

3. स्वीडन की अर्थव्यवस्था वर्तमान में संकट का सामना कर रही है। उनका सहायता बजट काफी कम कर दिया गया है (वर्ष 1993-94 से प्राप्तकर्त्ता सभी देशों को कटौती का सामन्य करने की संभावना है। भारत को दीजाने वाली सहायता स्तर में 4150 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की कमी होकर 3500 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर होने की संभावना है।

XVIII. **स्विटजरलैण्ड**

1. स्विटजरलैण्ड सरकार 1964 से सहायता प्रदान करता रही है जिनमें पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए 1973 तक उपलब्ध कराए गए 300 मिलियन स्विस फ्रांक के विकास ऋण और तीन अंतरण ऋण शामिल हैं।

2. वर्तमान में, स्विस सहायता पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात और स्थानीय लागत/तकनीकी सहायता दोनों के लिए उपलब्ध है, जिसमें से पूर्ववर्ती को मिश्रित ऋण के आधार और परवर्ती को अनुदान, जो स्विस विकास निगम (एस. डी. सी) के माध्यम से सरणीकृत किए जातें है, के माध्यम से निधि प्रदान की जा रही है।

3. 100 मिलियन स्विक फ्रांक के लिए पूर्ववर्ती मिश्रित ऋण आधार (1983 में हस्ताक्षरित करार) में स्विस सरकार द्वारा दिया गया 40 प्रतिशत ब्याज मुक्त ऋण और स्विस बैंकों के संघ द्वारा दिया गया 60 प्रतिशत निर्यात ऋण शामिल है और इसनें संविदा मूल्य के 85 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की।

4. मिश्रित वित्त पोषण के नए आधार (24-6-1991 में हस्ताक्षरित करार) ने स्विस सरकार के 40 प्रतिशत अंशदान को अनुदान में परिवर्तित कर दिया और इसमें संविदा मूल्य के शत-प्रतिशत को शामिल कर लिया । सितम्बर, 1991 में 1983 के ऋण आधार को भी पूर्ण भूतलक्षी प्रभाव के साथ सरकारी ऋण को अनुदान में स्थानान्तरित करने के समान ही संशोधित किया गया था और जनवरी, 1991 से इसकी कवरेज शत प्रतिशत की थी।

5. स्विस विकास निगम के साथ डेयरी विकास, वाटरशेड डिवलपमैंट, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स आदि के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाओं के लिए 1992-93 में कुल 9.72 मिलियन स्विस फ्रांक के स्थानीय लागत करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

XIX. **यूनाइटेड किंगडम**

1. यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा मार्च, 1991 के अंत तक 2671.70 मिलिनय पौण्ड की कुल सहायता दी गई जो जून, 1975 तक 738.8 मिलियन पौण्ड ऋण के रुप और उसके बाद 1932.90 मिलियन पौण्ड अनुदान के रुप में है । यू. के. से पूंजी सहायता यू. के मूल के आयातों तक सीमित है और यह यू. के. सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/

2. While the first and fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the second and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years.

XVI. **SPAIN**

Spanish assistance is in the form of Government to Government soft loan. A soft loan agreement was signed on 14.6.89 providing US $46 million to Government of India for part financing (52.2%) acquisition of 3 phosphoric acid carriers by Shipping Corporation of India from M/s Astileroes Espanoles, Spain. The loan is repayable in 20 years with moratorium of 9 years at an interest rate of 2% p.a. The balance 47.8% is in the form of export credit. This is the first soft loan agreement signed with the Government of Spain.

XVII. **SWEDEN**

Sweden has been a member of the Aid India Consortium since 1969. However, Swedish assistance has been available since 1964 for the social sectors and energy sector, commodity imports and as technical assistance. Swedish assistance is 100% grant. A two-year protocol is normally signed between the two countries. SEK 830 million has been allocated for the Swedish financial year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

2. Swedish assistance is also extended through soft loan administered by BITS (Swedish Agency for International Technical and Economic Cooperation). This assistance has been available outside the country programme since 1984-85. The grant element in such a loan is of the order of 35%. Many international training programmes are also funded through BITS.

3. Sweden's economy is currently facing a crisis. Their aid budget has been considerably reduced. All the recipient countries are likely to face a cut in aid from 1993-94. India's aid level is likely to be reduced from SEK 415m to SEK 350m.

XVIII. **SWITZERLAND**

1. The Government of Switzerland has been providing assistance to India from 1964, including three transfer credits and a development loan totalling S.Fr. 300 million for the import of capital goods made available upto 1973.

2. Currently, Swiss aid is available both for capital goods imports and for local costs/technical assistance. The former being funded through a mixed credit line and the latter through grants which are channelised through the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC).

3. The earlier mixed credit line (agreement signed in 1983) for S.Fr. 100 million consisted of a 40% interest-free loan given by the Swiss Government and 60% export credit given by a consortium of Swiss banks and provided for 85% coverage of the contract value.

4. The new line of mixed financing (agreement signed on 24.6.91) changed the Swiss government's contribution of 40%, into a grant and extended coverage of contract value to 100%. In September 1991, the 1983 credit line was also amended along the same lines with conversion of government loan into a grant with complete retrospective effect and 100% coverage with effect from Ist January, 1991.

5. Local cost agreements totalling S.Fr. 9.72 million were signed in 1992-93 for dairy development, watershed development, biotechnology and electronics projects etc. with Swiss Development Corporation (SDC).

XIX. **UNITED KINGDOM**

1. The total assistance extended by UK upto end of March 1991 amounted to £ 2671.70 million, made up of loans of £ 738.8 million upto June, 1975 and grants of £1932.90 million thereafter. Capital assistance from UK is tied to imports of UK origin and is available for specific projects/imports approved by the UK Government. UK also provides

आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध है । यू. के. गरीबी हटाने की परियोजनाओं और आयात संबद्ध परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए स्थानीय लागत अनुदान भी प्रदान करता है ।

2. यू. के. सरकार तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करती है जो मुख्यतः कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण अधिछात्रवृत्तियों और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कम मूल्य के उपस्करों/सामग्रियों के रूप में होती है ।

3. 1992-93 में पर्यावरण और वन, कृषि आदि सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम के साथ 48.32 मिलियन पौण्ड मूल्य के अनुदान करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे. इस राशि में विभिन्न तकनीकी सहयोग परियोजनाएं और तेल के आयातों के लिए 20 मिलियन पौण्ड का अनुदान शामिल है।

XX. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

संयुक्त राच्य अमेरिका 1951 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान कर रहा हैं। मार्च, 1992 के अंत तक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा प्रदान सहायता की राशि 11047.900 मिलियन डालर (रद्द करने के बाद) है। जो निम्न प्रकार है:

local cost grants for poverty alleviation projects and for financing the local costs of import associated projects.

2. The UK Government provides technical assistance, primarily in the form of expert services, training, fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development under the Colombo Plan.

3. In 1992-93, grant agreements worth £48.32 million were signed with UK for projects in various sectors including Environment and Forests, Agriculture etc. This amount includes various technical cooperation projects and a grant of £20 million for oil imports.

XX. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America have been extending economic assistance to India since 1951. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of March 1992 amounted to $11047.900 million (net of cancellation)and comprised :

		(दस लाख डालर में *In Million $.)*
डॉलर ऋण	Dollar Loans	4891.000
डॉलर ऋण	Dollar Grants	2096.900
रुपया ऋण	Rupee Loans	3221.000
पी.एल.-480 अनुदान	PL-480 Grants	839.000
जोड़	**Total**	**11047.900**

1951 में 189.35 मिलियन डालर के गेहूं ऋण सहित यू.एस.ए.आई.डी. सहायता के पूर्ववर्ती टी.सी.एम और डी.एल.एफ सहायता भी विगत में अमेरिकी सहायता के विभिन्न रूपों में प्राप्त होती रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यू.एस.ए.आई डी ने विगत में विशेष ऋण पुनर्अदायगी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत प्राइवेट पक्षकारों को भी ऋण प्रदान किए हैं। अमेरिका से ऋण राहत और उनके निर्यात-आयात बैंक से ऋण के रूप में भी सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी।

उपर्युक्त कुल सहायता में राजकोषीय वर्ष 1992 के लिए प्राधिकृत 46.658 मिलियन की यूएस.ए.आई.डी की विकास सहायता भी शामिल है जो 30 सितम्बर, 1992 को समाप्त हो गई थी तथा उसमें म्निलिखित 12 (बारह) करार शामिल हैं अर्थात्:

US assistance has been received in various forms in the past including wheat loan of $189.35 million in 1951 and the TOM and DLF aid which were predecessors to USAID assistance. In addition, USAID also extended loans to private parties under Special Loan Repayment Procedure in the past. Assistance was also received from USA in the shape of debt relief as well as loan from their Export Import Bank.

The total assistance referred to above includes USAID's development assistance of $46.658 million authorised for US fiscal year 1992 which ended on 30th September 1992, and covers the following 12 agreements:

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project	ऋण अनुदान Loan/Grant	(राशि दस लाख अमरीकी डालर) Amount of (US $ million)	करार हस्ताक्षरित होने की तारीख Date Agreement Signed
1.	तकनीकी सहायता और समर्थन	Technical Assistance and Support	अनुदान Grant	3.00	16.3.92
2.	कृषि वाणिज्यिकीकरण और उद्यम	Agricultural Commercialisation & Enterprise	अनुदान Grant	2.20	27.3.92
3.	ऊर्जा प्रबंधन परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण	Energy Management Consultation and Training	अनुदान Grant	1.00	27.3.92
4.	आवास वित्त प्रणाली विस्तार कार्यक्रम	Housing Finance System Expansion Programme	अनुदान Grant	1.00	30.4.92
5.	स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्राइवेट स्वैच्छिक संगठन	Private Voluntary Organization for Health II	अनुदान Grant	3.20	30.9.92
6.	संयंत्र जैविक संसाधन	Plant Genetic Resources	अनुदान Grant	4.50	30.9.92
7.	ऊर्जा प्रबंधन परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण	Energy Management Consultation & Training	अनुदान Grant	2.157	30.9.92
8.	वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति के कार्यक्रम	Programme for Advancement of Comm. Technology	अनुदान Grant	0.99	30.9.92
9.	वाणिज्यिक ऊर्जा अनुसंधान को त्वरित करने के लिए कार्यक्रम	Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research	अनुदान Grant	2.291	30.9.92
10.	परिवार आयोजन सेवाओं में परिवर्तन	Innovations in Family Planning Services	अनुदान Grant	20.00	30.9.92
11.	एड्स की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण	AIDS Prevention and Control	अनुदान Grant	2.12	30.9.92
12.	पर्यावरणीय सेवाओं और प्रौद्योगिकियों का व्यापार	Trade in Environmental Services and Technologies	अनुदान Grant	4.20	30.9.92

अमरीकी वित्त वर्ष 92 के दौरान यू.एस.ए.आई.डी. द्वारा डालर की राशि के निम्नलिखित भुगतान भी किए गए :

The following obligations to the tune of $22.871 million were also made by USAID during U.S. FY 1992:

1.	जैव चिकित्सा अनुसंधान	Bio-Medical Research	अनुदान Grant	2.00	29.4.92
2.	महाराष्ट्र लघु सिंचाई	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation	ऋण Loan	6.97	28.5.92
			अनुदान Grant	0.213	-do-
3.	मध्य प्रदेश लघु सिंचाई	M.P. Minor Irrigation	अनुदान Grant	1.84	23.6.92
4.	पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भूमि और जल निकास	Hill Areas Land and Water Development	ऋण Loan	10.837	28.5.92
			अनुदान Grant	0.037	-do-
5.	परिवार नियोजन संचार और विपणन	Family Planning Communication and Marketing	अनुदान Grant	1.00	29.5.92
6.	महाराष्ट्र लघु सिंचाई ऋण	Maharashtra Minor Irrigation	ऋण Loan	0.73	31.8.92
	जोड़	**Total :**		**22.871**	

अमेरिका से प्राप्त इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में डालरों में की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है और इन पर पहले 10 वर्षों में 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा।

उपर्युक्त कुल प्रत्यक्ष सहायता के अतिरिक्त अमेरिका ने ऋण-राहत के रूप में भी सहायता दी है। यह ऋण-राहत गेंहू ऋण 1951 से सम्बन्धित मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी को स्थगित करने के लिए थी। 1972-73 से आगे तक यह ऋण-राहत ऋण की पुनर्वित-व्यवस्था करने के लिए थी जो 7 से 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 26 से 30 वर्षों में अदा की जानी थी। 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक 1034.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण राहत सहायता मिली है। उसके बाद अमेरिका द्वारा अब तक कोई ऋण राहत सहायता नहीं दी गई हैं।

अमेरिका ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए अमेरिका द्वारा रखे रुपए में से 200 लाख डालर के बराबर रुपया अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया है ।

XXI. **(पूर्ववर्ती) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ**

भारत के आर्थिक विकास के लिए रूसी सहायता 1955 में आरंभ हुई थी। दिसम्बर, 1991 के अंत तक, पूर्व सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ की 96550.0 लाख रूबल की कुल राशि की वचनबद्धता थी जिसमें (रक्षा आपूर्ति के लिए प्रदान किए गए ऋणों को छोड़कर) ऊर्जा, मूल और भारी उद्योग में सरकारी परियोजनाओं तथा अन्य विकासीय परियोजनाओं में सहायता के लिए 15 ऋण शामिल हैं।

दिसम्बर, 1991 में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के भंग होने के बाद, असंवितरित सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र के ऋणों की स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं थी। 1.4.1992 से 3.12.1992 तक कुल 86.49 लाख रूबल संवितरित किए गए। ये संवितरण, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के भंग होने से पहले निर्णीत संविदाओं पर आधारित ऋण श्रृंखलाओं की पूर्ति के संबंध में थे। वित्तीय वर्ष की बाकी अवधि के दौरान ये संवितरण 14.0 लाख रूबल से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए। 1993-94 में 50 लाख रूबलों का कुछ सांकेतिक प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

XXII. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक**

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक के ऋण रियायती न होते हुए भी वाणिज्यिक स्रोतों की अपेक्षा अधिक उदार शर्तों पर उपलब्ध है। इस समय भारत के लिए यह वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष है। ब्याज की दर परिवर्तनीय है ओर इसमें बैंक की उधार निधि की अपनी लागत के अनुसार छमाही संशोधन किया जाता है। जनवरी, 1993 से आरम्भ होने वाली छमाही के लिए ब्याज की दर 7.43 प्रतिशत है। ऋण के असंवितरित भाग पर 0.25 प्रतिशत वचनबद्धता शुल्क लगता है।

2. 31.3.1992 तक ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली सहायता, जिनके लिए करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, का कुल मूल्य 17.40 अरब अमरीकी डालर है । ये वचनबद्धताएं कृषि, सिंचाई, विद्युत, तेल और गैस, रेल, शहरी विकास और जल पूर्ति, परिवहन, उवर्रक, उद्योग और दूर संचार आदि जैसी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के संबंध में हैं ।

3. वर्ष 1991-92 (31 मार्च, 1992 तक) निम्नलिखित नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 1082.00 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के ऋण प्रदायी करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए :

Loans from USA are repayable in dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and bear interest rate of 2 percent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

In addition to the direct total assistance, U.S. had also extended aid in the shape of debt relief representing deferment of principal and interest payments relating to the wheat loan of 1951. From 1972-73 onwards, the debt-relief was, however, in the form of refinancing credit, repayable in 26 to 30 years, inclusive of a grace period of 7 to 10 years. The debt-relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt-relief assistance has been provided by the USA.

The USA also extended on August 31, 1981 a grant of rupee equivalent of $20 million out of the US held rupees for assistance to private voluntary health organisations.

XXI. **UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) (Erst while)**

Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955. Upto the end of December, 1991, the total value of assistance committed by the former USSR (excluding credits extended for defence supplies) amounted to Roubles 9655.00 million, involving 15 credits for assiting public sector projects in power, basic and heavy industries and other development projects.

With the dissolution of the USSR in December, 1991, the status of undisbursed USSR credits was not clear. From 1.4.1992 to 31.12.1992, a total of Roubles 8.649 million was disbursed. These disbursements were in respect of pipeline supplies based on contracts concluded before the dissolution of the USSR. During the remaining period of the financial year disbursements are not likely to exceed Roubles 1.4 million. There may be also some token utilisation of Roubles 5 million in 1993-94.

XXII. **INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)**

1. IBRD loans, though not-concessional, are available at relatively more favourable terms than commercial sources. The repayment period is at present 20 years, inclusive of a 5 year grace period. The interest rate is variable and revised semiannually in accordance with the Bank's own cost of borrowing funds. The rate of interest for the half year commencing January 1993 is 7.43%. The commitment charge on undisbursed balance is at present 0.25%.

2. The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.3.1992 for which agreements were signed is US.$ 17.40 billion. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Urban Development and Watersupply, Transport, Fertilizer, Industry, Telecommunication etc.

3. During the year 1991-92 (upto 31st March, 1992) agreements providing loans to the following new projects valuing US$ 1082.00 million have been signed:

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project	सहायता की राशि (मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर) Amount of Assistance (US $ million)	करार की तारीख Date of Agreement
1.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विकास परियोजना	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project	20.00	17.4.91
2.	गैस भमक (फ्लेरिंग) में कटौती)	Gas Flaring Reduction	450.00	11.7.91
3.	औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण	Industrial Pollution Control	124.00	8.7.91
4.	विद्युत उपयोगिता दक्षता सुधार	Power Utilities Efficiency Improvement	265.00	14.2.92
5.	बांध सुरक्षा परियोजना	Dam Safety Project	23.00	10.6.91
6.	बम्बई उपनगरीय विद्युत पूर्ति	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply	200.00	12.7.91
	जोड़	**Total**	**1082.00**	

XXIII. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ**

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की स्थापना विश्व के निर्धनतम देशों को रियायती दीर्घावधिक ऋण देने के प्रयोजन से विश्व बैंक के एक सहायक संस्थान के रूप में सन 1960 में हुई थी ।

2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता भारत को जून, 1961 में

XXIII. **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)**

1. The International Development Association was established in 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank to make concessional long term loans.

2. IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an

मिलनी शुरू हुई थी और यह विदेशी सहायता कार्यक्रम का एक महत्वपूर्ण संघटक रही है । 31 मार्च, 1992 तक की अवधि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत को 18.917 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के ऋण प्रदान किए हैं। इसमें औद्योगिक आयातों के लिए परियोजना-भिन्न और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण के रूप में सहायता शामिल है । प्रमुख क्षेत्र, जिनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है, वे ये है :- सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास, कृषि, परिवहन, उर्वरक, रेलवे, दूर-संचार, जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार, शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति और कृषि अनुसंधान एवं विकास निगम परियोजनाएं ।

3. वर्ष 1991-92 (31.3.92 तक) के दौरान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1136.870 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि के ऋण दिए हैं :-

important component of the external asistance programme. For the period ending 31st March 1992, IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 18.917 billion. This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major sectors for which assistance is provided are:- Irrigation and Command Area Development, Agriculture, Transport, Fertilizers, Railways, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Development and Water Supply and ARDC projects.

3. During the year 1991-92 (upto 31.3.92) IDA have extended credits amounting to US $1136.870 million for the following projects/programmes:

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project	सहायता की राशि (मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर) Amount of Assistance (US $ million)	करार की तारीख Date of Agreement
1.	महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति और पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता परियोजना	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Environmental Sanitation Project	104.33	5.6.91
2.	तकनीकी शिक्षा-II परियोजना	Technical Education-II Project	291.54	16.12.91
3.	बाल जीवन-रक्षा और सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project	214.50	20.2.92
4.	झींगा और मछली पालन	Shrimp & Fish Culture	95.00	29.1.92
5.	महाराष्ट्र वानिकी	Maharashtra Forestry	142.00	29.1.92
6.	पश्चिम बंगाल वानिकी	West Bengal Forestry	39.00	25.3.92
7.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विकास परियोजना	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development Project	87.530	17.4.91
8.	बांध सुरक्षा परियोजना	Dam Safety Project	131.370	10.6.91
9.	औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण	Industrial Pollution Control	31.60	6.11.91
	जोड़	**Total**	**1136.870**	

XXIV. एशियाई विकास बैंक

1. एशियाई विकास बैंक एक प्रमुख क्षेत्रीय संस्था है और भारत को इसमें प्रमुख भूमिका निभाने की आवश्यकता है। अभी तक, भारत का एशियाई विकास बैंक के पूंजी भंडार में सभी सदस्य देशों में से जापान, सं.रा. अमरीका और चीन जनवादी गणराज्य के बाद चौथा सर्वाधिक अभिदान रहा है।

2. वर्ष 1966 में इस की स्थापना होने पर, भारत ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक, एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण नहीं लिया था। परन्तु, उन स्रोतों में, जिन से हम रियायती विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं, विस्तार करने की विविधता लाने के बारे में विचार किया गया और भारत ने एशियाई विकास बैंक से वर्ष 1986 से ऋण लेना प्रारम्भ किया। 31.12.1992 तक जिन करारों पर एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ हस्ताक्षर किए गए उनका कुल मूल्य 3835.30 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर था। इसमें आई.सी.आई.सी.आई, आई.डी.बी.आई और आई.एफ.सी.आई. को 220- 100 और 150 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के तीन ऋण, जिनके लिए सरकार द्वारा गारन्टी दी गई है, और सरकार द्वारा बिना गांरटी के कुल 75.7 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के चार निजी क्षेत्र के ऋण शामिल हैं। क्षेत्र जिस के लिए एशियाई विकास बैंक द्वारा ऋण प्रदान किए गए हैं; वे विद्युत, पत्तन, रेलवे, सड़कों दूर संचार की विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के सहायतार्थ हैं। इस के अलावा 1992—93 (31.12.1992) तक भारत के लिए अनुमोदित किए गए ऋण करार निम्नलिखित थेः—

1. विद्युत दक्षता (क्षेत्र)
2. वित्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

3. कोयला परिवहन
4. ऊर्जा संरक्षण और पर्यावरण प्रबंध

जोड़

XXIV. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major regional institution and India needs to play a leading role in it. To this end, India's subscription to the ADB's capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries after Japan, the USA and the People's Rebublic of China.

2. Ever since its inception in 1966, India had voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. However, it was considered desirable to diversify the sources from which we receive concessional external assistance, and India started borrowing from ADB from the year 1986. The total value of loans upto 31.12.1992 for which agreements were signed with ADB amounted to US $ 3835.30 million. This includes three lines of credits of US$220 million, $100 million and $150 million to ICICI, IDBI and IFCI respectively, for which Government of India has given guarantee and four private sector loans totalling US $ 75.7 million without Government guarantee. The sectors for which the loans have been extended by ADB are for assisting developmental projects in the Power, Ports, Railways, Roads, Telecommunications and Finance sectors. Besides, the loan agreements approved for India during 1992-93 (upto 31.12.1992) were :—

(मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर)(In million US $)

1. Power Efficiency (Sector)	250	हस्ताक्षरित और प्रभावी Signed and effective
2. Finance Sector Programme	300	
3. Coal Transport	285	स्वीकृत Approved
4. Energy Conservation & Environment Management	147	
Total	**982**	

XV. न्यास निधि

1. न्यास निधि जिसका प्रशासन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, वाशिंगटन द्वारा किया जाता हैं, उसने भारत को अगस्त, 1980 में 529.009 मिलियन एस.डी.आर. के बराबर अमरीकी डालर (537.51 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण भुगतान शेष सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया है । यह ऋण 10 छमाही किस्तों में परिशोध्य है जो भुगतान की तारीख के बाद छठे वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों की समाप्ति होते हुए शुरू हो जायेगी और भुगतान की तारीख के 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ।

2. बकाया ऋण पर एक प्रतिशत की अर्ध वार्षिक दर से ब्याज का प्रतिवर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को छमाही भुगतान किया जाता है।

XV. TRUST FUND

1. The Trust Fund, which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, had extended a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs.537.51 crores) in August 1980 to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan, repayable in ten semi-annual instalments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year, has to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

2. Interest on outstanding loan is paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

XXVI. अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय

1. यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय

1 यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय 1976 से भारत को आर्थिक सहायता देता आ रहा है। यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय सहायता पूरी तरह से अनुदान के रूप में है तथा रुपए और निर्धारित परियोजनाओं की विदेशी विनिमय लागत को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए प्रयोग की जा सकती है। यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से प्राप्त सहायता का कुल मूल्य, 1991 में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के लिए 85.50 मिलियन ई सी यू सहित, 1303.50 मिलियन ई सी यू है। इस में से विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए संघटकों की राशि 763.50 मिलियन ई सी यू है।

2. 1991 में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने सहायता देने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है:—

1. केरल बागवानी विकास परियोजना
2. केरल सिंचाई परियोजना
3. राजस्थान सिंचाई

जोड़

2. यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने आपरेशन फ्लड के लिए खाद्य सहायता तथा अन्य कार्यक्रम जैसे व्यापार संवर्द्धन, ऊर्जा सहकारिता, औद्योगिक सहकारिता तथा एन जी ओ के लिए अनुदान आदि के लिए सहायता दी है। आपरेशन फ्लड-III के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से बटर आयल और मखनिया दूध पाउडर के रूप में खाद्य सहायता प्राप्त हुई है।

2. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि :

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना विश्व की खाद्य समस्याओं और खाद्य उत्पादन तथा विशेष कर विकासशील देशों में बढ़ने वाली खाद्य उत्पादन और ग्रामीण निर्धनता से निपटने के लिए की गई, जो रियायती दरों पर अतिरिक्त संसाधन उपलब्ध करवाता है, यह भारत को 1979 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा 31.12.1992 तक कुल 2320.7 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की सहायता दी गई। सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैं: भीमा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, सुन्दर वन विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी सरकारी जलकूप परियोजना, उड़ीसा जनजातीय विकास परियोजना, तमिलनाडु महिला विकास परियोजना और आंध्र प्रदेश जनजातीय परियोजना।

यह ऋण 80 छमाही किस्तों में वापिस किए जाने हैं, वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की कुल अवधि के पश्चात शुरू होगी। ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगता किन्तु ऋणों की निकाली गई राशि और समय-समय पर बकाया राशि पर एक प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से सेवा प्रभार लगता है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों की चौथी पुनः पूर्ति की प्रक्रिया पर इस समय विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है।

3 जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि

चालू वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 2.49 करोड़ रुपए की वस्तु/नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। 1993-94 के दौरान 7.35 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता होने की आशा है। यह अनुदान बिहार और राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और जनसंख्या तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अध्ययन, पौधरोपण और वस्तु सहायता के लिए वित्तीय सहायता करने के वास्ते है।

4. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को जो तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है, यह उपस्करों, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, तथा विदेशों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के रूप में मिलती है ।

चालू वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान लगभग 6.17 करोड़ रुपए वस्तु/सामग्री सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान लगभग 27.94 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि:

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास संगठन (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के पदाधिकारियों (कार्यकर्ताओं), डाक्टरों के प्रशिक्षण और महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त हुई है।

XXVI. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (E.E.C)

1. The EEC has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. EEC assistance to India is entirely in the form of grants and can be used to finance the rupee as well as foreign exchange cost of identified projects. Total value of assistance received from EEC amounts to ECU 1303.50 million including ECU 85.50 million for projects approved in 1991. Of this, the component for development programmes is ECU 763.50 million.

2. In 1991, the EEC approved the following projects for funding:—

आंकड़े मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में (ECU million)

i) Kerala Horticulture Development Project	28.7
ii) Kerala Irrigation	11.8
iii) Rajasthan Irrigation	45.0
Total	**85.5**

2. EEC has given assistance under EEC food aid for Operation Flood III and other programmes e.g. trade promotion, energy cooperation, industrial cooperation and aid to NGO etc. The food aid is provided in the form of butter oil and skimmed milk powder from the EEC for Operation Flood III.

2. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, set up to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for dealing with the world food problems and specifically problems of food production and rural poverty in the developing world, has been extending assistance to India since 1979.

The total value of assistance extended by IFAD upto 31.12.1992 amounted to US $ 232.07 million. The projects assisted are :- Bhima Command Area Development project, Sunderbans Development project, Rajasthan Command Area Development project, Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation project, Second U.P. Public Tubewells project, Orissa Tribal Development project, Tamil Nadu Women's Development project and Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development project.

The loans are repayable in 80 semiannual instalments, repayments commencing after a grace period of 10 years. The loans do not carry any interest but only a service charge of one per cent per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

The process of Fourth Replenishment of resources of IFAD are currently under discussion.

3. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Commodity/cash grant assistance of the value of Rs.2.49 crores is expected to be received during the current year 1992-93. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.7.35 crores is also expected during the year 1993-94. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan on population and adult education studies, tree plantation & commodity assistance .

4. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Under this programme technical assistance is being received in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the current year 1992-93 commodity/material assistance to the extent of Rs.6.17 crores is expected to be received. Similar assistance of the value of Rs.27.94 crores is expected to be received during 1993-94.

5. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash grant assistance is received for training of I.C.D.S. functionaries, training of doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these schemes and

1992-93 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के लिए नकद सहायता और ओ.आर.आई. कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए तथा विश्व प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए नकद सहायता की कुल राशि का अनुमान लगभग 16.08 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 के लिए 16.11 करोड़ रुपए है।

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 5.71 करोड़ रुपए तक की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है, जबकि वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान 6.14 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

6. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 2.14 करोड़ रुपए तक की नकद/वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है और 1993-94 के दौरान इस के 5.47 करोड़ रुपए होने की आशा है।

7. संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक व सांस्कृतिक संगठन (यूनेस्को)

शिक्षा विभाग के अंतर्गत कथा-चित्र सेवा योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान 0.06 करोड़ रुपए का नकद अनुदान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

for assistance for ORI programme and universal immunisation programme during 1992-93 is expected to be around Rs.16.08 crores and Rs.16.11 crores during 1993-94.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.5.71 crores is anticipated to be received during 1992-93, while the same is expected to be Rs.6.15 crores during 1993-94.

6. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Cash/commodity assistance to the extent of Rs.2.14 crores is anticipated to be received during the year 1992-93 for the National Leprosy Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme, and the same is expected to be Rs.5.47 crores during 1993-94

7. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)

Cash grant of Rs. 0.06 crores is expected to be received during the year 1992-93 & 1993-94 for Feature Services Schemes under the Department of Education.

विवरण Statement 1

विदेशी ऋण External Loans

प्राप्तियां और वापसी-अदायगी Statement of Receipts and Repayments

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

देश/संस्थान	Name of the Country/Institutions	प्राप्तियां Receipts: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	प्राप्तियां Receipts: संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1992-93	प्राप्तियां Receipts: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1993-94	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1992-93	वापसी अदायगियां Repayments: बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1993-94
आस्ट्रिया	Austria	3.51	10.46	10.27	9.24	11.44	11.33
आस्ट्रेलिया	Australia	0.00	2.84	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
आबु धाबी	Abu Dhabi	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.73	3.73
बेल्जियम	Belgium	3.99	8.82	8.77	15.45	19.54	20.70
कनाडा	Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.96	45.28	45.60
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	Czechoslovakia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	4.31
डेनमार्क	Denmark	3.61	0.70	0.93	6.96	8.44	8.82
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	394.82	684.78	543.94	289.55	410.96	439.34
फ्रांस	France	96.21	330.10	105.93	175.49	222.57	234.66
हंगरी	Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
इटली	Italy	13.27	10.28	5.68	16.79	19.53	19.66
जापान	Japan	886.54	1511.96	1642.88	348.06	366.02	428.98
कुवैत निधि	Kuwait Fund	40.93	13.31	20.03	39.41	44.51	44.41
नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	73.36	13.60	0.00	116.34	142.58	145.64
पोलैंड	Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
सऊदी निधि	Saudi Fund	31.40	51.57	44.96	32.73	38.54	41.92
स्पेन	Spain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	37.22	20.51	23.81	8.98	9.47	14.04
स्वीडन	Sweden	91.91	45.85	43.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.88	126.18	112.36
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	54.26	51.95	2.84	325.21	376.37	379.62
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ (पूर्ववर्ती)	U.S.S.R. (Erstwhile)	1.00	31.76	15.89	199.05	198.51	220.67
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	U.A.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.85	8.66	10.30
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण विकास बैंक	I.B.R.D.	2165.90	2137.11	2927.49	1666.49	1900.85	2182.55
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण	International Development Agency	2888.23	3270.65	3572.67	413.87	467.00	511.01
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	International Fund for Agricultural Development	19.91	15.68	21.32	10.85	11.93	12.23
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	I.M.F.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
एशियन विकास बैंक	ADB	1542.07	936.17	1130.79	16.46	19.13	37.14
ई.ई.सी (विशेष कार्य ऋण)	EEC(Special Action Credit)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.46	1.44
ओपेक	OPEC	34.78	24.76	22.74	28.88	35.45	37.47
नए ऋण	New Credits	230.91	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	**TOTAL:**	**8613.83**	**9172.86**	**10548.84**	**3886.54**	**4488.65**	**4967.93**

विवरण Statement 2

विदेशी मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों से अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता
Grants and Commodity Assistance from Friendly Foreign Countries and International Bodies.

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

क्र. सं. Sl. No.		स्रोत Sources	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1993-94
	द्विपक्षीय	**Bilateral**			
1.	कनाडा	Canada	61.30	23.13	11.20
2.	डेनमार्क	Denmark	51.86	24.81	52.39
3.	फ्रांस	France	0.50	0.55	6.09
4.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	16.26	15.26	29.88
5.	इटली	Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00
6..	जापान	Japan	75.89	80.83	74.52
7..	नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	102.71	277.01	193.19
8..	नार्वे	Norway	47.13	31.48	25.28
9..	स्वीडन	Sweden	81.00	70.01	84.51
10.	स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	25.62	63.10	53.69
11.	यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	199.88	305.09	248.30
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	82.61	54.15	77.74
	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय :	**International bodies:**			
13.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	E.E.C.	85.58	125.96	144.96
14.	जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों संबंधी संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	UNFPA	1.00	2.49	7.35
15.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	UNDP	15.06	6.17	27.94
16.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि	UNICEF	19.16	21.79	22.26
17.	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	W.H.O.	0.00	2.14	5.47
18.	संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन	UNESCO	0.05	0.06	0.06
19.	नये करार	New Agreements	...	...	300.00
	कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***865.61***	***1104.03***	***1364.83***

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 9

प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**REVENUE RECEIPTS**	**23466**	**28035**	**33083**	**37037**	**43591**	**52296**	**54954**	**66031**	**78280**	**84209**
क. कर राजस्व (राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर) (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	A. Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share) (Details in Annexure 11)	17651	21140	24319	28015	33751	38349	42978	50069	58180	62739
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Annexure 11)	5815	6895	8764	9022	9840	13947	11976	15962	20100	21470
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**CAPITAL RECEIPTS**	**16421**	**19315**	**21572**	**25408**	**29878**	**30020**	**38997**	**38528**	**39245**	**42800**
1. आंतरिक कर्ज-बाजार उधार (निवल)	*1.Internal Debt-Market Borrowings(Net)*	*4095*	*4884*	*5532*	*5862*	*8418*	*7404*	*8001*	*7510*	*3670*	*3700*
1.01 सकल बाजार उधार	1.01.Gross Market Borrowings	4583	5543	6570	6684	8894	8044	8988	8921	4821	4848
1.02 घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	1.02.Less-Repayments	488	659	1038	822	476	640	987	1411	1151	1148
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	*2.External Assistance (Net)*	*1452*	*1449*	*2024*	*2893*	*2460*	*2595*	*3181*	*5421*	*4430*	*5454*
2.01 सकल विदेशी उधार	2.01.Gross External Borrowings	2003	2145	3040	4069	4016	4443	5339	8279	9173	10549
2.02 घटाइए-वापसी-अदायगी@	2.02.Less Repayments@	551	696	1016	1176	1556	1848	2158	2858	4743	5095
*3. ऋणों की वसूली **	*3.Recovery of Loans**	*2750*	*2773*	*3491*	*4180*	*4597*	*4980*	*5712*	*6021*	*6225*	*6655*
4. अल्प बचतें (निवल)@@	*4.Small Savings(Net)@@*	*3716*	*4369*	*3411*	*3911*	*5835*	*8575*	*9104*	*6640*	*5500*	*5500*
5. राज्य भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	*5. State Provident Funds (Net)*	*364*	*419*	*767*	*893*	*961*	*1116*	*1221*	*1286*	*1500*	*1600*
6. विशेष जमा (निवल)	*6.Special Deposits (Net)*	*1315*	*1001*	*3913*	*4381*	*6151*	*7970*	*7716*	*6670*	*7950*	*8420*
7. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी का विनिवेश	*7. Disinvestment of equity holding in public sector enterprises*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*3038*	*3500*	*3500*
8. पूंजी प्राप्तियों की अन्य मदें (निवल) #	*8. Other items of capital receipts(Net)#*	*2729*	*4420*	*2434*	*3288*	*1456*	*-2620*	*4062*	*1942*	*6470*	*7971*
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-RECEIPTS**	**39887**	**47350**	**54655**	**62445**	**73469**	**82316**	**93951**	**104559**	**117525**	**127009**
राजस्व खाते का घाटा	Deficit on Revenue Account	4225	5889	7777	9137	10515	11914	18562	16261	16700	17630
मूल घाटा	Primary deficit	11442	14345	17096	15793	16645	17875	23134	9729	4221	(-)1040
बजटीय घाटा*	Budgetary deficit*	3745	5315	8261	5816	5642	10592	11347	6855	7201	4315
राजकोषीय घाटा	Fiscal deficit	17416	21857	26342	27044	30923	35632	44632	36325	36721	36960
@ कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना, मद्रास रिफाइनरीज आदि के लिए विशेष ऋणो की वापसी अदायगी सहित ।	*@Includes repayment of Special credits for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Madras Refineries etc.*	*64*	*67*	*121*	*30*	*61*	..	..	...	...	..
**निम्नलिखित में से वसूलियां घटा कर :*	** Net of Recovery of*										
अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	*Ways & Means Advances*	*734*	*864*	*381*	*716*	*131*	*131*	*657*	*512*	*829*	*1000*
कृषि निविष्टयों के लिए ऋण	*Loans for Agricultural inputs*	*245*	*228*	*253*	*285*	*248*	*263*	*298*	*357*	*239*	*305*
सरकारी कर्मचारियों इत्यादि को ऋण	*Loans to Govt. servants, etc.*	..	..	..	..	*77*	*86*	*101*	*112*	*107*	*113*
@@ घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	*@@ Less-Share of States*	*1935*	*2903*	*2800*	*3097*	*4205*	*5742*	*7026*	*5481*	*4400*	*4500*
केन्द्र को निवल	*Net to Centre*	*1781*	*1466*	*611*	*814*	*1630*	*2833*	*2078*	*1159*	*1100*	*1000*
# इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को जारी की गई वे प्रतिभूतियां शामिल नही है जिन्हें प्रत्यावस्थित प्रविष्टियों के द्वारा पूंजी व्यय से घटा दिया गया है ।	*# Excludes Securities (a) issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Expenditure*	*368*	*520*	*1134*	*1029*	*775*	*803*	*550*	*1805*	*6266*	*1300*
(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी प्रतिभूतियां	*(b) Securities issued to Nationalised Banks*	...	*400*	*400*	*200*	*310*	*788*	*707*	*705*	*700*	*5700*

* *इसमें राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से जमा से ज्यादा ली गई रकमों की अदायगी के लिए 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं।*

* *Excludes Rs.1628 in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with R.B.I.*

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE-10

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A. Non-Plan Expenditure**	**27026**	**32811**	**39920**	**44052**	**52960**	**65388**	**76933**	**80453**	**87753**	**90073**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17757	21498	26596	32500	38000
2. रक्षा व्यय	2. Defence Expenditure	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14416	15426	16347	17500	19180
3. आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidies	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10474	12158	12253	12108	8376
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान	4. Grants to States &U.T. Goverments.	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2143	3982	3921	2704	2254
5. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	5. Grants to Foreign Governments.	89	81	114	139	124	120	139	147	164	185
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व व्यय	6. Other Non-Plan Expenditure.	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10693	11310	11692	13435	13854
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	853	382	380	667	788	1091	947	782	1925	1473
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8. Loans & Advances to State & U.T Govts	3272	4206	3722	3134	4293	5793	7606	5532	4868	4429
9. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण	9. Loans to Foreign Govts.	65	58	374	136	82	776	1719	1135	569	59
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Loans	76	159	1395	769	1025	1260	1162	874	805	958
11. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ क्षेत्रों का योजना भिन्न व्यय	11. Non-Plan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	321	413	556	437	725	865	986	1174	1175	1305
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue account	310	392	449	465	724	849	934	1166	1190	1304
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital account	11	22	107	-28	1	16	52	8	-15	1
ख. आयोजना व्यय	**B. Plan Expenditure**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**27520**	**28365**	**30961**	**36973**	**41251**
राजस्व व्यय पर	On Revenue account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	15074	20518	24185
पूंजी व्यय पर	On Capital account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	15887	16455	17066
कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE.**	**43632**	**52665**	**62916**	**68261**	**79111**	**92908**	**105298**	**111414**	**124726**	**131324**
राजस्व व्यय पर	On Revenue account	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64210	73516	82291	94980	101839
पूंजी व्यय पर	On Capital account	15941	18741	22056	22087	25005	28698	31782	29123	29746	29485

टिप्पणी :- *और अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए व्यय बजट, खण्ड 1 देखें ।*

Notes:- *For futher details, see Expenditure Budget, Vol.1.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 11

अनुबन्ध 9 में सम्मिलित कर तथा कर-भिन्न राजस्व प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण
ANALYSIS OF TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 9

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		खाता Accounts 1984-85	खाता Accounts 1985-86	खाता Accounts 1986-87	खाता Accounts 1987-88	खाता Accounts 1988-89	खाता Accounts 1989-90	खाता Accounts 1990-91	खाता Accounts 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
क. कर राजस्व	**A. Tax Revenue**										
सकल कर राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue:**	**23471**	**28670**	**32838**	**37666**	**44474**	**51636**	**57576**	**67361**	**78782**	**84867**
1. कम्पनी कर	1. Corporation Tax	2556	2865	3160	3433	4407	4729	5335	7853	9200	10500
2. कम्पनी कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1928	2511	2879	3192	4241	5010	5371	6731	8300	9500
3. ब्याज कर	3. Interest Tax	...	...	...	...	...	..	(-)1	305	800	900
4. व्यय कर	4. Expenditure Tax	...	...	...	6	42	75	82	...	140	150
5. सीमा-शुल्क	5. Customs	7041	9526	11475	13702	15805	18036	20644	22257	25500	27727
6. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	6. Union Excise Duties	11151	12956	14470	16426	18841	22406	24514	28110	32500	33751
7. सम्पदा शुल्क	7. Estate Duty	24	22	14	8	6	4	3	3	2	1
8. धन कर	8. Wealth Tax	108	153	174	101	122	179	231	307	425	200
9. दान कर	9. Gift Tax	11	12	9	8	7	8	3	8	10	10
10. अन्य कर और शुल्क	10. Other Taxes and Duties	199	89	50	67	122	220	276	522	261	261
11. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	11. Taxes of Union Territories	453	536	607	723	881	969	1118	1265	1644	1867
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less**-States' Share	5777	7491	8476	9598	10669	13232	14535	17197	20525	22049
आयकर	Income Tax	1231	1846	2160	2589	2749	3922	4121	5104	6060	7136
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	20	20	10	6	1	..	..	...	..	
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	4526	5625	6306	7003	7919	9310	10414	12093	14465	14913
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के करों का समनुदेशन	**Less**-Assignments of UT taxes to Local Bodies	43	39	43	53	54	55	63	95	78	79
निवल-केन्द्र का कर राजस्व	**Net-Centre's Tax Revenue**	**17651**	**21140**	**24319**	**28015**	**33751**	**38349**	**42978**	**50069**	**58179**	**62739**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. Non Tax Revenue**										
1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	385	603	564	500	416	574	306	215	1030	756
2. ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2. Interest Receipts	3963	4595	5353	5755	6981	8474	8730	10933	12437	14531
2.01 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से	2.01 From State/U.T. Governments	1616	1872	2754	3158	3770	4424	5174	6565	7750	9767
2.02 रेलवे पूंजी पर	2.02 On Railway Capital	244	559	553	614	689	783	938	1080	1488	1253
2.03 डाक व दूरसंचार पूंजी पर	2.03 On Posts & Telecom. Capital	135	170	213	...	161	180	220	247	256	261
2.04 अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2.04 Other Interest Receipts	1968	1994	1833	1983	2361	3079	2398	3041	2943	3250
3. लाभांश और लाभ	3. Dividends and Profits	407	515	507	605	475	716	774	1058	2548	2691
3.01 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	3.01 Profits of R.B.I.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	350	1500	1500
3.02 अन्य	3.02 Others	197	305	297	395	265	505	564	708	1048	1191
4. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Other General Services	211	261	301	337	395	405	506	572	839	636
5. सामाजिक सेवाएं	5. Social Services	71	76	454	60	80	57	65	90	99	127
6. आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Economic Services	303	358	1149	1273	893	2845	860	2146	1849	1161
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	7. Union Territories without Legislature*	...	...	...	...	...	122	149	...	195	203
8. सहायता अनुदान तथा अंशदान	8. Grants-in-aid and contributions	475	487	436	492	600	754	586	947	1104	1365
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व**	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue****	**5815**	**6895**	**8764**	**9022**	**9840**	**13947**	**11976**	**15961**	**20101**	**21470**
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***Total-Revenue Receipts***	***23466***	***28035***	***33083***	***37037***	***43591***	***52296***	***54954***	***66031***	***78280***	***84209***

*पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आंकड़ों को क्रम संख्या 4, 5 और 6 की मदों के अन्तर्गत मिला दिया गया है ।

**Figures in respect of earlier years are merged under the items at Sr. No.4,5 and 6 above.*

**वाणिज्यिक विभागों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं ।

***Net of following receipts of commercial departments.*

(क) सामान्य सेवाएं	(a). General Services	486	535	628	817	938	1323	1082	1317	1678	1913
(ख) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(b). Social Services	83	80	123	164	197	244	296	350	401	441
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(c). Economic Services	7415	8895	9846	11355	12901	14996	17175	19407	22967	28104
जोड़	**Total**	**7984**	**9510**	**10597**	**12336**	**14036**	**16563**	**18553**	**21074**	**25046**	**30458**

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 12

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण* और प्राप्ति बजट में दिखाई गई प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का मिलान
Reconciliation between estimates of Receipts shown in Annual Financial Statement* and Receipts Budget

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		लेखा Accounts 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1992-93	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1993-94
क. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**A. Revenue Receipts:**			
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां, जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं	Total Revenue Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	99829.78	118522.91	130850.51
घटाइए-	***Less—***			
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा जिसे वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में राजस्व वितरणों के रूप में प्रदर्शित किया गया है	States' share of Union Excise Duties shown as Revenue disbursements in AFS	-12092.56	-14464.95	-15454.23
राजस्व प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है ।	Revenue receipts taken in reduction of expenditure :			
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Railways as per Railway Budget	-14113.74	-16527.45	-19454.52
दूर संचार विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications	-3874.52	-4554.00	-6527.00
डाक विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts	-947.87	-990.00	-1000.00
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments	-2137.85	-2974.50	-3476.26
रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts	-537.84	-654.29	-650.33
संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों का स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का समनुदेशन जिसमें से विधान-मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का राजस्व और व्यय घटा दिया गया है	Assignment of UT taxes to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union territories without legislature	-94.80	-78.33	-78.83
बजट प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts as per Receipts Budget	66030.60	78279.39	84209.34
ख. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**B. Capital Receipts**			
(i) भारत की कुल समेकित निधि की पूंजी खाता प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं (जिसमें 91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुन्डियां शामिल नहीं है	(i) Total Consolidated Fund of India Capital Account Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	36722.54	40517.20	43759.41
(ii) भारत के लोक खातों की कुल प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं	(ii) Total Public Account of India Receipts as shown in AFS	65833.22	57833.32	69045.92
जोड़	**Total**	**102555.76**	**98350.52**	**112805.33**
घटाइए—	***Less -***			
कुल लोक ऋण संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित है (जिसमें 91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडिया शामिल नहीं हैं)	Total Public Debt disbursements as shown in the AFS (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	-9402.87	-10397.35	-15628.77
भारत के लोक खाते के कुल संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित है	Total Public Account of India disbursements as shown in the AFS	-51133.64	-40567.99	-45958.56
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के अनुसार निवल	**Net according to AFS**	**42019.25**	**47385.18**	**51218.00**
घटाइए—व्यय की तुलना में घटाई गई प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	***Less*** - Receipts and recoveries netted against expenditure			
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to IMF	-1805.02	-6265.67	-1300.00
राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए अल्पावधिक ऋणों की वसूली	Recoveries of short term loans to State Governments			
- अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	-Ways and Means advance	-512.04	-828.49	-1000.00
- कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	-Loans for agricultural inputs	-356.72	-239.00	-305.00
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि द्वारा ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Loans by Government servant etc.	-112.11	-107.02	-113.00
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to nationalised banks	-705.26	-700.00	-5700.00
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total Capital Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	**38528.10**	**39245.00**	**42800.00**
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	**104558.70**	**117524.39**	**127009.34**

*1993-94 बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव को छोड़कर

* *Excluding the effect of Budget Proposals for 1993-94*

Summary of Demands for Grants, 1993-94

प्रस्तावना

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "भारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। सामान्यतः प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संबंध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। तथापि, कुछ बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में एक से अधिक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए, पूंजी खाते का व्यय (उधार सहित) दिखाए जाते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है। जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह "भारित" व्यय के लिए होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी, तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, यद्यपि उस पर कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ 1993-94 के लिए अनुदानों की जो मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए इसी खंड में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। लेकिन इन मांगों से पहले मांगों का सारांश प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें 1993-94 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची एक साथ दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और (उधारों सहित) पूंजी खाते के अंतर्गत "स्वीकृत" और *"भारित"* शीर्षों के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है। यह सारांश अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों का अभिसूचक प्रलेख भी है।

3. मांगों के संदर्भ में, मंत्रालयों या विभागों के उल्लेख 10 फरवरी, 1993 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान मंत्रालयों या विभागों से संबंधित हैं, और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद इससे अभिप्राय यह होगा कि यह उल्लेख समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के बारे में है। वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के निर्धारित कार्य में अधिसूचित परिवर्तनों को इन मांगों में समाविष्ट कर दिया गया है। 1993-94 की मांगों को इस समय गठित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुरूप प्रदर्शित किया गया है और आंकड़ों की तुलना के कार्य को सरल बनाने के लिए 1992-93 के तदनुरूप बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान भी साथ-साथ प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं, हालांकि 1992-93 की अनुदानों की मांगों में, जिनको फरवरी, 1992 में संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इन व्यवस्थाओं को उस समय विद्यमान मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था।

4. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से, खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों और आयोजना के अंतर्गत यथावस्थित विकास शीर्षों के बीच तादात्म्यतापूर्ण एकरूपता स्थापित करने के लिए लेखांकन संबंधी वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन कर दिए गए हैं। अनुदानों की मांगों में 1993-94 के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित की गई है।

5. मांगों में सम्मिलित "नई सेवा/सेवा के नए साधनों" का मदवार विवरण अन्त में दिया गया है।

6. इन मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित व्यय की मुख्य मदों/योजनाओं का ब्यौरा "व्यय बजट - खंड 2" नामक एक अलग खंड में दिया गया है।

INTRODUCTION

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Normally one Demand is presented in respect of each Ministry/ Department. In respect of some of the large Ministries/ Departments, however, more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say, expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including Loans) for the Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (I) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations for 1993-94 presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are contained in this volume in respect of all the Ministries/ Departments. A Summary of the Demands giving at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1993-94 showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including Loans) as well as "Voted" and *"Charged"* precedes the Demands. This Summary also serves as an Index to the Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before February 10, 1993 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries/Departments as reconstituted from time to time. Changes in Allocation of Business to the various Ministries/ Departments notified during the year have been given effect to in these Demands. The Demands for 1993-94 have been shown against the Ministries/Departments as presently constituted and to facilitate comparison, figures of the corresponding Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1992-93 have been exhibited along side even though in the Demands for Grants 1992-93 presented to Parliament in February, 1992 the provisions were shown under Demands of Ministries/Departments as they existed at that time.

4. From 1.4.1987 changes have been made in the accounts classification to bring about a one to one correspondence between major heads of account and the heads of development adopted in the plans. The Demands for Grants show the provision under the revised classification in regard to Budget Estimates for 1993-94.

5. A Statement showing items of "New Service/New Instrument of Service" included in the Demands is given at the end.

6. Details of major items of expenditure/schemes along with the Notes on these Demands are given in a separate volume "Expenditure Budget Volume 2".

सारांश
SUMMARY

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**										
1. कृषि भारित	1. Agriculture	*Charged*	...	*367.40*	*367.40*	...	*367.40*	*367.40*	...	*218.00*	*218.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2152.08	8.47	2160.55	2721.94	6.68	2728.62	1327.30	14.75	1342.05
जोड़		**Total**	**2152.08**	**375.87**	**2527.95**	**2721.94**	**374.08**	**3096.02**	**1327.30**	**232.75**	**1560.05**
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं भारित	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	*Charged*	...	*43.08*	*43.08*	...	*41.58*	*41.58*	...	*52.58*	*52.58*
स्वीकृत		Voted	134.00	193.27	327.27	139.86	192.48	332.34	224.69	206.07	430.76
जोड़		**Total**	**134.00**	**236.35**	**370.35**	**139.86**	**234.06**	**373.92**	**224.69**	**258.65**	**483.34**
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	375.65	...	375.65	375.65	...	375.65	430.00	...	430.00
जोड़		**Total**	**375.65**	**...**	**375.65**	**375.65**	**...**	**375.65**	**430.00**	**...**	**430.00**
4. पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	251.01	64.56	315.57	258.89	117.35	376.24	369.02	174.62	543.64
जोड़		**Total**	**251.01**	**64.56**	**315.57**	**258.89**	**117.35**	**376.24**	**369.02**	**174.62**	**543.64**
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**										
5. रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals										
भारित		*Charged*	*2.77*	...	*2.77*	*28.77*	...	*28.77*	*25.92*	...	*25.92*
स्वीकृत		Voted	20.46	24.12	44.58	43.49	32.49	75.98	80.52	24.90	105.42
जोड़		**Total**	**23.23**	**24.12**	**47.35**	**72.26**	**32.49**	**104.75**	**106.44**	**24.90**	**131.34**
6. उर्वरक विभाग	6. Department of Fertilizers										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	*11.24*	*11.25*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	7092.22	128.65	7220.87	7946.59	138.99	8085.58	4291.84	205.60	4497.44
जोड़		**Total**	**7092.23**	**128.65**	**7220.88**	**7946.60**	**150.23**	**8096.83**	**4291.85**	**205.60**	**4497.45**
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**										
7. नागर विमानन विभाग भारित	7. Department of Civil Aviation	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	57.43	28.25	85.68	66.70	9.37	76.07	63.80	11.73	75.53
जोड़		**Total**	**57.43**	**28.25**	**85.68**	**66.70**	**9.37**	**76.07**	**63.80**	**11.73**	**75.53**
8. पर्यटन विभाग	8. Department of Tourism										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	77.91	16.56	94.47	72.44	22.03	94.47	86.62	22.66	109.28
जोड़		**Total**	**77.91**	**16.56**	**94.47**	**72.44**	**22.03**	**94.47**	**86.62**	**22.66**	**109.28**
नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**										
9. नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता का.र्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय भारित	9. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	*Charged*	...	*1.88*	*1.88*	...	*6.88*	*6.88*	...	*5.31*	*5.31*
स्वीकृत		Voted	10.50	1.57	12.07	14.50	1.57	16.07	29.50	1.26	30.76
जोड़		**Total**	**10.50**	**3.45**	**13.95**	**14.50**	**8.45**	**22.95**	**29.50**	**6.57**	**36.07**
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COAL**										
10. कोयला मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Coal.										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	169.97	720.00	889.97	169.97	720.00	889.97	173.00	766.20	939.20
जोड़		**Total**	**169.97**	**720.00**	**889.97**	**169.97**	**720.00**	**889.97**	**173.00**	**766.20**	**939.20**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**										
11. वाणिज्य विभाग	11. Department of Commerce										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	644.59	271.98	916.57	1045.97	539.98	1585.95	693.55	41.91	735.46
जोड़		**Total**	**644.59**	**271.98**	**916.57**	**1045.97**	**539.98**	**1585.95**	**693.55**	**41.91**	**735.46**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
12. आपूर्ति विभाग	12. Department of										
भारित	Supply	*Charged*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
स्वीकृत		Voted	27.76	...	27.76	27.76	...	27.76	28.01	...	28.01
जोड़		**Total**	**28.06**	...	**28.06**	**28.06**	...	**28.06**	**28.31**	...	**28.31**
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**										
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of										
भारित	Communications.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	9.34	...	9.34	10.79	...	10.79	10.73	...	10.73
जोड़		**Total**	**9.34**	...	**9.34**	**10.79**	...	**10.79**	**10.73**	...	**10.73**
14. डाक सेवाएं	14. Postal Services.										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1558.72	68.77	1627.49	1627.72	57.17	1684.89	1688.26	67.23	1755.49
जोड़		**Total**	**1558.73**	**68.77**	**1627.50**	**1627.73**	**57.17**	**1684.90**	**1688.27**	**67.23**	**1755.50**
15. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	15. Telecommunication										
भारित	Services.	*Charged*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*
स्वीकृत		Voted	5284.49	4018.99	9303.48	4921.70	4019.00	8940.70	7025.70	5086.99	12112.69
जोड़		**Total**	**5284.79**	**4019.00**	**9303.79**	**4922.00**	**4019.01**	**8941.01**	**7026.00**	**5087.00**	**12113.00**
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**										
16. रक्षा मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Defence										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	*6.50*	*6.51*	*0.03*	*7.78*	*7.81*	*0.03*	*7.25*	*7.28*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1502.76	113.76	1616.52	1423.25	81.60	1504.85	1596.36	81.85	1678.21
जोड़		**Total**	**1502.77**	**120.26**	**1623.03**	**1423.28**	**89.38**	**1512.66**	**1596.39**	**89.10**	**1685.49**
17. रक्षा पेंशन	17. Defence Pensions										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2119.67	...	2119.67	2342.67	...	2342.67	2378.67	...	2378.67
जोड़		**Total**	**2120.00**	...	**2120.00**	**2343.00**	...	**2343.00**	**2379.00**	...	**2379.00**
18. रक्षा सेवा-सेना	18. Defence										
भारित	Services - Army	*Charged*	*2.94*	...	*2.94*	*3.55*	...	*3.55*	*6.75*	...	*6.75*
स्वीकृत		Voted	8937.23	...	8937.23	9110.62	...	9110.62	9748.41	...	9748.41
जोड़		**Total**	**8940.17**	...	**8940.17**	**9114.17**	...	**9114.17**	**9755.16**	...	**9755.16**
19. रक्षा सेवा-नौवहन	19. Defence Services -										
भारित	Navy	*Charged*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*	*0.51*	...	*0.51*	*2.55*	...	*2.55*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1020.05	...	1020.05	1023.83	...	1023.83	1156.87	...	1156.87
जोड़		**Total**	**1020.21**	...	**1020.21**	**1024.34**	...	**1024.34**	**1159.42**	...	**1159.42**
20. रक्षा सेवा-वायु	20. Defence Services -										
सेना भारित	Air Force	*Charged*	*0.29*	...	*0.29*	*0.29*	...	*0.29*	*0.29*	...	*0.29*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2526.50	...	2526.50	2621.63	...	2621.63	3125.91	...	3125.91
जोड़		**Total**	**2526.79**	...	**2526.79**	**2621.92**	...	**2621.92**	**3126.20**	...	**3126.20**
21. रक्षा आयुध	21. Defence Ordnance										
निर्माणियां भारित	Factories	*Charged*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
स्वीकृत		Voted	396.12	...	396.12	454.67	...	454.67	468.72	...	468.72
जोड़		**Total**	**397.12**	...	**397.12**	**455.87**	...	**455.87**	**470.22**	...	**470.22**
22. रक्षा सेवाओं पर	22. Capital Outlay on										
पूंजी परिव्यय भारित	Defence	*Charged*	...	*5.80*	*5.80*	...	*5.80*	*5.80*	...	*5.83*	*5.83*
स्वीकृत	Services	Voted	...	5340.89	5340.89	...	5132.54	5132.54	...	5493.70	5493.70
जोड़		**Total**	...	**5346.69**	**5346.69**	...	**5138.34**	**5138.34**	...	**5499.53**	**5499.53**
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**										
23. पर्यावरण और वन	23. Ministry of Environment										
मंत्रालय भारित	and Forests	*Charged*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.15*	*0.15*
स्वीकृत		Voted	313.58	5.69	319.27	323.58	5.69	329.27	362.44	7.22	369.66
जोड़		**Total**	**313.58**	**5.79**	**319.37**	**323.58**	**5.79**	**329.37**	**362.44**	**7.37**	**369.81**
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**										
24. विदेश मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of External										
भारित	Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	597.12	69.01	666.13	656.61	75.76	732.37	698.03	49.78	747.81
जोड़		**Total**	**597.14**	**69.01**	**666.15**	**656.63**	**75.76**	**732.39**	**698.05**	**49.78**	**747.83**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**										
25. आर्थिक कार्य	25. Department of										
विभाग भारित	Economic Affairs	*Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
स्वीकृत		Voted	441.97	139.95	581.92	549.68	91.35	641.03	502.79	144.67	647.46
जोड़		**Total**	**442.02**	**139.95**	**581.97**	**549.73**	**91.35**	**641.08**	**502.84**	**144.67**	**647.51**

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1993-94 Summary of Demands for Grants

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
26. करेंसी, सिक्का और स्टाम्प	26. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	भारित Charged	*0.38*	*0.05*	*0.43*	*0.35*	*0.05*	*0.40*	*0.20*	*0.05*	*0.25*
		स्वीकृत Voted	399.05	180.41	579.46	430.69	207.95	638.64	493.42	356.74	850.16
		जोड़ **Total**	**399.43**	**180.46**	**579.89**	**431.04**	**208.00**	**639.04**	**493.62**	**356.79**	**850.41**
27. वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अदायगियां	27. Payments to Financial Institutions	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	621.86	8993.16	9615.02	848.74	8274.30	9123.04	1098.38	7731.24	8829.62
		जोड़ **Total**	**621.86**	**8993.16**	**9615.02**	**848.74**	**8274.30**	**9123.04**	**1098.38**	**7731.24**	**8829.62**
28. विनियोग-ब्याज अदायगियां	28. Appropriation - Interest Payments	भारित Charged	*32000.00*	...	*32000.00*	*32500.00*	...	*32500.00*	*38000.00*	...	*38000.00*
		स्वीकृत Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		जोड़ **Total**	**32000.00**	...	**32000.00**	**32500.00**	...	**32500.00**	**38000.00**	...	**38000.00**
29. राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29. Transfers to State Governments	भारित Charged	*16703.06*	*13051.42*	*29754.48*	*18168.29*	*12450.95*	*30619.24*	*19331.97*	*11633.97*	*30965.94*
		स्वीकृत Voted	5675.39	145.00	5820.39	6344.58	137.70	6482.28	6286.11	160.00	6446.11
		जोड़ **Total**	**22378.45**	**13196.42**	**35574.87**	**24512.87**	**12588.65**	**37101.52**	**25618.08**	**11793.97**	**37412.05**
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	30. Loans to Government Servants etc.	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	...	232.58	232.58	...	232.58	232.58	...	245.00	245.00
		जोड़ **Total**	...	**232.58**	**232.58**	...	**232.58**	**232.58**	...	**245.00**	**245.00**
31. विनियोग-ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	31. Appropriation - Repayment of Debt	भारित Charged	...	*75039.59*	*75039.59*	...	*76397.35*	*76397.35*	...	*90628.77*	*90628.77*
		स्वीकृत Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		जोड़ **Total**	...	**75039.59**	**75039.59**	...	**76397.35**	**76397.35**	...	**90628.77**	**90628.77**
32. व्यय विभाग	32. Department of Expenditure.	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	457.82	3.31	461.13	8.68	3.91	12.59	9.15	6.76	15.91
		जोड़ **Total**	**457.82**	**3.31**	**461.13**	**8.68**	**3.91**	**12.59**	**9.15**	**6.76**	**15.91**
33. पेंशन	33. Pensions	भारित Charged	*1.90*	...	*1.90*	*2.20*	...	*2.20*	*2.36*	...	*2.36*
		स्वीकृत Voted	600.15	...	600.15	682.80	...	682.80	742.64	...	742.64
		जोड़ **Total**	**602.05**	...	**602.05**	**685.00**	...	**685.00**	**745.00**	...	**745.00**
34. लेखा परीक्षा	34. Audit	भारित Charged	*6.38*	...	*6.38*	*6.38*	...	*6.38*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*
		स्वीकृत Voted	291.57	...	291.57	319.12	...	319.12	342.85	...	342.85
		जोड़ **Total**	**297.95**	...	**297.95**	**325.50**	...	**325.50**	**349.85**	...	**349.85**
35. राजस्व विभाग	35. Department of Revenue	भारित Charged	...	...	...	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	79.42	1.51	80.93	96.75	1.72	98.47	100.05	1.39	101.44
		जोड़ **Total**	**79.42**	**1.51**	**80.93**	**96.77**	**1.72**	**98.49**	**100.05**	**1.39**	**101.44**
36. प्रत्यक्ष कर	36. Direct Taxes	भारित Charged	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
		स्वीकृत Voted	274.48	90.00	364.48	299.98	90.00	389.98	325.98	100.00	425.98
		जोड़ **Total**	**274.50**	**90.00**	**364.50**	**300.00**	**90.00**	**390.00**	**326.00**	**100.00**	**426.00**
37. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	37. Indirect Taxes	भारित Charged	*0.80*	...	*0.80*	*0.80*	...	*0.80*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*
		स्वीकृत Voted	438.00	139.90	577.90	454.00	139.90	593.90	521.09	143.36	664.45
		जोड़ **Total**	**438.80**	**139.90**	**578.70**	**454.80**	**139.90**	**594.70**	**521.84**	**143.36**	**665.20**
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**										
38. खाद्य मंत्रालय	38. Ministry of Food.	भारित Charged	*0.05*	*3.20*	*3.25*	*0.05*	*0.40*	*0.45*	*0.05*	*1.85*	*1.90*
		स्वीकृत Voted	2649.49	138.61	2788.10	2947.39	138.61	3086.00	3248.71	132.73	3381.44
		जोड़ **Total**	**2649.54**	**141.81**	**2791.35**	**2947.44**	**139.01**	**3086.45**	**3248.76**	**134.58**	**3383.34**
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**										
39. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	37.72	6.67	44.39	40.20	5.22	45.42	40.79	10.26	51.05
		जोड़ **Total**	**37.72**	**6.67**	**44.39**	**40.20**	**5.22**	**45.42**	**40.79**	**10.26**	**51.05**
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**										
40. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	40. Department of Health.	भारित Charged	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.04*
		स्वीकृत Voted	572.22	173.31	745.53	753.59	244.96	998.55	799.52	260.95	1060.47
		जोड़ **Total**	**572.24**	**173.33**	**745.57**	**753.61**	**244.98**	**998.59**	**799.54**	**260.97**	**1060.51**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
41. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	41. Department of Family Welfare										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1099.76	0.15	1099.91	1178.61	0.15	1178.76	1474.57	0.15	1474.72
जोड़		**Total**	**1099.76**	**0.15**	**1099.91**	**1178.61**	**0.15**	**1178.76**	**1474.57**	**0.15**	**1474.72**
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**										
42. गृह मंत्रालय	42. Ministry of Home Affairs										
भारित		Charged	0.08	...	0.08	0.04	...	0.04	0.07	...	0.07
स्वीकृत		Voted	316.64	13.00	329.64	300.59	7.45	308.04	273.13	18.75	291.88
जोड़		**Total**	**316.72**	**13.00**	**329.72**	**300.63**	**7.45**	**308.08**	**273.20**	**18.75**	**291.95**
43. मंत्रिमंडल	43. Cabinet										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	12.24	...	12.24	42.73	...	42.73	37.56	...	37.56
जोड़		**Total**	**12.24**	**...**	**12.24**	**42.73**	**...**	**42.73**	**37.56**	**...**	**37.56**
44. पुलिस	44. Police										
भारित		Charged	0.52	16.35	16.87	0.53	314.43	314.96	0.47	16.35	16.82
स्वीकृत		Voted	2026.09	274.37	2300.46	2284.97	315.66	2600.63	2253.48	465.36	2718.84
जोड़		**Total**	**2026.61**	**290.72**	**2317.33**	**2285.50**	**630.09**	**2915.59**	**2253.95**	**481.71**	**2735.66**
45. गृह मंत्रालय के अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs										
भारित		Charged	0.03	8.29	8.32	0.03	8.47	8.50	0.03	11.62	11.65
स्वीकृत		Voted	313.15	124.29	437.44	356.20	143.04	499.24	409.94	129.91	539.85
जोड़		**Total**	**313.18**	**132.58**	**445.76**	**356.23**	**151.51**	**507.74**	**409.97**	**141.53**	**551.50**
46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	99.24	58.29	157.53	103.88	53.65	157.53	115.97	69.16	185.13
जोड़		**Total**	**99.24**	**58.29**	**157.53**	**103.88**	**53.65**	**157.53**	**115.97**	**69.16**	**185.13**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**										
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education										
भारित		Charged	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
स्वीकृत		Voted	1721.82	0.52	1722.34	1820.82	0.52	1821.34	2155.96	0.52	2156.48
जोड़		**Total**	**1721.82**	**3.37**	**1725.19**	**1820.82**	**3.37**	**1824.19**	**2155.96**	**3.37**	**2159.33**
48. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	110.79	2.01	112.80	111.14	2.01	113.15	124.17	0.46	124.63
जोड़		**Total**	**110.79**	**2.01**	**112.80**	**111.14**	**2.01**	**113.15**	**124.17**	**0.46**	**124.63**
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	126.59	...	126.59	127.84	...	127.84	155.76	...	155.76
जोड़		**Total**	**126.59**	**...**	**126.59**	**127.84**	**...**	**127.84**	**155.76**	**...**	**155.76**
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	488.63	1.00	489.63	549.99	1.00	550.99	600.94	5.14	606.08
जोड़		**Total**	**488.63**	**1.00**	**489.63**	**549.99**	**1.00**	**550.99**	**600.94**	**5.14**	**606.08**
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**										
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	51. Department of Industrial Development.										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	316.30	1.92	318.22	943.59	1.92	945.51	806.30	0.92	807.22
जोड़		**Total**	**316.30**	**1.92**	**318.22**	**943.59**	**1.92**	**945.51**	**806.30**	**0.92**	**807.22**
52. भारी उद्योग विभाग	52. Department of Heavy Industry										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	37.31	289.88	327.19	161.31	237.13	398.44	158.97	248.17	407.14
जोड़		**Total**	**37.31**	**289.88**	**327.19**	**161.31**	**237.13**	**398.44**	**158.97**	**248.17**	**407.14**
53. सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	53. Department of Public Enterprises										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1.44	...	1.44	1.57	...	1.57	1.44	...	1.44
जोड़		**Total**	**1.44**	**...**	**1.44**	**1.57**	**...**	**1.57**	**1.44**	**...**	**1.44**
54. लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	54. Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro. & Rural Industries										
भारित		Charged	...	1.60	1.60	0.03	1.60	1.63	...	1.45	1.45
स्वीकृत		Voted	321.87	193.58	515.45	315.73	193.28	509.01	376.29	350.29	726.58
जोड़		**Total**	**321.87**	**195.18**	**517.05**	**315.76**	**194.88**	**510.64**	**376.29**	**351.74**	**728.03**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**										
55. सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	103.18	26.72	129.90	102.12	16.65	118.77	100.60	19.96	120.56
जोड़		**Total**	**103.19**	**26.72**	**129.91**	**102.13**	**16.65**	**118.78**	**100.62**	**19.96**	**120.58**
56. प्रसारण सेवाएं	56. Broadcasting Services										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.02*	*0.20*	*0.22*	*0.03*	*0.37*	*0.40*	*0.06*	*0.20*	*0.26*
स्वीकृत		Voted	952.25	357.03	1309.28	936.62	263.21	1199.83	1051.14	261.19	1312.33
जोड़		**Total**	**952.27**	**357.23**	**1309.50**	**936.65**	**263.58**	**1200.23**	**1051.20**	**261.39**	**1312.59**
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**										
57. श्रम मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Labour										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	419.45	0.73	420.18	384.76	0.65	385.41	455.22	0.71	455.93
जोड़		**Total**	**419.46**	**0.73**	**420.19**	**384.77**	**0.65**	**385.42**	**455.23**	**0.71**	**455.94**
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**										
58. विधि और न्याय	58. Law and Justice										
भारित		*Charged*	*7.97*	...	*7.97*	*8.65*	...	*8.65*	*8.65*	*30.00*	*38.65*
स्वीकृत		Voted	142.99	...	142.99	143.51	...	143.51	100.99	...	100.99
जोड़		**Total**	**150.96**	**...**	**150.96**	**152.16**	**...**	**152.16**	**109.64**	**30.00**	**139.64**
59. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	59. Department of Company Affairs										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	10.95	0.01	10.96	12.99	0.01	13.00	14.99	0.01	15.00
जोड़		**Total**	**10.95**	**0.01**	**10.96**	**12.99**	**0.01**	**13.00**	**14.99**	**0.01**	**15.00**
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**										
60. खान मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Mines										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
स्वीकृत		Voted	131.08	42.80	173.88	137.90	43.19	181.09	171.71	37.70	209.41
जोड़		**Total**	**131.13**	**42.80**	**173.93**	**137.95**	**43.19**	**181.14**	**171.81**	**37.70**	**209.51**
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**										
61. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	61. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	124.39	4.56	128.95	124.39	4.56	128.95	194.18	10.04	204.22
जोड़		**Total**	**124.39**	**4.56**	**128.95**	**124.39**	**4.56**	**128.95**	**194.18**	**10.04**	**204.22**
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**										
62. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	62. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1.24	...	1.24	1.66	...	1.66	1.15	...	1.15
जोड़		**Total**	**1.24**	**...**	**1.24**	**1.66**	**...**	**1.66**	**1.15**	**...**	**1.15**
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**										
63. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	63. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions										
भारित		*Charged*	...	*4.65*	*4.65*	...	*5.36*	*5.36*	...	*5.36*	*5.36*
स्वीकृत		Voted	53.16	2.25	55.41	61.53	2.25	63.78	65.45	1.86	67.31
जोड़		**Total**	**53.16**	**6.90**	**60.06**	**61.53**	**7.61**	**69.14**	**65.45**	**7.22**	**72.67**
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**										
64. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	52.18	300.00	352.18	2.64	326.39	329.03	2.60	266.39	268.99
जोड़		**Total**	**52.18**	**300.00**	**352.18**	**2.64**	**326.39**	**329.03**	**2.60**	**266.39**	**268.99**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**										
65. योजना भारित	65. Planning.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	87.44	10.00	97.44	77.87	10.00	87.87	89.35	18.35	107.70
जोड़		**Total**	**87.44**	**10.00**	**97.44**	**77.87**	**10.00**	**87.87**	**89.35**	**18.35**	**107.70**
66. सांख्यिकी विभाग भारित	66. Department of Statistics.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	60.00	0.90	60.90	59.60	0.90	60.50	66.14	0.20	66.34
जोड़		**Total**	**60.00**	**0.90**	**60.90**	**59.60**	**0.90**	**60.50**	**66.14**	**0.20**	**66.34**
67. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग भारित	67. Department of Programme Implementation	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.83	...	0.83	0.90	...	0.90	0.85	...	0.85
जोड़		**Total**	**0.83**	**...**	**0.83**	**0.90**	**...**	**0.90**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.85**
विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER**										
68. विद्युत मंत्रालय भारित	68. Ministry of Power	*Charged*	...	*12.50*	*12.50*	...	*12.50*	*12.50*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*
स्वीकृत		Voted	478.73	2001.94	2480.67	481.98	1873.73	2355.71	487.15	2405.40	2892.55
जोड़		**Total**	**478.73**	**2014.44**	**2493.17**	**481.98**	**1886.23**	**2368.21**	**487.15**	**2412.00**	**2899.15**
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**										
69. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग भारित	69. Department of Rural Development.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	3108.09	5.50	3113.59	3608.09	5.50	3613.59	5017.56	6.75	5024.31
जोड़		**Total**	**3108.09**	**5.50**	**3113.59**	**3608.09**	**5.50**	**3613.59**	**5017.56**	**6.75**	**5024.31**
70. बंजर भूमि विकास विभाग भारित	70. Department of Wastelands Development	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.25	...	50.25
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**50.25**	**...**	**50.25**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**										
71. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भारित	71. Department of Science and Technology	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	255.38	30.50	285.88	264.87	21.01	285.88	308.29	32.52	340.81
जोड़		**Total**	**255.38**	**30.50**	**285.88**	**264.87**	**21.01**	**285.88**	**308.29**	**32.52**	**340.81**
72. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग भारित	72. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	276.16	4.10	280.26	278.36	4.10	282.46	306.25	8.90	315.15
जोड़		**Total**	**276.16**	**4.10**	**280.26**	**278.36**	**4.10**	**282.46**	**306.25**	**8.90**	**315.15**
73. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग भारित	73. Department of Biotechnology.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	78.41	...	78.41	77.97	...	77.97	82.10	6.00	88.10
जोड़		**Total**	**78.41**	**...**	**78.41**	**77.97**	**...**	**77.97**	**82.10**	**6.00**	**88.10**
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**										
74. इस्पात मंत्रालय भारित	74. Ministry of Steel	*Charged*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	*0.42*	*0.05*	*0.47*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*
स्वीकृत		Voted	4.11	347.05	351.16	45.10	356.43	401.53	45.32	418.02	463.34
जोड़		**Total**	**4.11**	**347.10**	**351.21**	**45.52**	**356.48**	**402.00**	**45.32**	**418.07**	**463.39**
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**										
75. जल-भूतल परिवहन भारित	75. Surface Transport	*Charged*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	31.85	57.01	88.86	63.46	78.00	141.46	106.90	54.69	161.59
जोड़		**Total**	**31.85**	**59.01**	**90.86**	**63.46**	**79.50**	**142.96**	**106.90**	**55.69**	**162.59**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
76. सड़कें	भारित	76. Roads	*Charged*	*0.10*	*52.74*	*52.84*	...	*52.59*	*52.59*	...	*33.25*	*33.25*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	414.71	528.54	943.25	405.17	544.27	949.44	457.02	676.70	1133.72
	जोड़		**Total**	**414.81**	**581.28**	**996.09**	**405.17**	**596.86**	**1002.03**	**457.02**	**709.95**	**1166.97**
77. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	भारित	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	*Charged*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	130.91	238.36	369.27	176.16	210.31	386.47	210.58	268.71	479.29
	जोड़		**Total**	**130.91**	**238.56**	**369.47**	**176.16**	**210.31**	**386.47**	**210.58**	**268.71**	**479.29**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**										
78. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	भारित	78. Ministry of Textiles	*Charged*	...	*4.60*	*4.60*	...	*4.60*	*4.60*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	732.64	165.84	898.48	849.14	261.39	1110.53	714.36	241.81	956.17
	जोड़		**Total**	**732.64**	**170.44**	**903.08**	**849.14**	**265.99**	**1115.13**	**714.36**	**247.81**	**962.17**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**										
79. शहरी विकास और आवास	भारित	79. Urban Development and Housing	*Charged*	*5.02*	*16.35*	*21.37*	*5.13*	*16.44*	*21.57*	*5.43*	*23.48*	*28.91*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	224.07	216.67	440.74	227.42	196.17	423.59	264.16	238.21	502.37
	जोड़		**Total**	**229.09**	**233.02**	**462.11**	**232.55**	**212.61**	**445.16**	**269.59**	**261.69**	**531.28**
80. लोक निर्माण कार्य	भारित	80. Public Works	*Charged*	*0.20*	*0.26*	*0.46*	*0.20*	*0.26*	*0.46*	*0.20*	*0.32*	*0.52*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	267.66	99.14	366.80	276.99	111.69	388.68	299.87	149.52	449.39
	जोड़		**Total**	**267.86**	**99.40**	**367.26**	**277.19**	**111.95**	**389.14**	**300.07**	**149.84**	**449.91**
81. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	भारित	81. Stationery and Printing	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	119.40	2.10	121.50	120.37	2.10	122.47	127.33	5.00	132.33
	जोड़		**Total**	**119.40**	**2.10**	**121.50**	**120.37**	**2.10**	**122.47**	**127.33**	**5.00**	**132.33**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**										
82. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	भारित	82. Ministry of Water Resourses	*Charged*	*0.02*	*27.00*	*27.02*	*0.02*	*27.00*	*27.02*	*0.02*	*31.47*	*31.49*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	303.36	18.14	321.50	295.23	23.96	319.19	353.53	31.15	384.68
	जोड़		**Total**	**303.38**	**45.14**	**348.52**	**295.25**	**50.96**	**346.21**	**353.55**	**62.62**	**416.17**
कल्याण मंत्रालय		**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**										
83. कल्याण मंत्रालय	भारित	83. Ministry of Welfare	*Charged*	*310.97*	*1.12*	*312.09*	*310.97*	*1.12*	*312.09*	*380.18*	...	*380.18*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	494.18	42.91	537.09	494.00	42.91	536.91	564.94	61.91	626.85
	जोड़		**Total**	**805.15**	**44.03**	**849.18**	**804.97**	**44.03**	**849.00**	**945.12**	**61.91**	**1007.03**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**										
84. परमाणु ऊर्जा	भारित	84. Atomic Energy	*Charged*	*0.07*	...	*0.07*	*0.02*	*0.88*	*0.90*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
	स्वीकृत		Voted	513.93	494.03	1007.96	499.96	512.97	1012.93	559.27	627.86	1187.13
	जोड़		**Total**	**514.00**	**494.03**	**1008.03**	**499.98**	**513.85**	**1013.83**	**559.32**	**627.86**	**1187.18**
85. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	भारित	85. Nuclear Power Schemes	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	395.50	154.00	549.50	366.46	147.30	513.76	441.61	179.33	620.94
	जोड़		**Total**	**395.50**	**154.00**	**549.50**	**366.46**	**147.30**	**513.76**	**441.61**	**179.33**	**620.94**
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**										
86. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	भारित	86. Department of Electronics	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	96.96	7.65	104.61	96.45	8.45	104.90	122.93	14.73	137.66
	जोड़		**Total**	**96.96**	**7.65**	**104.61**	**96.45**	**8.45**	**104.90**	**122.93**	**14.73**	**137.66**
महासागर विकास विभाग		**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**										
87. महासागर विकास विभाग	भारित	87. Departrment of Ocean Development	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	स्वीकृत		Voted	40.61	7.56	48.17	40.61	7.56	48.17	47.73	8.68	56.41
	जोड़		**Total**	**40.61**	**7.56**	**48.17**	**40.61**	**7.56**	**48.17**	**47.73**	**8.68**	**56.41**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1993-94 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**										
88. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग भारित	88. Department of Space	*Charged*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.06*	*0.10*	*0.03*	*0.13*	*0.09*	*0.13*	*0.22*
स्वीकृत		Voted	431.13	78.83	509.96	418.94	90.95	509.89	640.63	77.22	717.85
जोड़		**Total**	**431.17**	**78.85**	**510.02**	**419.04**	**90.98**	**510.02**	**640.72**	**77.35**	**718.07**
संसद, राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**										
89. लोक सभा भारित	89. Lok Sabha	*Charged*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*
स्वीकृत		Voted	27.26	...	27.26	27.26	...	27.26	33.86	...	33.86
जोड़		**Total**	**27.40**	...	**27.40**	**27.40**	...	**27.40**	**34.00**	...	**34.00**
90. राज्य सभा भारित	90. Rajya Sabha	*Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
स्वीकृत		Voted	9.64	...	9.64	10.90	...	10.90	11.04	...	11.04
जोड़		**Total**	**9.69**	...	**9.69**	**10.95**	...	**10.95**	**11.09**	...	**11.09**
91. विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते भारित	91. Appropriation - Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	*Charged*	*3.63*	...	*3.63*	*3.95*	...	*3.95*	*4.10*	...	*4.10*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**3.63**	...	**3.63**	**3.95**	...	**3.95**	**4.10**	...	**4.10**
92. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय भारित	92. Secretariat of the Vice-President	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.31	...	0.31
जोड़		**Total**	**0.30**	...	**0.30**	**0.30**	...	**0.30**	**0.31**	...	**0.31**
93. विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग भारित	93. Appropriation - Union Public Service Commission	*Charged*	*13.97*	...	*13.97*	*15.50*	...	*15.50*	*16.00*	...	*16.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**13.97**	...	**13.97**	**15.50**	...	**15.50**	**16.00**	...	**16.00**
गृह मंत्रालय- संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधान मंडल वाले)	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS UNION TERRITORIES (WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)**										
94. दिल्ली भारित	94. Delhi	*Charged*	*5.85*	*10.77*	*16.62*	*7.70*	*11.11*	*18.81*	*11.44*	*10.30*	*21.74*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1129.99	842.42	1972.41	1172.60	828.10	2000.70	1297.00	969.96	2266.96
जोड़		**Total**	**1135.84**	**853.19**	**1989.03**	**1180.30**	**839.21**	**2019.51**	**1308.44**	**980.26**	**2288.70**
95. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह भारित	95. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	183.45	154.95	338.40	199.53	151.64	351.17	206.15	152.54	358.69
जोड़		**Total**	**183.46**	**154.95**	**338.41**	**199.54**	**151.64**	**351.18**	**206.16**	**152.54**	**358.70**
96. दादर और नागर हवेली भारित	96. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	36.42	14.08	50.50	36.41	14.09	50.50	42.96	17.18	60.14
जोड़		**Total**	**36.42**	**14.08**	**50.50**	**36.41**	**14.09**	**50.50**	**42.96**	**17.18**	**60.14**
97. लक्षद्वीप भारित	97. Lakshadweep	*Charged*	...	...	...	*0.24*	...	*0.24*	*0.22*	...	*0.22*
स्वीकृत		Voted	50.26	12.91	63.17	61.00	9.32	70.32	77.87	18.86	96.73
जोड़		**Total**	**50.26**	**12.91**	**63.17**	**61.24**	**9.32**	**70.56**	**78.09**	**18.86**	**96.95**
98. चंडीगढ भारित	98. Chandigarh	*Charged*	*6.49*	*1.30*	*7.79*	*6.75*	*1.30*	*8.05*	*6.91*	*1.00*	*7.91*
स्वीकृत		Voted	216.57	54.22	270.79	238.82	54.00	292.82	254.56	60.86	315.42
जोड़		**Total**	**223.06**	**55.52**	**278.58**	**245.57**	**55.30**	**300.87**	**261.47**	**61.86**	**323.33**
99. दमन और दीव भारित	99. Daman & Diu	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	26.22	12.34	38.56	26.22	12.34	38.56	32.34	13.41	45.75
जोड़		**Total**	**26.22**	**12.34**	**38.56**	**26.22**	**12.34**	**38.56**	**32.34**	**13.41**	**45.75**
कुल जोड़ भारित	***GRAND TOTAL***	*Charged*	*49076.05*	*88681.90*	*137757.95*	*51074.08*	*89752.02*	*140826.10*	*57814.68*	*102735.22*	*160549.90*
स्वीकृत		Voted	67027.21	28613.75	95640.96	72382.26	27912.81	100295.07	74992.15	30200.73	105192.88
जोड़		**Total**	**116103.26**	**117295.65**	**233398.91**	**123456.34**	**117664.83**	**241121.17**	**132806.83**	**132935.95**	**265742.78**
घटाइए-खर्च को कम करके दिखाई गई वसूलियां	*Less amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure*		*-4002.53*	*-5279.80*	*-9282.33*	*-4760.68*	*-5315.85*	*-10076.53*	*-3781.51*	*-6364.41*	*-10145.92*
निवल जोड़	**Net Total**		**112100.73**	**112015.85**	**224116.58**	**118695.66**	**112348.98**	**231044.64**	**129025.32**	**126571.54**	**255596.86**

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल० 33004/93 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/93

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
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भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 29] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मार्च 31, 1993/चैत्र 10, 1915
No. 29] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1993/CHAITRA 10, 1915

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Legislative Department)
New Delhi, the 31st March, 1993/Chaitra 10, 1915 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st March, 1993, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1993
No. 6 OF 1993

[31*st March*, 1993.]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1993-94.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993.

Withdrawal of Rs. 452 39, 77,00,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1993-94.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of forty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine crores and seventy-seven lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1993-94.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to the Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th February, 1993 and shall on or after that date be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue Capital	213,93,00,000 2,26,00,000	36,33,00,000	213,93,00,000 38,59,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation . . .	Revenue Capital	36,21,00,000 34,35,00,000	. . 5,76,00, 00	36,21,00,000 43,11,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Revenue	76,67,00,000	. .	71,67,00,000
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying . .	Revenue Capital	61,46,00,000 29,10,00,000	. . . .	61,46,00,000 29,10,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals . .	Revenue Capital	13,42,00,000 4,15,00,000	4,32,00,000 . .	17,74,00,000 4,15,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers . . .	Revenue Capital	815,03,00,000 34,27,00,000	1,00,000 . .	815,04,00,000 34,27,00,000
7	Department of Civil Aviation . .	Revenue Capital	10,63,00,000 1,96,00,000	. . . .	10,63,00,000 1,96,00,000
8	Department of Tourism . .	Revenue	14,44,00,000 3,78,00,000	. .	14,44,00,000 3,78,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution . .	Revenue Capital	4,92,00,000 21,00,000	. . 88,00,000	4,92,00,000 109,00,000
10	Ministry of Coal .	Revenue Capital	28,83,00,000 127,70,00,000	. . . .	28,83,00,000 127,70,00,000
11	Department of Commerce . .	Revenue Capital	115,59,00,000 6,98,00,000	. . . .	115,59,00,000 6,98,00,000
12	Department of Supply	Revenue	4,67,00,000	5,00,000	4,72,00,000
13	Ministry of Communications . .	Revenue	1,79,00,000	. .	1,79,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	Postal Services .	Revenue	281,38,00,000	*1,00,000*	281,39,00,000
		Capital	11,20,00,000	..	11,20,00,000
15	Telecommunication Services . .	Revenue	1170,95,00,000	*5,00,000*	1171,00,00,000
		Capital	847,83,00,000	*1,00,000*	847,84,00,000
16	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	266,06,00,000	*1,00,000*	266,07,00,000
		Capital	13,64,00,000	*1,21,00,000*	14,85,00,000
17	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	396,45,00,000	*5,00,000*	396,50,00,000
18	Defence Services—Army . .	Revenue	1624,74,00,000	*1,12,00,000*	1625,86,00,000
19	Defence Services—Navy . .	Revenue	192,81,00,000	*42,00,000*	193,23,00,000
20	Defence Services - Air Force . .	Revenue	520,99,00,000	*5,00,000*	521,04,00,000
21	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	354,47,00,000	*25,00,000*	354,72,00,000
22	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	915,61,00,000	*97,00,000*	916,58,00,000
23	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue	60,41,00,000	..	60,41,00,000
		Capital	1,20,00,000	*3,00,000*	1,23 00,000
24	Ministry of External Affairs . .	Revenue	116,34,00,000	*1,00,000*	116,35,00,000
		Capital	8,30,00,000	..	8,30,00,000
25	Department of Economic Affairs	Revenue	83,80,00,000	*1,00,000*	83,81,00,000
		Capital	24,11,00,000	..	24,11,00,000
26	Currency, Coinage . and Stamps	Revenue	82,24,00,000	*3,00,000*	82,27,00,000
		Capital	59,46,00,000	*1,00,000*	59,47,00,000
27	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue	183,06,00,000	..	183,06,00,000
		Capital	1288,54,00,000	..	1288,54,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* .	Revenue	..	*6333,32,00,000*	6333,32,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	1047,69,00,000	*3221,98,00,000*	4269,67,00,000
		Capital	26,67,00,000	*2105,66,00,000*	2132,33,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc .	Capital	40,83,00,000	..	40,83,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* .	Capital	..	*15104,79,00,000*	15104,79,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure . .	Revenue	1,52,00,000	..	1,52,00,000
		Capital	1,13,00,000	..	1,13,00,000
33	Pensions . .	Revenue	123,77,00,000	*39,00,000*	124,16,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34	Audit . . .	Revenue	57,14,00,000	1,16,00,000	58,30,00,000
35	Department of Revenue . .	Revenue	29,32,00,000	..	29,32,00,000
		Capital	23,00,000	..	23,00,000
36	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue	54,33,00,000	1,00,000	54,34,00,000
		Capital	16,67,00,000	..	16,67,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue	86,85,00,000	12,00,000	86,97,00,000
		Capital	23,89,00,000	.	23,89,00,000
38	Ministry of Food .	Revenue	541,45,00,000	1,00,000	541,46,00,000
		Capital	22,12,00,000	31,00,000	22,43,00,000
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries . .	Revenue	6,80,00,000	..	6,80,00,000
		Capital	1,71,00,000	..	1,71,00,000
40	Department of Health	Revenue	133,25,00,000	1,00,000	133,26,00,000
		Capital	43,49,00,000	1,00,000	43,50,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare .	Revenue	245,76,00,000	..	245,76,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Revenue	45,52,00,000	1,00,000	45,53,00,000
		Capital	3,12,00,000	..	3,12,00,000
43	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	6,26,00,000	..	6,26,00,000
44	Police	Revenue	375,58,00,000	8,00,000	375,66,00,000
		Capital	77,56,00,000	2,72,00,000	80,28,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	Revenue	68,32,00,000	1,00,000	68,300,000
		Capital	21,65,00,000	1,94,00,000	23,59,00,000
46	Transfers to Union territory Governments . .	Revenue	19,33,00,000	..	19,33,00,000
		Capital	11,53,00,000	..	11,53,00,000
47	Department of Education . .	Revenue	347,73,00,000	..	347,73,00,000
		Capital	9,00,000	48,00,000	57,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	Revenue	20,70,00,000	..	20,70,00,000
		Capital	8,00,000	..	8,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	25,96,00,000	..	25,96,00,000
50	Department of Wo-Women and Child Development .	Revenue Capital	100,16,00,000 86,00,000	.. ..	100,16,00,000 86,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development .	Revenue Capital	134,38,00,000 15,00,000	.. ..	134,38,00,000 15,00,000
52	Deaartment of Heavy Industry . .	Revenue Capital	26,49,00,000 41,36.00,000	.. ..	26,49,00,000 41,36,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises .	Revenue	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
54	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries; .	Revenue Capital	62,71,00,000 58,38,00,000	.. 24,90,000	62,71,00,000 58,62,00,000
55	Ministry of Information nd Broadcasting . .	Revenue Capital	16,77,00,000 3,33,00,000	1,00,000 ..	16,78,00,000 3,33,00,000
56	Broadcasting Srrvices	Revenue Capital	175,19,00,000 43,53,00,000	1,00,000 3,00,000	175,20,00,000 43,56,00,000
57	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue Capital	75,87,00,000 12,00,000	1,00,000 ..	75,88,00,000 12,00,000
58	Law and Justice .	Revenue Capital	16,83,00,000 ..	1,44,00,000 5,00,00,000	18,27,00,000 5,00,00,000
59	Department of Company Affairs . .	Refenue Capital	2,50,00,000 1,00,000	.. ..	2,50,00,000 1,00,000
60	Ministry of Mines .	Revenue Capital	28,62,00,000 6,28,00,000	2,00,000 ..	28,64,00,000 6,28,00,000
61	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources .	Revenue Capital	32.36.00,000 1,67,00,000	.. ..	32,36,00,000 1,67,00,000
62	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs .	Revenue	19,00,000	..	19,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	Revenue	,91,00,000	..	10,91,00,000
		Capital	31,00,000	89,00,000	10,00, 000
64	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Revenue	43,00,000	..	43,00,000
		Capital	44,40,00,000	..	44,40,00,000
65	Planning	Revenue	14,89,00,000	..	14,89,00,000
		Capital	3,06,00,000	..	3,06,00,000
66	Department of Statisties	Revenue	9,22,00,000	..	9,22,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
67	Department of Programme Implementation	Revenue	14,00,000	..	14,00,000
68	Department of Power	Revenue	81,19,00,000	..	8 1,19,00,000
		Capital	400,90,00,000	1,10,00,000	402,00,00,00
69	Department of Rural Development	Revenue	1254,26,00,000	..	1254,26,00,000
		Capital	1,13,00,000	..	1,13,00,000
70	Department of Wastelands Development	Revenue	8,37,00,000	..	8,37,00,000
71	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	51,38,00,000	..	51,38,00,000
		Capital	5,42,00,000	..	5,42,00,000
72	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	51,04,00,000	..	51, 04,00,000
		Capital	1,48,00,000	..	1,48,00,000
73	Department of Bio-technology	Revenue	13,68,00,000	..	13,68,00,000
		Capital	1,00,00,000	..	1,00,00,0,00
74	Ministry of Steel	Revenue	7,55,00,000	..	7,55,00,000
		Capital	69,67,00,000	1,00,000	69,68,00,000
75	Surface Transport	Revenue	17,82,00,000	..	17,82,00,000
		Capital	9,12,00,000	17,00,000	9,29,00,000
76	Roads	Revenue	76,15,00,000	2,00,000	76,17,00,000
		Capital	112,78,00,000	8,54,00,000	118,32,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	Revenue Capital	35,10,00,000 44,79,00,000	.. ..	35,10,00,000 44,79,00,000
78	Ministry of Textiles	Revenue Capital	119,06,00,000 40,30,00,000	.. 1,00,00,000	119,06,00,000 41,30,00,000
79	Urban Development and Housing .	Revenue Capital	44,03,00,000 39,70,00,000	90,00,000 3,91,00,000	44,93,00,000 43,61,00,000
80	Public Works .	Revenue Capital	49,98,00,000 24,92,00,000	3,00,000 5,00,000	50,01,00,000 24,97,00,000
81	Stationery and Printing . . .	Revenue Capital	21,22,00,000 83,00,000	.. ..	21,22,00,000 83,00,000
82	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue Capital	58,92,00,000 5,19,00,000	1,00,000 5,24,00,000	58,93,00,000 10,43,00,000
83	Ministry of Welfare	Revenue Capital	94,16,00,000 10,32,00,000	63,36,00,000 ..	157,52,00,000 10,32,00,000
84	Atomic Energy .	Revenue Capital	93,21,00,000 104,64,00,000	1,00,000 ..	93,22,00,000 104,64,00,000
85	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue Capital	73,60,00,000 29,89,00,000	.. ..	73,60,00,000 29,89,00,000
86	Department of Electronics	Revenue Capital	18,80,00,000 2,46,00,000	.. ..	18,80,00,000 2,46,00,000
87	Department of Ocean Development .	Revenue Capital	7,91,00,000 1,27,00,000	.. ..	7,91,00,000 1,27,00,000
88	Department of Space	Revenue Capital	106,77,00,000 12,87,00,000	2,00,000 2,00,000	106,79,00,000 12,89,00,000
89	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	5,64,00,000	2,00,000	5,66,00,000
90	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	1,84,00,000	1,00,000	1,85,00,000
91	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* . .	Revenue	..	68,00,000	68,00,000
92	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Revenue	5,00,000	—	5,00,000
93	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	2,66,00,000	2,66,00,000
94	Delhi	Revenue Capital	216,17,00,000 161,66,00,000	1,90,00,000 1,72,00,000	218,07,00,000 163,38,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
95	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	Revenue Capital	34,36,00,000 25,42,00,000	1,00,000 ..	34 37,00,000 25,42,00,000
96	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	Revenue Capital	7,16,00,000 2,86,00,000	.. ..	7,16,00,000 2,86,00,000
97	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue Capital	12,98,00,000 3,14,00,000	4,00,000 ..	13,02,00,000 3,14,00,000
98	Chandigarh . .	Revenue Capital	42,43,00,000 10,14,00,000	1,15,00,000 17,00,000	43,58,00,000 10,31,00,000
99	Daman and Diu .	Revenue Capital	5,39,00,000 2,24,00,000	.. ..	5,39,00,000 2,24,00,000
	TOTAL . .		18314,77,00,000	26925,00,00,000	45239,77,00,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993

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The Gazette of India

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1993/*Vaisakha* 23, 1915 *(Saka)*

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 1993

No. 39 OF 1993

[3*th May*, 1993]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1993-94.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1993.

Issue of Rs. 266742, 78,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1993-94.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1993] to the sum of two lakhs sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-two crores and seventy-eight lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1993-94 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. (6 of 1993.)

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th day of February, 1993 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	1327,30,00,000	..	1327,30,00,000
		Capital	14,75,00,000	218,00,00,000	232,75,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Revenue	224,69,00,000	..	224,69,00,000
		Capital	206,07,00,000	52,58,00,000	258,65,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . .	Revenue	430,00,00,000	..	430,00,00,000
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying . . .	Revenue	369,02,00,000	..	369,02,00,000
		Capital	174,62,00,000	..	174,62,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals . . .	Revenue	80,52,00,000	25,92,00,000	106,44,00,000
		Capital	24,90,00,000	..	24,90,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers	Revenue	4291,84,00,000	1,00,000	4291,85,00,000
		Capital	205,60,00,000	..	205,60,00,000
7	Department of Civil Aviation . .	Revenue	63,80,00,000	..	63,80,00,000
		Capital	11,73,00,000	..	11,73,00,000
8	Department of Tourism	Revenue	86,62,00,000	..	86,62,00,000
		Capital	22,66,00,000	..	22,66,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution . .	Revenue	29,50,00,000	..	29,50,00,000
		Capital	1,26,00,000	5,31,00,000	6,57,00,000
10	Ministry of Coal .	Revenue	173,00,00,000	..	173,00,00,000
		Capital	766,20,00,000	..	766,20,00,000
11	Department of Commerce . . .	Revenue	693,55,00,000	..	693,55,00,000
		Capital	41,91,00,000	..	41,91,00,000
12	Department of Supply	Revenue	28,01,00,000	30,00,000	28,31,00,000
13	Ministry of Communications . . .	Revenue	10,73,00,000	..	10,73,00,000
14	Postal Services . .	Revenue	1688,26,00,000	1,00,000	1688,27,00,000
		Capital	67,23,00,000	..	67,23,00,000
15	Telecommunication Services . .	Revenue	7025,70,00,000	30,00,000	7026,00,00,000
		Capital	5086,99,00,000	1,00,000	5087,00,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16	Ministry of Defence .	Revenue Capital	1596,36,00,000 81,85,00,000	3,00,000 7,25,00,000	1596,39,00,000 89,10,00,000
17	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	2378,67,00,000	33,00,000	2379,00,00,000
18	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	9748,41,00,000	6,75,00,000	9755,16,00,000
19	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	1156,87,00,000	2,55,00,000	1159,42,00,000
20	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	3125,91,00,000	29,00,000	3126,20,00,000
21	Defence Ordinance Factories . .	Revenue	468,72,00,000	1,50,00,000	470,22,00,000
22	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	5493,70,00,000	5,83,00,000	5499,53,00,000
23	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue Capital	362,44,00,000 7,22,00,000	.. 15,00,000	362,44,00,000 7,37,00,000
24	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Revenue Capital	698,03,00,000 49,78,00,000	2,00,000 ..	698,05,00,000 49,78,00,000
25	Department of Economic Affairs . .	Revenue Capital	502,79,00,000 144,67,00,000	5,00,000 ..	502,84,00,000 144,67,00,000
26	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . . .	Revenue Capital	493,42,00,000 356,74,00,000	20,00,000 5,00,000	493,62,00,000 356,79,00,000
27	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue Capital	1098,38,00,000 7731,24,00,000	.. ..	1098,38,00,000 7731,24,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	38000,00,00,000	38000,00,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments . .	Revenue Capital	6286,11,00,000 160,00,00,000	19331,97,00,000 12633,97,00,000	25618,08,00,000 12793,97,00,000
30	Loans to Government Services, etc. . .	Capital	245,00,00,000	..	245,00,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* . . .	Capital	..	90628,77,00,000	90628,77,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure . . .	Revenue Capital	9,15,00,000 6,76,00,000	.. ..	9,15,00,000 6,76,00,000
33	Pensions . . .	Revenue	742,64,00,000	2,36,00,000	745,00,00,000
34	Audit . . .	Revenue	342,85,00,000	7,00,00,000	349,85,00,000
35	Department of Revenue	Revenue Capital	100,05,00,000 1,39,00,000	.. ..	100,05,00,000 1,39,00,000
36	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue Capital	325,98,00,000 100,00,00,000	2,00,000 ..	326,00,00,000 100,00,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes .	Revenue Capital	521,09,00,000 143,36,00,000	75,00,000 ..	521,84,00,000 143,36,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38	Ministry of Food .	Revenue	3248,71,00,000	5,00,000	3248,76,00,000
		Capital	132,73,00,000	1,85,00,000	134,58,00,000
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries .	Revenue	40,79,00,000	..	40,79,00,000
		Capital	10,26,00,000	..	10,26,00,000
40	Department of Health	Revenue	799,52,00,000	2,00,000	799,54,00,000
		Capital	260,95,00,000	2,00,000	260,97,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare .	Revenue	1474,57,00,000	..	1474,57,00,000
		Capital	15,00,000	..	15,00,000
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	273,13,00,000	7,00,000	273,20,00,000
		Capital	18,75,00,000	..	18,75,00,,000
43	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	37,56,00,000	..	37,56,00'000
44	Police . . .	Revenue	2253,48,00,000	47,00,000	2253,95,00,000
		Capital	465,36,00,000	16,35,00,000	481,71,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	409,94,00,000	3,00,000	409,97,00,000
		Capital	129,91,00,000	11,62,00,000	141,53,00,000
46	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue	115,97,00,000	..	115,97,00,000
		Capital	69,16,00,000	..	69,16,00,000
47	Department of Education	Revenue	2155,96,00,000		2155,96,00,000
		Capital	52,00,000	2,85,00,000	3,37,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	124,17,00,000	..	124,17,00,000
		Capital	46,00,000	..	46,00,000
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	155,76,00,000	..	155,76,00,000
50	Department of Women and Child Development . . . ,	Revenue	600,94,00,000	..	600,94,00,000
		Capital	5,14,00,000	..	5,14,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development .	Revenue	806,30,00,000	..	806,30,00,000
		Capital	92,00,000	..	92,00,000
52	Department of Heavy Industry .	Revenue	158,97,00,000	..	158,97,00,000
		Capital	248,17,00,000	..	248,17,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	1,44,00,000	..	1,44,00,000
54	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries . .	Revenue	376,29,00,000	..	376,29,00,000
		Capital	350,29,00,000	1,45,00,000	351,74,00,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	100,60,00,000	2,00,000	100,62,00,000
		Capital	19,96,00,000	..	19,96,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56	Broadcasting Services .	Revenue	1051,14,00,000	6,00,000	1051,20,00,000
		Capital	261,19,00,000	20,00,000	261,39,00,000
57	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	455,22,00,000	1,00,000	455,23,00,000
		Capital	71,00,000	..	71,00,000
58	Law and Justice .	Revenue	100,99,00,000	8,65,00,000	109,64,00,000
		Capital	..	30,00,00,000	30,00,00,000
59	Department of Company Affairs .	Revenue	14,99,00,000	..	14,99,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
60	Ministry of Mines	Revenue	171,71,00,000	10,00,000	171,81,00,000
		Capital	37,70,00,000	..	37,70,00,000
61	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . . .	Revenue	194,18,00,000	..	194,18,00,000
		Capital	10,04,00,000	..	10,04,00,000
62	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs . .	Revenue	1,15,00,000	..	1,15,00,000
63	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . . .	Revenue	65,45,00,000	..	65,45,00,000
		Capital	1,86,00,000	5,36,00,000	7,22,00,000
64	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas .	Revenue	2,60,00,000	..	2,60,00,000
		Capital	266,39,00,000	..	266,39,00,000
65	Planning . . .	Revenue	89,35,00,000	..	89,35,00,000
		Capital	18,35,00,000	..	18,35,00,000
66	Department of Statistics	Revenue	66,14,00,000	..	66,14,00,000
		Capital	20,00,000	..	20,00,000
67	Department of Programme Implementation	Revenue	85,00,000	..	85,00,000
68	Department of Power	Revenue	487,15,00,000	..	487,15,00,000
		Capital	2405,40,00,000	6,60,00,000	2412,00,00,000
69	Ministry of Rural Development	Revenue	5017,56,00,000	..	5017,56,00,000
		Capital	6,75,00,000	..	6,75,00,000
70	Department of Waste. Lands Development .	Revenue	50,25,00,000	..	50,25,00,000
71	Department of Science and Technology . .	Revenue	308,29,00,000	..	308,29,00,000
		Capital	32,52,00,000		32,52,00,000
72	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . .	Revenue	306,25,00,000	..	306,25,00,000
		Capital	8,90,00,000	..	8,90,00,000
73	Department of Biotechnology . . .	Revenue	82,10,00,000	..	82,10,00,000
		Capital	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74	Ministry of Steel .	Revenue	45,32,00,000	..	45,32,00,000
		Capital	418,02,00,000	*5,00,000*	418,07,00,000
75	Surface Transport .	Revenue	106,90,00,000	..	106,90,00,000
		Capital	54,69,00,000	*1,00,00,000*	55,69,00,000
76	Roads . . .	Revenue	456,92,00,000	*10,00,000*	457,02,00,000
		Capital	676,70,00,000	*33,25,00,000*	709,95,00,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	Revenue	210,58,00,000	..	210,58,00,000
		Capital	268,71,00,000	..	268,71,00,000
78	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue	714,36,00,000	..	714,36,00,000
		Capital	241,81,00,000	*6,00,00,000*	247,81,00,000
79	Urban Development and Housing .	Revenue	264,16,00,000	*5,43,00,000*	269,59,00,000
		Capital	238,21,00,000	*23,48,00,000*	261,69,00,000
80	Public Works . .	Revenue	299,87,00,000	*20,00,000*	300,07,00,000
		Capital	149,52,00,000	*32,00,000*	149,84,00,000
81	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	127,33,00,000	..	127,33,00,000
		Capital	5,00,00,000	..	5,00,00,000
82	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue	353,53,00,000	*2,00,000*	353,55,00,000
		Capital	31,15,00,000	*31,47,00,000*	62,62,00,000
83	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	564,94,00,000	*380,18,00,000*	945,12,00,000
		Capital	61,91,00,000	..	61,91,00,000
84	Atomic Energy .	Revenue	559,27,00,000	*5,00,000*	559,32,00,000
		Capital	627,86,00,000	..	627,86,00,000
85	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	441,61,00,000	..	441,61,00,000
		Capital	179,33,00,000	..	179,33,00,000
86	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue	122,93,00,000	..	122,93,00,000
		Capital	14,73,00,000	..	14,73,00,000
87	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	47,73,00,000	..	47,73,00,000
		Capital	8,68,00,000	..	8,68,00,000
88	Department of Space	Revenue	640,63,00,000	*9,00,000*	640,72,00,000
		Capital	77,22,00,000	*13,00,000*	77,35,00,000
89	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	33,86,00,000	*14,00,000*	34,00,00,000
90	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	11,04,00,000	*5,00,000*	11,09,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* .	Revenue	..	*4,10,00,000*	4,10,00,000
92	Secretariat of the Vice-President . . .	Revenue	31,00,000	..	31,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*16,00,00,000*	16,00,00,000
94	Delhi . .	Revenue	1297,00,00,000	*11,44,00,000*	1308,44,00,000
		Capital	969,96.00,000	*10,30,00,000*	980,26,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
95	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	Revenue	206,15,00,000	*1,00,000*	206,16,00,000
		Capital	152,54,00,000	..	152,54,00,000
96	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	42,96,00,000	..	42,96,00,000
		Capital	17,18,00,000	..	17,18,00,000
97	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue	77,87,00,000	*22,00,000*	78,09,00,000
		Capital	18,86,00,000	..	18,86,00,000
98	Chandigarh . .	Revenue	254,56,00,000	*6,91,00,000*	261,47,00,000
		Capital	60,86,00,000	*1,00,00,000*	61,86,00,000
99	Daman and Diu .	Revenue	32,34,00,000	..	32,34,00,000
		Capital	13,41,00,000	..	13,41,00,000
		TOTAL	105192,78,00,000	*1615,50,00,00,000*	266742,78,00,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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15

Economical and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1993-94

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक और कार्य - संबंधी वर्गीकरण

AN ECONOMIC AND FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

1993-94

वित्त मंत्रालय — MINISTRY OF FINANCE

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग — DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

आर्थिक प्रभाग — ECONOMIC DIVISION

नई दिल्ली — NEW DELHI

1993

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प्रस्तावना

वित्त मंत्रालय का आर्थिक कार्य प्रभाग, बजट को आर्थिक विश्लेषण का एक उपयोगी माध्यम बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1957-58 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजटीय लेन-देनों का वर्गीकरण तैयार करता आ रहा है । संक्षेप में, इस वर्गीकरण के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जिसमें रेलवे तथा डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल हैं, व्ययों और प्राप्तियों का वर्गीकरण, महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक वर्गों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिसमें चालू खाते के खर्च को पूंजी परिव्यय से, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के व्यय को व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को किए गए अन्तरणों से, किस्म के अनुसार कर संबंधी प्राप्तियों को अन्य प्राप्तियों से तथा उधारों और अन्तर-सरकारी ऋणों और अनुदानों आदि से अलग करके दिखाया गया है । इस रीति से पुनर्वर्गीकृत करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी तथा उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्ययों को लेन-देनों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों से संबंधित किया जा सकता है, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करते हैं । चूंकि राष्ट्रीय आय-वर्ग की सरकारी खाता पद्धति ही आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है, इसलिए इस विश्लेषण में वही प्रणाली तथा सिद्धान्त प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय संबंधी लेखा प्रणाली में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

देश में आर्थिक आयोजना के समारम्भ के पश्चात्, वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्ययों को बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों से एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अनुसार बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों का और आगे विश्लेषण कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इस प्रकार के कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण से इस बात के विश्लेषण में सहायता मिलती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यों या प्रयोजनों के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित कर रही है । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेनदेनों से सबंधित आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण तैयार करने का काम 1967-68 से प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है ।

आगे के पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत किया गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1993-94 के बजट का आर्थिक एवं कार्य-संबंधी वर्गीकरण पहले के वर्षों की प्रणाली के ही अनुरूप किया गया है । इस विश्लेषण के मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण भाग I और II में दिया गया है और इस वर्गीकरण में इस्तेमाल की गई विभिन्न मदों को कहां से प्राप्त किया गया है और इसके लिए औचित्य का आधार क्या है, इसे भी अन्त में तकनीकी परिशिष्ट में विस्तार से बताया गया है ।

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts, and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country, annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1993-94 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the Technical Appendix at the end.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1993-94 के बजट के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का खपत व्यय जो मजदूरी, वेतन और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर आधारित है 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 27218 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 29936 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम भी जो 1991-92 (वास्तविक) में 9259 करोड़ रुपए थी, काफी बढ़कर 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 11916 करोड़ रुपए और 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 14773 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । 1993-94 के बजट में दिए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के साधनों में से सकल पूंजी निर्माण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (अन्य क्षेत्रों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता), दोनों के लिए कुल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की रकम, 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 38820 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 44016 करोड़ रुपए होगी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों (गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को "शेष अर्थव्यवस्था" के रूप में माना जाता है) की निवल बचतों में चालू वर्ष में सुधार हुआ है । 1991-92 में 10243 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 8473 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक निवल बचत की तुलना में यह सुधर कर 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 6043 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक राशि पर आ गई ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विकास संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर होने वाले खर्चों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण पर परिव्यय और आर्थिक और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर होने वाला चालू व्यय दोनों शामिल हैं । सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर होने वाले आयोजनागत तथा आयोजना-भिन्न कुल व्यय मोटे तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास व्यय के बराबर ही हैं । अनुमान है कि 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में यह व्यय 60799 करोड़ रुपए होगा जो कि उस वर्ष के लिए बजट में निर्धारित कुल व्यय की राशि के 44.0 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 1993-94 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs.27218 crores in 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.29936 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates). The Central Government's direct gross capital formation will increase from Rs.9259 crores in 1991-92 (Accounts) to Rs.11916 crores in 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs.14773 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.44016 crores compared with Rs. 38820 crores in 1992-93 (Revised Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental under-takings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") have, shown an improvement in the current year. As against a negative net savings of Rs.10243 crores in 1991-92, and Rs.8473 crores in 1992-93 (R.E.), it improved to a negative figure of Rs.6043 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates).

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total deveopment expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs.60799 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates) and forms 44.0 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

I. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस खण्ड के अन्त में 1993–94 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के पुनः वर्गीकृत आंकड़ों के छः विवरण दिये गये हैं । इस लेखा प्रणाली से जिन महत्वपूर्ण बातों का पता चलता है वे ये हैं:-

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय ,
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय ,
(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध संसाधनों से मिली पूंजी ,
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी बचतें ,
(ड.) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी लेन-देनो में होने वाले घाटे के विभिन्न स्तर , और
(च) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय का निर्माण ।

I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the relcassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1993-94 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

(a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
(b) The Central Government's final outlays;
(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
(d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
(e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
(f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(क) कुल व्यय

2. अनुमान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय जो 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 127753 करोड़ रुपए था यह बढकर 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 138028 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा अर्थात् यह 8.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है । मुख्य व्ययों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 127753 crores in 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.138028 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 8.0 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय *Central Government's Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. अन्तिम परिव्यय	1. Final outlays:	33725	39134	44709
(क) सरकार का खपत संबंधी व्यय देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Government consumption expenditure (vide Acct.1)	24466	27218	29936
(ख) सकल पूंजी निर्माण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Gross capital formation (vide Acct. 3)	9259	11916	14773
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross fixed capital formation	9056	11425	14188
(ii) निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	(ii) Increase in works stores	203	491	585
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अन्तरण संबंधी अदायगियां	2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	59827	68977	73801
(क) चालू अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Current transfers (vide Acct.1)	51378	59012	62358
(ख) पूंजी अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Capital transfers (vide Acct.3)	8449	9905	11443
3. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वित्तीय निवेश और उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण (देखिए-विवरण 4)	3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (vide Acct. 4)	19179	19642	19518
4. **कुल व्यय (1+2+3)**	4. **Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**112731**	**127753**	**138028**

(ख) अन्तिम परिव्यय

3. वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट में कुल 138028 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय 44709 करोड़ रुपए या कुल परिव्यय का लगभग 32.4 प्रतिशत भाग है । यह परिव्यय खपत और पूंजी निर्माण के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग को सूचित करता है । राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली में ये अन्तिम परिव्यय शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के खपत संबंधी व्यय और पूंजी निर्माण की रकम से जुड़ जाते हैं । कुल व्यय के शेष भाग अर्थात् 93319 करोड़ रुपए अथवा लगभग 67.6 प्रतिशत भाग में अन्तरण अदायगियां वित्तीय निवेशों और ऋणों के रूप में शेष-व्यवस्था को किया गया भुगतान शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य अन्य क्षेत्रों की चालू या पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की अनुपूर्ति करना है।

खपत संबंधी व्यय

4. खपत संबंधी व्यय (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन तथा चालू उपयोग के लिए सामान और सेवाओं के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय) के लिए 1993-94 के बजट में 29936 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह अन्तिम परिव्यय का 67 प्रतिशत और कुल व्यय का 21.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है । 1993-94 में खपत संबंधी व्यय में होने वाली वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के मुकाबले में 10.0 प्रतिशत बैठती है । इसकी तुलना में 1991-92 (वास्तविक) के मुकबले में 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 11.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 138028 crores budgeted for 1993-94, Rs.44709 crores or about 32.4 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 93319 crores or about 67.6 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.29936 crores for 1993-94 forms 67 per cent of the final outlays and 21.7 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 10.0 per cent for 1993-94 over revised estimates for the previous year. Against this, there was an increase of 11.2 per cent in 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) over 1991-92 (accounts).

सकल पूंजी निर्माण

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार क प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् इमारतों, लोक निर्माण कार्यों, उपस्करों और अन्य स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में निवेश) के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह 1992-93 के 11425 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1993-94 में 14188 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा । सकल पूंजी निर्माण में कार्य संबंधी भंडारों के परिवर्तन शामिल हैं, जिसमें 1992-93 (संशोधित अनुमान) के मुकाबले में 1993-94 (बजट अनुमान) में 24.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखाई देती है ।

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipments and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs. 11425 crores in 1992-93 to Rs.14188 crores in 1993-94. The gross capital formation, which includes changes in works stores, shows an increase of 24.0 per cent in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates) over 1992-93 (Revised Estimates).

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से पूंजी निर्माण

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसे पूंजी निर्माण के अतिरिक्त, जो स्वयं किया जाता है, अनुदानों व ऋणों के माध्यम से और शेयरों में धन लगा कर पूंजी निर्माण करने में सहायता देती है । वर्ष 1993-94 के लिये 29243 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 8.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ।

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 29243 crores for 1993-94 represents an increase of 8.7 per cent over the revised estimate of 1992-93.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता *Financial Assistance for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (देखिए विवरण 3, मदसंख्या 3.1क और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	19377	20285	21543
2. गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ख) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या1.1 तथा 2.3)*	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items3.1(b) in Acct.3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct.4)*	4764	4760	5462
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ग) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.2.)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	682	741	844
4. अन्य (देखिए विवरण 3 मद संख्या 3.1(घ) औरविवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.2 और 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	1083	1118	1394
5. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (1+2+3+4)	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**25906**	**26904**	**29243**

** यह वास्तविक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण है, चूंकि गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध मान लिया जाता है, इसलिए इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिव्यय को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मान लिया गया है।*

** This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.*

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था

7. इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, 1993-94 में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध ससाधनों से 44016 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था करेगी । यह रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का 31.9 प्रतिशत बैठती है। सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए 1993-94 में जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 13.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है ।

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 44016 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1993-94 representing 31.9 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1993-94 shows an increase of 13.4 per cent over the revised estimates for 1992-93.

बजट संबंधी साधनों से सकल पूंजी निर्माण
Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	9259	11916	14773
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	25906	26904	29243
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी साधनों द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	**35165**	**38820**	**44016**

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतें

(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

निवल पूंजी निर्माण

8. सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतों में अन्तर से सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्य के विस्तारकारी प्रभाव का पता चलता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1993-94 में 11578 करोड़ रुपए के निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों और निर्माण कार्य भंडारों में होने वाली निवल वृद्धि) का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह सकल स्थिर पूंजी-निर्माण की रकम में से 3195 करोड़ रूपए के विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की रकम को घटाने के बाद लगाया गया है । कुल निवल पूंजी निर्माण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs. 11578 crores for 1993-94 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision of Rs. 3195 crores for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण Central Government's Net Capital Formation

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. निर्माण कार्य (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.1 (क)	1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	3751	4366	5415
2. मशीनें और उपकरण (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.2 (क)	2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	2864	4101	5578
3. निर्माण कार्य संबंधी सामान में वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 2)	3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	203	491	585
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2+3)	4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	**6818**	**8958**	**11578**

टिप्पणी: *निवल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम का अनुमान लगाते समय इसमें से प्रशासनिक इमारतों आदि के संबंध में नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन पर किया गया खर्च घटाया नहीं गया है जिसके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है ।*

Note: *The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.*

निवल बचतें

9. चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों की निवल बचतों में चालू वर्ष में और सुधार हुआ है । 1991-92 की 10243 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों और 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 8473 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों के मुकाबले में 1993-94 (बजट अनुमानों) में यह सुधर कर 6043 करोड़ रुपए पर नकारात्मक रह गई हैं ।

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown a further improvement in the current year. As against a negative saving of Rs.10243 crores in 1991-92, and Rs. 8473 crores in the revised estimates for 1992-93, it improved to a negative figure of Rs.6043 crores in 1993-94 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतें *Central Government's Net Savings*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन की बचतें (देखिए-विवरण3, मद संख्या 5.1)	1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3)	(-)12392	(-)10875	(-)10968
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल लाभ (i)+(ii)	2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings (i)+(ii)	2023	2873	5287
(i) सरकारी प्रशासन को अन्तरित (देखिए-विवरण 2, मद संख्या 7)	(i) Transferred to Government Administration (vide item 7 in Acct.2)	(-)34	488	398
(ii) प्रतिधारित (देखिए-विवरण2, मद संख्या 8)	(ii) Retained (vide item 8 in Acct.2)	2057	2385	4889
3. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.3)	3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings(vide item 5.3 in Acct.3)	2533	2976	3231
4. सरकार की सकल बचत (1+2 (ii)+3)	4. Gross savings by Government (1+2(ii)+3)	(-)7802	(-)5514	(-)2848
5. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.1 (ख) और 1.2 (ख)	5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	2441	2959	3195
6. सरकार की निवल बचत (4-5)	6. Net savings by the Government **(4-5)**	**(-)10243**	**(-)8473**	**(-)6043**

(ङ.) आय संबंधी घाटा

(e) Income Deficit

10. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों की अपेक्षा उसका सीधा निवल पूंजी निर्माण जितना अधिक हो, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में होने वाले घाटे का द्योतक होता है । आय संबंधी घाटे की रकम जो 1991-92 में 17061 करोड़ रुपए थी वह बढ़कर 1992-93 में 17621 करोड़ रुपए हो गई और 1993-94 में और बढ़कर 17431 करोड़ रुपए हो गई ।

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs.17061 crores in 1991-92 went up to Rs.17431 crores in 1992-93 but declined to Rs.17621 crores in 1993-94.

आय संबंधी घाटा *Income Deficit*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवल निवेश)	1. Net capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government)	6818	8958	11578
2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचत	2. Net savings by the Central Government	(-)10243	(-)8473	(-)6043
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आय संबंधी घाटा (1-2)	3. Income deficit of the Central Government (1-2)	**17061**	**17431**	**17621**

11. पूंजी अन्तरणों का समायोजन कर दिये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों और निवल निवेशों के अन्तर को, जो आय संबंधी घाटे का द्योतक है, जब शेयरो तथा ऋणों में किये गये निवेशों जैसे वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में सरकार के निवल लेन-देनों से हुए घाटे में जोड़ दिया जाता है तब वह सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का द्योतक हो जाता है और उसे विवरण 3 और 4 की सन्तुलनकारी मदों की रकम के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing items in Accounts 3 and 4.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं *Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों और अन्तरणों पर घाटा (देखिए-विवरण 3 की संतुलनकारी मद)	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	21524	22731	24199
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में वास्तविक वृद्धि (देखिए- विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मद)	2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4)	14302	13912	12999
3. कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं (1+2)	3. Total requirements of finance **(1+2)**	**35826**	**36643**	**37198**

12. नीचे दी गई सारणी में वे स्रोत दर्शाए गए हैं जिनके माध्यम से ऊपर दिखाई गई कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया गया है ।

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

वित्तपोषण के स्रोत *Sources of Financing*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. ऋणों की निवल रकम	1. Net borrowings	29680	29441	32884
1.1 बाजार ऋण (निवल)	1.1 Market loans (net)	7510	3670	3700
1.2 विदेशी ऋण (निवल)	1.2 External Debt (net)	5421	4685	5581
(क) विशेष ऋण (निवल)	(a) Special credits (net)	(-)197	(-)254	(-)127
(ख) परिक्रामी निधि	(b) Revolving Fund	-	415	346
(ग) अन्य	(c) Others	5618	4524	5362
1.3 छोटी बचत (निवल)	1.3 Small savings (net)	5654	4200	3900
1.4 राज्य/लोक भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)	2257	2790	3150
1.5 गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की विशेष जमा रकमें	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds	6099	7500	8000
1.6 अनिवार्य जमा के बदले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार	1.6 Special borrowings from the RBI against compulsory deposits	(-)55	-	-
1.7 विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (निवल)	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	2085	6596	8553
1.8 शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की बिक्री (निवल) *	1.8 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*	709	-	-
2. बजट संबंधी घाटा	2. Budgetary deficit	6146	7202	4314#
2.1 रिजर्व बैंक के पास राजकोषीय हुण्डियों में वास्तविक वृद्धि	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills	6178	5334	4314
2.2 रोकड़ बाकी से आहरण	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances	(-)32	1868	-Neg-
3. **जोड़ (1+2)**	3. **Total (1+2)**	**35826**	**36643**	**37198**

• यह राज्य सरकारों, बैंकों, अनुमोदित पार्टियों और जनता के हाथ बेची गई राजकोषीय हुंडियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है । जैसी कि बजट में धारणा की गई थी, 1991-92 में परिकलित 6855 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय घाटे का इसमें समायोजन किया गया है ।

इसमे बजट के बाद की गई रियायतें शामिल नहीं की गई हैं ।

* Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the budgetary deficit works out to Rs.6855 crores in 1991-92 as per the concept used in the Budget.

Does not take into account the concessions after the presentation of the Budget.

(च) आय का निर्माण

13. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्यो से 1993-94 में कुल 33030 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होने का अनुमान है जिसकी तुलना में यह आमदनी 1992-93 में 28111 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1991-92 में 23871 करोड़ रुपए थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की जाने वाली कुल आमदनी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1993-94 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.33030 crores compared to Rs.28111 crores in 1992-93 and Rs.23871 crores in 1991-92. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

आय का निर्माण *Income Generation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई मजदूरी और वेतन (देखिए-विवरण 1 मद संख्या 1.1)	1. Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration(vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)	11069	12652	13943
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल उत्पादन	2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings			
(क) मजदूरी और वेतन (मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंधी मजदूरी और वेतन के भाग सहित)	(a) Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)	7690	8721	9550
(ख) ब्याज	(b) Interest	1748	2394	2410
(ग) प्रशासन को अन्तरित और प्रतिधारित लाभ जिसमें नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के मुकाबले मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था का आधिक्य शामिल है	(c) Profits transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements	2114	2889	5322
3. निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाले सरकारी परिव्यय का मजदूरी और वेतन संबंधी भाग•	3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*	1250	1455	1805
4. **जोड़ (1+2+3)**	4. **Total (1+2+3)**	**23871**	**28111**	**33030**

• *विवरण 3 में, दिखाए गए निर्माण संबंधी कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई भाग ।*

* *One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.*

समाधान

14. निम्नलिखित विवरण में 1993-94 के बजट में दिए गए चालू राजस्व और चालू तथा पूंजीगत व्यय के आंकड़ों और वर्तमान वर्गीकरण के विवरण संख्या 1 और 3 में दिए आंकड़ों का पारस्परिक समाधान दिखाया गया है ।

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1993-94 and the magnitudes mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present Classification.

चालू राजस्व खाता *CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व जैसा कि बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Revenue as shown in the Budget	99829.8	118522.9	130850.5
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings	1748.3	2394.1	2409.6
2. पूंजी खाते में अन्तरित विदेशी अनुदानों की रकमें	2. Foreign grants transferred to capital	947.1	1104.0	1364.8
3. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	3. Self-balancing items	2.0	3.2	0.0
4. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का हिस्सा	4. States' share of Union excise duty	12092.6	14464.9	15454.2
5. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों की रकम	5. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	94.8	78.3	78.8
6. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की प्राप्तियां	6. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	14113.7	16527.5	19454.5
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	947.9	990.0	1000.0
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	3874.5	4554.0	6527.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1984.8	2824.7	2980.9
7. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटा कर)	7. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	537.8	654.3	650.3
8. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	-	0.9	1.6
जोड़ - II.	**Total - II**	**36343.6**	**43595.9**	**49921.7**
III. जोड़िए:	*III.* Add:			
विवरण 2 से अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ	Profits of departmental commercial undertakings transferred from Acct. 2	(-)34.3	487.9	397.5
जोड़ - **III**	**Total - III**	**(-)34.3**	**487.9**	**397.5**
IV. सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू राजस्व जैसा कि बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण न में दिखाया गया है **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Current revenue of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**63451.9**	**75414.9**	**81326.3**

चालू व्यय खाता *Current Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
I बजट में दिखाया गया राजस्व संबंधी व्यय	*I.* Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	116090.7	135223.1	148479.8
II. घटाइए:	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्तरित ब्याज	1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	1748.3	2394.1	2409.6
2. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के हिस्से की राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	2. Payment of States' share of Union excise duty	12092.6	14464.9	15454.2
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित कर की रकम	3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	94.8	78.3	78.8
4. राजस्व खाते का पूंजी जैसा व्यय	4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	8935.6	10546.9	12286.3
5. निधियों में निवल अन्तरण	5. Net transfer to funds	578.0	1368.6	1109.1
6. बजट में सम्मिलित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू व्यय	6. Current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings included in the Budget:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	14113.7	16527.5	19454.5
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	1162.2	1149.4	1138.3
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	3874.5	4554.0	6527.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	2019.1	2336.8	2583.4
7. चलन से वापस लिये गये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	-	0.9	1.6
8. बट्टे खाते डाले गये ऋण	8. Loans written off	0.2	0.4	0.5
9. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	9. Self-balancing items	2.0	3.2	-
10. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटाकर)	10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	537.8	654.3	650.3
11. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के लिए विभागीय वाणिजियक उपक्रमों के हिस्से की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	11. Share of departmental commercial undertakings in the lump sum provision for additional dearness allowance transferred to Account 2	-	-	-
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**45158.9**	**54079.3**	**61693.6**
III जोड़िए :	*III.* Add:			
1. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay	4905.4	5138.3	5499.5
2. पूंजी खाते का राजस्व जैसा व्यय	2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	6.5	7.7	8.1
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**4911.9**	**5146.0**	**5507.6**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण न में दिखाया गया सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू व्यय **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**75843.7**	**86289.8**	**92293.8**

पूंजी खाते का व्यय Capital Account Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व खाते से न चुकाया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय जैसा बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget	13910.6	19801.5	19796.5
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विवरण 1 में ले जाया गया रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	4905.4	5138.3	5499.5
2. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया शेयरों में किया गया वित्तीय निवेश	2. Financial investment in shares taken to Account 4	2620.0	2457.6	2968.2
3. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों का अंशदान	3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4	1876.9	7072.2	1360.2
4. विवरण 4 में ले जाई गई सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4	-7.9	-3.3	-0.3
5. विवरण 1 और 2 में ले जाई गई राजस्व जैसी मदें	5. Items of revenue nature taken to Accounts 1 and 2	6.5	7.7	8.1
6. ऋणों का इक्विटी पूंजी में परिवर्तन	6. Conversion of loan into equity capital	-	-	-
7. विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के समान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	7. Investment in nationalised banks matched by special securities	705.3	700.0	5700.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**10106.2**	**15372.5**	**15535.7**
III. जोड़िए:—	*III.* Add:			
1. रेलवे और डाक-तार की अपनी निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजीगत व्यय	1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways', Posts' and Telecommunications' own funds	4784.2	6597.9	9444.2
2. अन्य निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजी व्यय	2. Capital expenditure financed out of other funds	183.5	246.1	224.4
3. राजस्व खाते से लाया गया पूंजी व्यय	3. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	8935.6	10546.9	12286.3
4. विवरण 3 में प्राप्तियों के रूप में ले जाई गई वसूलियां	4. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts	0.5	0.5	0.4
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**13903.8**	**17391.4**	**21955.3**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 3 में दिया गया पूंजीगत व्यय (I-II+III)	*IV.* Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**17708.2**	**21820.4**	**26216.1**

केन्द्रीय सरकार

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

विवरण 1 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता

Account 1 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs.crores*)

व्यय	Expenditure	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	**1. Consumption expenditure**	**24465.9**	**27217.6**	**29936.3**
1.1 मजदूरी और वेतन	1.1 Wages and Salaries	11068.8	12651.8	13942.5
1.2 वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	1.2 Commodities and Services	13397.1	14565.8	15993.8
2. अन्तरण अदायगियां	**2. Transfer Payments**	**51377.8**	**59072.2**	**62357.5**
2.1 ब्याज	2.1 Interest	24955.1	30278.3	35902.8
2.2 अनुदान	2.2 Grants:	12522.3	14264.2	15244.3
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	8712.9	9969.1	10023.2
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	83.0	89.3	97.4
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To others	3726.4	4205.8	5123.7
2.3 अन्य चालू अन्तरण	2.3 Other current transfers:	13900.4	14529.7	11210.4
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	10326.3	10187.7	7730.8
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	1909.0	2448.0	2562.6
(ग) ऋण राहत	(c) Debt Relief	1425.0	1500.0	500.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	240.1	394.0	417.0
3. कुल व्यय	**3 Total Expenditure**	**75843.7**	**86289.8**	**92293.8**
4. चालू खाते की बचत	**4 Saving on Current Account**	**-12391.8**	**-10874.9**	**-10967.5**
5. जोड़	**5.Total**	**63451.9**	**75414.9**	**81326.3**

राजस्व	Revenue	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
6. करों से प्राप्तियां	**6. Tax Receipts**	**50069.5**	**58179.3**	**62739.4**
6.1 आय और सम्पत्ति पर कर	6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	10241.3	12817.9	14125.4
6.2 वस्तुओं और लेन-देनों पर कर	6.2 Taxes on commodities and transactions	39828.2	45361.4	48614.0
7. सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय	**7. Income from Property and enterprises**	**11865.5**	**14149.3**	**16050.3**
7.1 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा अन्तरित लाभ	7.1 Profits transferred by departmental commercial undertakings	-34.3	487.9	397.5
7.2 गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा दिया गया लाभांश	7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	707.7	1048.7	1190.8
7.3 रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	350.0	1500.0	1500.0
7.4 ब्याज की प्राप्तियां	7.4 Interest Receipts:	**9184.9**	**10042.3**	**12122.0**
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से	(a) From States and Union Territories	6565.1	7749.7	9767.0
(ख) अन्य से	(b) From others	2619.8	2292.6	2355.0
7.5 अन्य	7.5 Others	1657.2	1070.4	840.0
8. फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां	**8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts**	**1516.9**	**3086.3**	**2536.6**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**63451.9**	**75414.9**	**81326.3**

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विवरण 2 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता
Account 2 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Expenditure	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. मजदूरी और वेतन	1. Wages and Salaries	5589.4	6379.7	6956.5	**10. बिक्री से सकल आमदनी**	**10. Gross Sale Proceeds**	**23235.8**	**26599.1**	**32956.5**
2. पेंशनों की अदायगियां	2. Pension Payments	1333.7	1590.4	1870.4	(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	14113.7	16527.5	19454.5
3. वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	3. Commodities and Services	5886.9	6835.7	8176.5	(ख) रेल वर्कशाप और उत्पादन एककों के निर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	2314.9	1702.9	2994.1
4. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	4. Repairs and Maintenance	4201.8	4681.9	5187.4					
5. ब्याज	5. Interest	1748.3	2394.1	2409.6					
6. मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	6. Provision for depreciation	2533.1	2975.5	3230.9					
7. सरकार (प्रशासन) के चालू खातों को अन्तरित लाभ	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	-34.3	487.9	397.5	(ग) डाक	(c) Posts	947.9	990.0	1000.0
					(घ) दूर संचार	(d) Telecommunications	3874.5	4554.0	6527.0
8. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	2056.5	2384.5	4888.5	(ङ) अन्य	(e) Others	1984.8	2824.7	2980.9
					11. ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	**11. Interest Receipts**	**79.6**	**130.6**	**160.8**
9. जोड़	9. **Total**	**23315.4**	**27729.7**	**33117.3**	12. **जोड़**	12. **Total**	**23315.4**	**26729.7**	**33117.3**

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विवरण 3 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 3 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

वितरण	Disbursements	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	**1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	**9056.4**	**11425.1**	**14187.9**
1.1 भवन और अन्य निर्माण	1.1 Buildings and other construction	5121.1	5742.0	6855.3
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	3751.2	4365.8	5414.5
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	1369.9	1376.2	1440.8
1.2 मशीनरी और उपस्कर	1.2 Machinery and equipment	3935.3	5683.1	7332.6
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	2863.9	4100.6	5578.4
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	1071.4	1582.5	1754.2
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	**2. Increase in works stores**	**202.7**	**490.6**	**585.5**
3. पूंजी अन्तरण	**3. Capital transfers**	**8449.1**	**9904.7**	**11442.7**
3.1 पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	7806.2	9183.1	10724.8
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	7091.9	8448.8	9753.3
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1.6	2.2	2.4
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To local authorities	211.0	200.5	212.3
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To others	501.7	531.6	756.8
3.2 उपदान और पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	504.3	570.3	550.8
3.3 अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	3.3 Other capital transfers	138.6	151.3	167.1
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**17708.2**	**21820.4**	**26216.1**

प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
5. सकल बचत	**5. Gross Savings**	**-7802.2**	**-5514.9**	**-2848.1**
5.1 चालू खाते में बचत (प्रशासन)	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	-12391.8	-10874.9	-10967.5
5.2 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	2056.5	2384.5	4888.5
5.3 मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	5.3 Depreciation provision	2533.1	2975.5	3230.9
6. पूंजी अन्तरण	**6. Capital Transfers**	**3985.8**	**4604.5**	**4865.2**
6.1 विदेशी अनुदान	6.1 Foreign grants	947.1	1104.0	1364.8
6.2 अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	6.2 Other capital receipts	3038.7	3500.5	3500.4
7. शेषः वस्तुओं और सेवाओं संबंधी सभी प्रकार के लेन-देन पर घाटा और अन्तरण	**7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers**	**21524.6**	**22730.8**	**24199.0**
8. जोड़	**8. Total**	**17708.2**	**21820.4**	**26216.1**

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विवरण 4 : वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 4 : Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

व्यय	Outgoings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. शेयरों में लगाई गई पूंजी	**1. Investments in shares**	**2620.0**	**2457.6**	**2968.2**
1.1 सरकारी उद्यम	1.1 Of Government concerns	2530.0	2383.6	2885.2
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	427.1	171.9	475.0
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	2102.9	2211.7	2410.2
1.2 अन्य उद्यम	1.2 Of other concerns	90.0	74.0	83.0
2. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए ऋण	**2. Loans for capital formation**	**15479.3**	**15262.2**	**15550.9**
2.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	2.1 To States and Union Territories	12284.6	11836.0	11790.0
2.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	2.2 To local authorities	471.2	540.6	631.6
2.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	2232.7	2373.7	2574.2
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	803.8	527.9	687.0
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	1428.9	1845.8	1887.2
2.4 अन्य को	2.4 To others	490.8	511.9	555.1
3. अन्य ऋण	**3. Other loans**	**1059.5**	**1078.7**	**901.0**
3.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	3.1 To States and Union Territories	45.7	- 465.6	57.4
3.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	3.2 To local authorities	21.7	11.0	13.0
3.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	808.7	470.4	693.6
3.4 विदेशी सरकारों को	3.4 To foreign governments	18.6	51.4	58.7
3.5 अन्य को	3.5 To others	164.8	80.3	78.3
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	**4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations**	**27.9**	**846.6**	**98.5**
5. देशीय सोने चांदी की निवल खरीद	**5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver**	**-7.9**	**-3.3**	**-0.3**
6. जोड़	**6. Total**	**19178.8**	**19641.8**	**19518.3**

आय	Incomings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
7. उधारों की वापसी अदायगी	**7. Repayment of loans**	**4877.1**	**5730.0**	**6519.2**
7.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा	7.1 By States and Union Territories	2912.3	3381.3	4105.8
7.2 अन्य द्वारा	7.2 By others	1964.8	2348.7	2413.4
8. शेषः वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में निवल वृद्धि	**8. Balance: Net increase in Financial Assets**	**14301.7**	**13911.8**	**12999.1**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**19178.8**	**19641.8**	**19518.3**

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विवरण 5 : वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता

Account 5 : Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

व्यय	Outgoings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
					5. बाजार ऋण	5. Market loans	8920.9	4820.9	4848.0
1. बाजार ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	1. Repayment of market loans	1411.3	1150.9	1148.0	6. विदेशी ऋण	6. External debt	8279.3	9172.9	10548.9
					6.1 विशेष ऋण *(निवल)*	6.1 Special credits *(net)*	-196.5	-254.2	-127.1
2. विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	2. Repayment of external debt	2858.2	4488.6	4967.9	6.2 परिक्रामी निधि	6.2 Revolving Fund	-	414.7	346.0
					6.3 अन्य	6.3 Others	8475.8	9012.4	10330.0
3. शेषः वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	35858.1	34774.9	37197.7	7. अल्प बचतें *(निवल)*	7. Small Savings *(net)*	5654.4	4200.0	3900.0
					8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां	8. State Provident Funds	1286.0	1500.0	1600.0
					9. लोक भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	9. Public Provident Funds	970.9	1290.0	1550.0
					10. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमा रकमें *(निवल)*	10. Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds *(net)*	6098.7	7500.0	8000.0
					11. अनिवार्य बचतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार *(निवल)*	11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits *(net)*	-55.0	-	-
					12. राजकोषीय हुण्डियां *(निवल)*	12. Treasury Bills *(net)*	6887.2	5334.0	4313.6
					13. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां *(निवल)*	13 Miscellaneous Capital receipts *(net)*	2085.2	6596.6	8553.1
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**40127.6**	**40414.4**	**43313.6**	**14. जोड़**	**14.Total**	**40127.6**	**40414.4**	**43313.6**

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विवरण 6 : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता
Account 6 : Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

व्यय	Outgoings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों में घाटा और अन्तरण-संतुलनकारी मद विवरण-3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account-3	21524.6	22730.8	24199.0	5. वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि-सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	35858.1	34774.9	37197.7
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में निवल वृद्धि-सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	14301.7	13911.8	12999.1	6. रोकड़ शेष में कमी	6. Decrease in cash balance	-	1867.7	0.4
3. रोकड़ शेष में वृद्धि	3. Increase in cash balance	31.8	-	-					
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**35858.1**	**36642.6**	**37198.1**	7. जोड़	7. **Total**	**35858.1**	**36642.6**	**37198.1**

II आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

15. वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी इन दोनों श्रेणियों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण इस भाग के अन्त में तीन विवरणों में दिया गया है । नीचे के पैराग्राफों में इस प्रकार वर्गीकरण से निकलने वाले निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त व्यौरा दिया गया है ।

कुल व्यय

16. वर्ष 1993-94के लिए बजट में की गई कुल व्यय की व्यवस्था में सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का अनुमान, जो मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास परिव्यय का द्योतक है, 60799 करोड़ रुपए का है अथवा यह कुल व्यय का 44.0 प्रतिशत है।

17. सामान्य सेवाओं पर 1993-94 में 26552 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् कुल व्यय के 19.2 प्रतिशत के खर्च का अनुमान है । इस पुस्तिका में अपनाई गई कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की योजना के अंतर्गत "सामान्य सेवाओं" में रक्षा व्यय और असैनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त ऐसी मदें शामिल हैं जैसे प्रशासनिक इमारतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय और दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण ।

18. अनावंटनीय व्यय में ये मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले सांविधिक सहायक अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान, खाद्य और अन्य उपभोक्ता-वस्तु संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता, सरकारी ऋण पर ब्याज, पेंशनें और दूसरे देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता । इन अनावंटनीय मदों का अनुमान जो 1993-94 के कुल व्यय का 36.7 प्रतिशत है, 50677 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान 44455 करोड़ रुपए के थे ।

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1993-94 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1993-94 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs.60799 crores or 44.0 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs. 26552 crores for 1993-94 i.e. 19.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in this brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countries. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 36.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1993-94 are estimated at Rs.50677 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.44455 crores for 1992-93.

कुल व्यय *Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Social and Economic Services	51461	57681	60799
2. सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	22105	25617	26552
(i) रक्षा	i) Defence	16251	17384	19057
(ii) रक्षा से भिन्न खपत व्यय	ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence	5120	5986	6328
(iii) खपत—भिन्न व्यय	iii) Non-consumption expenditure	734	2247	1167
3. अनावंटनीय व्यय	3. Unallocable	39165	44455	50677
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	**4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**112731**	**127753**	**138028**

खपत संबंधी व्यय

19. 1993-94 के बजट में खपत संबंधी व्यय के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 19057 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए6328 करोड़ रुपए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 4551 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । नीचे दी गई सारणी में 1993-94 के बजट में दिखाए गए खपत संबंधी व्यय, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1991-92 के वास्तविक व्यय की रकमों का विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1993-94 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.19057 crores for defence, Rs.6328 crores for other general services and Rs.4551 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1993-94, the revised estimates for 1992-93 and actuals for 1991-92.

खपत संबंधी व्यय *Consumption Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सामान्य सेवाओं पर व्यय	1. Expenditure on general services	21371	23370	25385
i) रक्षा	i) Defence	16251	17384	19057
ii) अन्य	ii) Others	5120	5986	6328
2. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर व्यय	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	3095	3848	4551
3. कुल खपत संबंधी व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)**	**24466**	**27218**	**29936**

अन्तरण अदायगियां

20. 1993-94 के लिए अन्तरण अदायगियों की 73801 करोड़ रुपए की कुल अनुमानित रकम में से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के अन्तरण के लिए 37.3 प्रतिशत, ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 48.6 प्रतिशत, और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सांविधिक और विकास भिन्न अनुदानों के लिए 5.3 प्रतिशत रकम रखी गई है । इन अन्तरणों का कार्यानुसार व्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है ।

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs.73801 crores for 1993-94, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 37.3 per cent, interest payments for 48.6 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 5.3 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

अन्तरण अदायगियां *Transfer Payments*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
I. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए (चालू और पूंजीगत)	I. Transfer for social and economic services (current and capital)	25992	28663	27520
जिसमें से	of which:			
1. राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुदान	1. Grants to States and Union Territories for:			
i) एक मुश्त आयोजनागत अनुदान	i) Block Plan Grants	5833	6721	6772
ii) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme	49	51	77
iii) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाएं	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	609	400	564
iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	iv) National Rural Employment Programme	1820	2527	3283
v) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	v) Family Welfare Programme	781	960	1191
2. आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy:			
i) निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	i) Assistance for export promotion and market development schemes	1754	880	500
ii) उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	ii) Fertilizer subsidy	4800	5800	3500
iii) अन्य	iii) Others	907	693	719
II. अन्य अन्तरण	II. Other Transfers	33835	40314	46281
1. चालू	1) Current:	33159	39580	45546
i) ब्याज अदायगियां	i) Interest payments	24955	30278	35903
ii) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक और गैर-विकासात्मक अनुदान	ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories	3283	3703	3878
iii) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Food subsidy	2850	2800	3000
iv) नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	iv) Subsidy on controlled cloth	15	15	12
v) अन्य	v) Others	2056	2784	2753
2. पूंजी	2) Capital	676	734	735
III. **जोड़ अंतरण (I+II)**	III. **Total Transfers (I+II)**	**59827**	**68977**	**73801**

बजटीय संसाधनों में से पूंजी निर्माण

21. 1993-94 में 44016 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निर्माण बजट का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि 1992-93 में 38820 करोड़ रुपए और 1991-92 में 35165करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था । नीचे दी गई सारणी में, 1993-94 में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का विस्तृत कार्य संबंधी आवंटन तथा पहले के दो वर्षों का आवंटन दिखाया गया है ।

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs. 44016 crores for 1993-94 compared to Rs. 38820 crores in 1992-93 and Rs. 35165 crores in 1991-92. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1993-94 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था *Provision for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross Fixed Capital formation	9056	11425	14188
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	466	566	781
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services	8024	10165	12631
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	104	117	162
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	475	570	785
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	7295	9286	11464
घ) अन्य	d) Others	150	192	220
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	566	694	776
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडारों में परिवर्तन	2. Changes in works stores	203	491	585
3. वित्तीय सहायता	3. Financial Assistance			
क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता	A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories	19377	20285	21543
i) सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	i) Social and Economic Services	13896	15885	17143
ii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदों	ii) General Services and unallocable items	5481	4400	4400
ख) गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों और अन्य पार्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता	B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties	6529	6619	7700
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	1074	1151	1439
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services			
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	145	216	285
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	4617	4775	5469
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	306	204	229
घ) अन्य	d) Others	350	259	258
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	37	14	20
4. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था (1+2+3)	4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)	**35165**	**38820**	**44016**

वित्तीय विकास के लिए उपलब्ध चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष

22. विकास से भिन्न चालू व्यय के मुकाबले चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष सरकार के विकास संबंधी चालू और पूंजीगत दोनों प्रकार के खर्च की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए चालू राजस्व से किए जाने वाले अंश का परिचायक होता है । अनुमान है, 1993-94 में इस अधिशेष की रकम 18514 करोड़ रुपए होगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1992-93 और 1991-92 के अधिशेष की रकम क्रमशः 17825 करोड़ रुपए और 13512 करोड़ रुपए थी । नीचे की सारणी में ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 18514 crores for 1993-94 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 17825 crores for 1992-93 and Rs.13512 crores for 1991-92. The table below sets forth the details.

केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिशेष *Surplus of the Central Government*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1991-92 वास्तविक Accounts	1992-93 संशोधित Revised	1993-94 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन का कुल चालू राजस्व	1. Total current revenues of Government Administration	63452	75415	81326
2. विकास-भिन्न खपत व्यय-सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services	21371	23370	25385
3. विकास भिन्न चालू अन्तरण	3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers	33159	39580	45546
i) सामान्य सेवाएं	i) General Services	136	315	164
ii) अनावंटनीय	ii) Unallocable	33023	39265	45382
4. सरकारी प्रशासन का अधिशेष (1-2-3)	4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)	8922	12465	10395
5. विभागीय उपक्रमों की सकल बचत	5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings	4590	5360	8119
6. **कुल अधिशेष (4+5)**	6. **Total Surplus (4+5)**	**13512**	**17825**	**18514**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीक

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIO

आर्थिक	कार्य संबंधी Functional Economic	सामान्य सेवाएं General Services रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Edu- tion
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	5120.1	16251.0	418.
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	77.8	-	496.8
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	-	-	41.7
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	27.1	-	1275.5
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.1	-	0.5
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	30.4		36.1
3. पूंजी निर्माण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	566.3	-	44.1
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	-40.2	-	-
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	18.5
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	33.3	-	2.7
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजीगत अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य में	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	3.2	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	14.6	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	-	-	0.3
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	27.9	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	-7.9	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**5853.7**	**16251.0**	**2335.0**

1990-91 (वास्तविक)
1990-91 (ACTUAL)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

कित्सा र लोक ास्थ्य ˌedical Public ealth	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ˌ83.6	770.9	221.2	411.2	258.0	631.6	-	-	24465.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24955.1	24955.1
ˌ16.8	109.7	409.5	186.2	314.4	2.3	2916.6	3282.8	8712.9
33.2	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0
104.4	490.9	581.8	895.1	43.2	308.4	-	-	3726.4
-	27.2	4810.3	2202.9	371.4	62.9	-	2850.0	10326.3
-	-	1425.0	-	-	-	-	-	1425.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1909.0	1909.0
0.1	145.1	0.3	1.0	-	1.5	-	25.6	240.1
37.0	384.6	104.5	475.0	7294.5	150.4	-	-	9056.4
7.9	-9.1	8.6	103.2	76.7	55.6	-	-	202.7
14.9	3265.4	778.7	32.8	18.8	46.3	2916.5	-	7091.9
-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	1.6
-	174.1	-	0.1	-	0.8	-	-	211.0
-	381.1	-	120.6	-	-	-	-	501.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	642.9	642.9
-	-	-	291.0	-	136.1	-	-	427.1
0.1	87.3	25.2	1868.4	117.5	4.4	-	-	2102.9
-	0.5	1.0	71.5	12.5	4.5	-	-	90.0
-	20.7	75.7	180.2	3.5	13.7	6509.4	5481.4	12284.6
-	41.4	11.7	750.7	-	-	-	-	803.8
-	7.4	107.2	1199.3	113.0	2.0	-	-	1428.9
-	183.0	0.2	222.1	62.7	-	-	-	471.2
-	195.9	-	92.0	-	202.4	-	-	490.8
-	13.2	-47.2	1.1	50.0	14.0	-	-	45.7
0.7	0.5	9.4	724.9	73.2	-	-	-	808.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	18.6
-	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.7
-	2.8	0.5	155.0	-	6.2	-	-	164.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.9
1498.7	**6322.4**	**8523.6**	**9985.9**	**8809.4**	**1643.1**	**12342.5**	**39165.4**	**112730.7**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गि

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIO

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सम्बंधी Functional → सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शि Ed tic
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	5986.4	17384.4	46
2. अतरण अदायगिया	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यो और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो को	(a) To States and Union Territories	233.1	-	465
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणो को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.1	-	47
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	39.8	-	1420
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.1	-	-
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेशने	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	41.6	-	37
3. सकल पूंजी अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	693.5	-	48.
(ii) भडार	(ii) Stocks	59.5	-	6.
4. पूजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	24
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	10.9	-	30.
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरो में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानो का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमो को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	2.9	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	315.1	-	2.9
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमो को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारो को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणो को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	6.0	-	0.2
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनो को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	846.6	-	-
9. सोने और चादी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	-3.3	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**8233.3**	**17384.4**	**2551.7**

2-93 (संशोधित अनुमान)
2-93 (REVISED ESTIMATES)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

		सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services						
...कित्सा ...लोक ...स्थ ...edical Public ...ealth	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75.2	972.8	291.2	552.3	420.4	667.0	-	-	27217.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30278.3	30278.3
92.4	119.2	365.3	204.6	323.7	2.1	3360.4	3703.2	9969.1
-	35.3	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	89.3
31.7	601.4	703.4	855.0	99.5	355.0	-	-	4205.8
-	16.2	5841.9	1100.0	403.3	25.2	-	2800.0	10187.7
-	-	1500.0	-	-	-	-	-	1500.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2448.0	2448.0
0.1	275.2	0.5	1.3	-	1.2	-	36.2	394.0
64.8	452.6	117.4	570.0	9286.3	192.3	-	-	11425.1
-13.6	-21.3	6.1	193.9	206.4	53.0	-	-	490.6
14.8	3880.3	1043.9	48.5	24.0	52.6	3360.5	-	8448.8
-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	2.2
-	158.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	200.5
-	402.6	-	129.0	-	-	-	-	531.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721.6	721.6
-	-	-	60.0	-	111.9	-	-	171.9
0.1	100.5	33.0	2015.5	57.5	5.1	-	-	2211.7
-	1.0	1.0	63.6	3.0	5.4	-	-	74.0
-	18.6	93.6	45.6	2.6	15.5	7260.1	4400.0	11836.0
-	-	42.9	485.0	-	-	-	-	527.9
-	17.1	138.0	1609.4	79.8	1.5	-	-	1845.8
-	197.6	1.4	275.5	63.2	-	-	-	540.6
-	242.7	-	134.2	-	134.5	-	-	511.9
-	9.1	71.9	0.6	50.0	-	-	16.0	465.6
0.1	0.4	8.0	415.9	46.0	-	-	-	470.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.4	51.4
-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0
-	3.2	0.4	69.7	-	0.8	-	-	80.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	846.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3.3
1865.6	7493.5	10260.0	8831.9	11072.1	1623.8	13981.0	44454.7	127752.0

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकर

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सम्बंधी Functional: सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्ष Edu tion
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	6327.8	19056.7	572.
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	74.7	-	519.
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.1	-	50.
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	43.6	-	1634.
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.3	-	-
(ख) ऋण राहत	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	44.1	-	48.5
3. सकल पूंजी अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	775.9	-	58.3
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	58.7	-	-
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	21.2
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	17.4	-	26.9
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iii) To Local Authorities	3.0	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	50.4	-	2.9
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	-	-	0.2
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	98.5	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	-0.3	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**7495.2**	**19056.7**	**2936.0**

1993–94 (बजट अनुमान)

1993-94 (Budget Estimates)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	सामाजिक और Social and — कृषि Agri-culture	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services — उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
535.9	1105.3	412.4	664.8	357.4	903.3	-	-	29936.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35902.8	35902.8
1450.8	143.7	24.6	207.9	337.3	0.7	3385.9	3877.7	10023.2
	38.8	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	97.4
149.1	703.7	931.3	1013.9	181.4	465.8	-	-	5123.7
-	12.6	3577.2	688.8	423.2	27.7		3000.0	7730.8
-	-	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	500.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2562.6	2562.6
0.1	283.7	0.5	1.1	-	0.5	-	38.5	417.0
64.3	658.3	161.8	785.4	11464.2	219.7	-	-	14187.9
-14.7	-6.8	9.1	250.3	227.0	61.9	-	-	585.5
17.2	5231.1	973.6	43.8	17.6	63.0	3385.8	-	9753.3
-	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.4
-	167.3	-	0.1	-	0.6	-	-	212.3
-	609.3	-	147.5	-	-	-	-	756.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717.9	717.9
-	-	-	345.0	-	130.0	-	-	475.0
0.1	145.5	30.0	2162.6	61.8	10.2	-	-	2410.2
-	1.2	1.4	66.7	4.7	9.0	-	-	83.0
-	29.2	113.2	43.3	3.3	16.3	7184.7	4400.0	11790.0
-	-	44.0	643.0	-	-	-	-	687.0
-	10.2	208.7	1590.7	75.0	2.6	-	-	1887.2
-	219.7	1.0	321.7	86.2	-	-	-	631.6
-	258.6	-	189.7	1.0	105.3	-	-	555.1
-	8.4	-154.5	1.9	30.0	-	-	118.3	57.4
0.1	0.4	3.0	669.1	21.0	-	-	-	693.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.7	58.7
-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0
-	3.6	0.4	69.6	-	4.5	-	-	78.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3
2202.9	**9636.8**	**6837.7**	**9909.3**	**13299.6**	**2021.1**	**13956.4**	**50676.5**	**138028.2**

परिशिष्ट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण में मदों की परिभाषा और उनकी व्युत्पत्ति पर टिप्पणियां

क. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्गीकरण का ढांचा 6 विवरणों (खातों) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों की रूपरेखा पर आधारित है। इन विवरणों में प्रत्येक विवरण की व्युत्पत्ति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

विवरण 1: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओ के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध व्यय पक्ष में सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय और चालू अन्तरण अदायगियों से है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में, इस विवरण में कर-प्राप्तियों, सरकारी सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय और शुल्क तथा विविध प्राप्तियों को दिखाया जाता है। खपत संबंधी व्यय से चालू राजस्व के आधिक्य से उत्पन्न शेष तथा चालू अन्तरण अदायगियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासन में बचत की सूचक होती हैं और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बचतों को मिलाकर यह पूंजी निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत की द्योतक होती है ।

मद 1 : *खपत संबंधी व्यय* : सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय में कर्मचारियों को अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर हुआ चालू व्यय शामिल है । इससे सरकार के मौजूदा विकास संबंधी तथा विकास-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई वस्तुओं और उपयोग किए गए अन्य तत्वों की उपलब्ध मात्रा के मूल्य का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : *मजदूरी और वेतन* : मजदूरी और वेतन की राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन के रूप में उत्पन्न आय के अनुमानों की द्योतक है। असैनिक विभागों द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों (जिनमें मंहगाई भत्ते और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की अदायगी शामिल है, परन्तु यात्रा भत्ते शामिल नहीं है) और मानदेय के रूप में वास्तविक अदायगियों के अलावा, इस मद में रक्षा कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी और वेतन, जिसमें किट और वस्त्र भत्ता तथा रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला अन्न भी शामिल है, रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन का अंश और "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों द्वारा रखे गए नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मजदूरी की अदायगियां भी शामिल है, रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश का अनुमान लगाते समय निर्माण-कार्यों के व्यय के एक तिहाई अंश को मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है और दो-तिहाई अंश को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर होने वाला व्यय माना जाता है । "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा "एकमुश्त व्यवस्था" के अन्तर्गत व्यय को 50:50 के अनुपात में मजदूरी और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि आवश्यक आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मद 1.2 : *वस्तुएं और सेवाएं* : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मद में "अन्य व्यय" शीर्षक के अधीन होने वाले व्यय शामिल है । बजट में की गई "इकट्ठी व्यवस्था" को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा मजदूरी और वेतन में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांट दिया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को इसी प्रकार की जाने वाली अदायगियों को सेवाओं की खरीद के रूप में मान लिया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाने की स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय को चालू व्यय के रूप में मान लिया जाता है । निर्माण-कार्यों, पर हुए व्यय के एक-तिहाई अंश को छोड़कर, जिसे मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है, रक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय की बाकी राशि यहां दिखाई जाती है ।

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: *Consumption Expenditure:* The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: *Wages and Salaries:* Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

मद 2 : *अन्तरण अदायगियां* : ये व्यय माल और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग के द्योतक नहीं होते, ये तो अन्य मदों की आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से केवल अन्तरणों के रूप में होते हैं । वर्तमान विश्लेषण में चालू अन्तरणों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों में अन्तर की परिकल्पना इस आधार पर की गई है कि जहां चालू अन्तरणों से प्राप्तिकर्ताओं के आय खातों में रकमों की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहां पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का उद्देश्य पूंजीगत व्यय में सहायता देना होता है। यहां केवल चालू अन्तरणों को दिखाया गया है । इनमें ब्याज की अदायगियां, राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्थाओं को चालू अनुदान, आर्थिक सहायता, पेशनें और अन्यों को अन्तरण आदायगियां शामिल है।

मद 2.1 : राष्ट्रीय कर्जे पर ब्याज की अदायगी को कई बार सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर दिखाया जाता है, परन्तु इन अदायगियों को यहां सकल रूप में दिखाया गया है। ब्याज में राष्ट्रीय कर्जो पर ब्याज भी शामिल है परन्तु विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज इसमें शामिल नहीं है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज को विवरण 2 में जो इन उपक्रमों का चालू खाता है, दिखाया गया है।

मद 2.2 : अनुदानों में सांविधिक अनुदान तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजना अनुदान शामिल हैं, पर इसमें वे अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य पूंजी निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाना है (जैसे, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य, भूमि-संरक्षण, वन, छोटे सिंचाई कार्य आदि के लिए अनुदान)। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया है यहां दिखाया गया है। चौथी आयोजना के शुरू से राज्यों और राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और एकमुश्त ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। इस विश्लेषण में एकमुश्त अनुदानों को चालू और पूंजीगत अनुदानों के बीच 50:50 के अनुपात में निर्धारित किया गया है। उप-मद "अन्य को अनुदान" में मुख्यतः संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं और इन संस्थाओं में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएं भी शामिल है।

मद 2.3 : अन्य चालू अन्तरणों में ये शामिल हैं : आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त असैनिक और सैनिक पेंशनों और व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्य चालू अन्तरण जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकायें, इनाम, अकाल और अन्य सहायता संबंधी अदायगियां। इस मद में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर हुआ सहायता व्यय (राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय से भिन्न) भी शामिल है। इस वर्गीकरण में पेंशन संबंधी अदायगियों को अन्तरण अदायगी के रूप में माना गया है। यद्यपि पेंशन को एक अन्य प्रकार से, अर्थात् आस्थगित वेतन के रूप में माना जा सकता है, परन्तु पेंशनों को अन्तरण के रूप में मानना इस आधार पर सरल और तर्कसंगत है कि पेंशन वाले सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों से अर्थव्यवस्था के चालू उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है ।

मद 6 : सरकार की चालू और पूंजी खाते की अंतरण प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) के बीच का अन्तर चालू और पूंजी खाते की अन्तरण अदायगियों के बीच के अंतर की तरह, इस परिकल्पना पर आधारित है कि सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियां आय से की गई आदायगियां है जबकि पूंजीगत प्रप्तियां पूंजी से की गई अदायगियां होती हैं। इस भिन्नता के आधार पर संपदा-शुल्क और दान-कर पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों के रूप में माने जाते और इन्हें 1982-83 तक यहां पर नहीं दिखाया जाता था । तथापि राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़ों के संग्रह और राष्ट्रीय लेखों के संकलन और विश्लेषण की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यह भेद राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

Item 2: *Transfer Payments:* These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1: Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt exlcuding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

करो की प्राप्तियों की राशि, यहां राज्यों के हिस्से और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणो को अन्तरित करों को घटा कर दिखाई गई है ।

आय और सम्पत्ति पर करों की मद में आय-कर, धन-कर, संपदा शुल्क, दान-कर और भू-राजस्व (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों पर कर शामिल है। वस्तुओं पर कर में संघ उत्पाद शुल्क, (जिसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है) सीमा शुल्क, देशी कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और विदेश यात्रा पर कर और बिक्री कर, पूंजीकरण फीस, स्टाम्प शुल्क आदि (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) शामिल है।

मद 7 : *सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय:* इस मद में, प्रशासन को अन्तरित विभागीय और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ शामिल हैं। इसमें शामिल ब्याज की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और गैर विभागीय वाणाज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज की हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योकि उन उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज विवरण 2 मे दिखाई गई व्यय की मद है, विवरण 1 में नही। "अन्यों" में किराये की प्राप्ति और लोक निर्माण कार्यों से प्राप्तियां और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के द्वारा देय कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी भी शामिल है ।

मद 8 : *फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां* : इसमें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर संगठित न की गई फीस पर दी गई सेवाओं के लिए सरकारी विभागों की प्रशासनिक प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।

विवरण 2 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का लेन-देन तथा अन्तरण: विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य जो बजट में दिखाये गये हैं, सरकार की उद्यमकारी गतिविधियों के रूप में है। इन उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय उत्पादनशील उद्यमों के कार्यचालन व्यय के समान उस मध्यवर्ती व्यय के द्योतक हैं जो माल तथा सेवाओं के मूल्यों में शामिल किए जाते हैं और जिन्हें अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दूसरे वर्गो को बेचा जाता है । अतः वह प्रशासनिक विभागों के अन्तिम परिव्यय के रूप में भिन्न होते हैं। इसी प्रकार वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय केवल प्रशासनिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) से, जो उनकी अपनी आय नहीं होती है और व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों की आयों से ली जाती है, भिन्न होती है। अतः इस विवरण मे सामान्तयः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का लाभ और हानि का लेखा दिया जाता है और यह विवरण 1 के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है।

स्वतंत्र कम्पनियों या निगमों के रूप में संचालित सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, उर्वरक निगम आदि के लेन-देनों को इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया आर्थिक वर्गीकरण उपक्रमों के संबंध में है जो विभागीय तौर पर चलाये जा रहे है और इनमें ये उपक्रम शामिल है :- रेलवे, डाक और दूरसंचार , अफीम की फैक्टरियां और एलक्लायड के कारखाने, विदेशी संचार सेवाएं, परिवहन योजनाएं, परमाणु बिजलीघर सहित बिजली परियोजनाएं, वन और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना । किन्तु 1972-73 से वर्गीकरण में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेल की कर्मशालाओं और उत्पादन एककों (चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स और इंटेग्रल कोच फैक्टरी) के निर्माण संबंधी कार्यों को इसके अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है । 1977-78 से लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा सेवाएं, कैंटीन भण्डार विभाग के कार्यचालन को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन सामान्य बजट का एक अंग है । इसमें 1982-83 (वास्तविक) से प्रारम्भ करके परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यचालन को भी शामिल किया गया है और 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से नागर विमानन, वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं, दीप स्तंभों और दीप-पोतो, और सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों को भी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना गया है ।

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: *Income from property and enterprises:* This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts:* These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of enterpreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts), the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation, commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

अतः यहां यह बता देना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की उयर्युक्त सूची में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक किस्मों के कार्य-कलापों का पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है । तकनीकी दृष्टि से यह संभव है कि आकाशवाणी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग, करेंसी नोट प्रेस और सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस की गतिविधियों जैसे कार्य-कलापों को सरकारी वाणिज्कि कार्य-कलापों के रूप में माना जाए । किन्तु यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की अधिकांश बिक्री या तो वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नहीं की जाती या उनकी बिक्री मुख्यतः सरकारी विभागों को ही की जाती है ।

इस विवरण की मदें स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संचालन खाते के व्यय पक्ष में कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन), पेंशन आदायगियां, कच्चे माल आदि की खरीद आदि (आर्थात् वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का व्यय), मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय, इन उपक्रमों द्वारा देय ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है । वर्ष 1979-80 से रेलवे के राजस्व में हुई कमी को उनका 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व' माना जाता है और उसे उनके द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांशों में से घटा दिया जाता है । किन्तु रेलवे की सही वित्तीय स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, उनके पूर्ण लाभांश दायित्व को हिसाब में लिया गया है और कमी को काल्पनिक दृष्टि से रेलवे को दिया गया उधार माना गया है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली कुछ रकमें तथा विभिन्न निधियों को बकाया राशियों पर प्राप्त होने वाली ब्याज की रकम दिखाई जाती है अधिशेष के एक अंश को, उपक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में सरकारी प्रशासन के चालू खाते (विवरण 1) में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है और शेष राषि को धारित लाभों के रूप में दिथाया जाता है ।

यह धारित लाभों सहित सरकारी प्रशासन की बचत की राशि और विभागीय उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम मिलकर सरकार की कुल बचत की राशि बन जाती है जो सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध होती है ।

विवरण 3: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों (सम्मिलित) का पूंजी खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध, कुल पूंजी-परिव्यय से है जो प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पतियों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का द्योतक हैं । चूंकि पूंजी निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय, अन्तिम व्यय होता है और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर भारित होता है तथा सरकार को उसके लिए या तो अपनी बचतों से रकमें निकाल कर साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं अथवा गैर-सरकारी बचतों से रकम जुटानी पड़ती है, इसलिए पूंजीगत व्यय के संबंध में प्रशासन ओर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भेद करना अधिक सार्थक नहीं होगा।

सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्ति को (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन व्यय को छोड़कर) सकल और निवल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण तथा तालिकांगत सामान में हुई निवल वृद्धि के रूप में दिखाया गया है । पूंजीगत अन्तरणों के एक ब्योरे का भी उल्लेख किया गया है । वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा अंतरणों में लेन देन के घाटे को विवरण 3 में सन्तुलनकारी मद के रूप में दिखाया गया है और इससे शेष अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति सरकार के निवल दायित्व में हुए परिवर्तन की मात्रा का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : भवन और अन्य निर्माण कार्य में सभी कार्यालय, रिहायशी इमारतें और अन्य प्रयोजनों की इमारतें, सड़कें, रेलवे तथा डाक और तार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और अन्य पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done here either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retaind profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

मद 1.2 : मशीनें और उपकरण मद में, विभिन्न किस्मों की मशीनों और उपकरणों की खरीद के संबंध में किये जाने वाला व्यय शामिल है । इनमें विदेशी सहायता के अंतर्गत प्राप्त मशीनें भी शामिल होती है "नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए व्यय का संबंध विभागीय वाणिज्यक उपक्रमों की मूल्यह्रास निधियों से वित्तपोषित व्यय से है । इसलिए मशीनों और उपस्करों पर तथा सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने वाले निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय को "नया परिव्यय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है क्योंकि इन परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यह्रास के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

मद 2 : निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार में वृद्धि : निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धारित सामान और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों के तालिकागत सामान में होने वाली वृद्धि अथवा कमी को इस मद में दिखाया गया है । 1977-78 (वास्तविक) से शुरू करके आयातित उर्वरकों के स्टाकों के वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई बकाया उन प्राप्तियों को घटा कर भण्डारों में होने वाली वृद्धि के रूप में, जिनको विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

मद3.1 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले पूंजीगत अनुदानों में, आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए जाने वाले एकमुश्त का आधा शामिल है, जो पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य) में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से दिए जाने हैं । गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में, (तेल और प्रकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसे स्वायत्त निगमों को) दी जाने वाली पूंजीगत सहायता (ऋणों से भिन्न) शामिल हैं । अन्यों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का एक भाग शामिल हैं जो उपस्करों की खरीद और निर्माणों के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

मद3.3 : इस मद में विदेशों को दिए जाने वाला अनुदान शामिल है । चूंकि इसका संबंध, देश से बाहर के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए की जाने वाली बचतों के अंतरण न मानकर पूंजीगत अंतरण मानना युक्तिसंगत होगा ।

मद 5 और 6 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध प्राप्तियों में विवरण 1 और 2 से आगे लाई गई चालू खाते की सकल बचतें, दान कर और सम्पदा शुल्क तथा विदेशी अनुदानों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं । विदेशी अनुदानों में नगद अनुदान और अन्य देशों से प्राप्त वस्तु अनुदान शामिल हैं । अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में, निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि तथा जमीन की बिक्री की रकम को भवन और अन्य निर्माण पूंजी की राशि में से घटा दिया गया है ।

विवरण 4 : *वित्तीय परिसंपतियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

विवरण 4 का संबंध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश राशि और शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दिए जाने व ाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों जैसी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के लेन-देन से है । ऋणों की राशि पूंजी निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए नियत कर दी जाती है । पूंजी निर्माण के लिए शेयरों ओर ऋणों में निवेशित रकमों से जो विवरण 4 में दिखाई गई है, यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पूंजी निर्माण करने का जो काम हाथ में लेती है उसके अतिरिक्त वह वित्तीय सहायता देकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस सीमा तक पूंजी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है । विवरण 4 संतुलनकारी मद सहित, जो वित्तीय निवेशों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के निवल परिव्यय की द्योतक है, विवरण 3 के घाटे की राशि से यह पता चलता है कि निवल आन्तरिक और निवल विदेशी ऋणों की रकम से तथा घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकता कितनी है ।

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: Grants for Capital Formation: Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

मद 1 : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के शेयरों में किए जाने वाले निवेशों का तात्पर्य-सरकार के ऐसे गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हों । बैंकों, सामान्य बीमा आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अधिगृहीत शेयरों आदि को भी निवेश माना जाता है। अन्य सभी प्रतिष्ठानों को, चाहे वे गैर-सरकारी, सहकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान हो, "अन्य प्रतिष्ठान" कहा गया है । सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में, वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों और गैर-वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बीच भेद किया गया है ।

मद 2 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋणों में पूंजी-परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं जिसमें राज्यों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं । अल्प बचतों की राशि में से राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है। केवल गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के दिए गये आयोजनागत ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है । पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों, सहकारी आवास समितियों को दिए जाने वाले तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं।

मद 3 : राज्य ररकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋणों में अर्थोपाय अग्रिम, अल्पावधिक कृषि ऋण, दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में देय ऋण तथा आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले विशेष ऋण शामिल हैं । चूंकि राज्यों को दिए गए सभी अर्थोपाय अग्रिम उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में ले लिए जाते है इसलिए 1975-76 से इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भूगतान और प्रप्तियों को छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया गया था । इसी प्रकार, कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पाविधि ऋणों को 1985-86 (वास्तविक) से छोड़ दिया गया है । राज्यों को दिये गये मध्यावधि ऋणों को, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उसके घाटों/ओवर ड्राफ्टों को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हे दी गई थी, छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लेखा पुस्तकों में राज्यों की देनदारियों का केन्द्र को अंतरण ही प्रकट होता था । गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्य ऋण में उसके घाटा की पूर्ति के लिए तथा पहले की ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के लिए दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शामिल हैं । तथापि 1975-76 (संशोधित अनुमान) से गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पिछले ऋणों के नवीनीकरण का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो गया है और इस कारण इनको "व्यय" "आय" में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । विदेशी सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में वे तकनीकी ऋण शामिल हैं जो उन देशों को दिए जाते हैं जिनके साथ रुपयों में अदायगी करने के लिए करार किए गए हैं । चूंकि अधिकांश तकनीकी ऋणों की वसूली उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की जाती है इसलिए उन्हें अब 1981-92 (वास्तविक) से निवल आधार पर दिखाया गया है । 'अन्यों' को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के देय वाहन अग्रिम तथा राहत ऋण (जैसे तूफान सहायता) शामिल हैं ।

मद 4 : इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथा एशियाई विकास बैंक को दिए जाने वाले अभिदान शामिल हैं ।

मद 5 : यह मद स्वर्ण की किसी भी बिक्री की राशि के समायोजन के बाद स्वर्ण की वास्तविक खरीद की द्योतक है जैसे कि 1980-81 में 4 करोड़ रूपए के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बांडों के रुप में वापसी अदायगी किया जाना ।

मद 7 : अन्यों द्वारा ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा वापस अदा किए गए ऋण शामिल हैं । यहां पर यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि चूंकि राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण को उसी वर्ष में वापस अदा करना पड़ता है जिसमे वे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्ति और व्यय दोनों मदों में दिखाया जाता है ।

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3: 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India are also ignored, as these represent only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to 'others' include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

विवरण 5 : *वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

यह विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण संबंधी लेखे का द्योतक है और इसका संबंध विवरण 3 और 4 से होने वाली कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था से है । प्राप्तियों से सकल बाजार ऋण की रकमें, सकल विदेशी ऋण और अल्प बचतों से निवल प्राप्तियां, भविष्य निधियां, गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमाराशियां, अनिवार्य जमाराशियों विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों (निवल) के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार, 'राजकोषीय हुंडियों' (मद 13) की बिक्री से रिजर्व बैंक से लिए जाने वाले अन्य उधारः राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की निवल बिक्रियां निधि परिचालनों के समायोजन करने के बाद दर्शायी जाती है । विशेष प्रतिभूतियों की निवल बिक्री (मद 12) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अभिदान देने के लिए जारी की जाने वाली हस्तान्तरणीय गैर-ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों की द्योतक हैं ।

इस संबंध में खर्च होने वाली रकमों में बाजार ऋणों (मद 1) और विदेशी ऋणों (मद 2) के संबंध में वापिस अदायगी की जाने वाली शामिल हैं । इस विवरण के अन्तर्गत शेष राशि को समायोजित रकम के साथ मिलाने पर वह वि व रण 3 और वि वरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों के योग के बारवर हो जाती हैं ।

विवरण 6 : *सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता*

यह एक ऐसा समाधान खाता है जो सार रूप से विवरण 3, 4 और 5 की निवल स्थिति का द्योतक है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी लेन-देनों के, उसकी नकदी राशि पर पड़ने व ाले प्रभाव को दिखाता है । विवरण 5 में राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री की निवल राशियों और नकद शेष राशि में होने वाले अन्तर को मिलाकर देखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी घाटे को मापने की एक परम्परागत व्यवस्था है । किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से घाटे की वित्तव्यवस्था को ठीक-ठीक समझने के लिए और बातों का समायोजन आवश्यक होता है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों के हाथ बेचे जाने वाली राजकोषीय हुंडियों की रकमों को अलग करना पड़ता है और इस घाटे का हिसाब लगाने के लिए बाजार ऋणों के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले समर्थनों को इसमें शामिल करना पड़ता हैं।

ख. कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य मुख्य अभीष्ट प्रयोजनों के अनुसार सरकारी खर्च की मुख्य मदों अर्थात् रक्षा, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं आदि मदों को भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में संकलित करना हैं । किन्तु इस पुस्तिका में वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य सरकारी व्ययों के कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में कुछ संशोधन करना नहीं है जो कि वर्तमान बजट पत्रों में हैं, बल्कि यह आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के साथ कार्यों के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकरण करने का एक प्रयास है जिसके आर्थिक वर्गीकरण से उत्पन्न आयामों का महत्व बढ़ाया जा सके ।

यह बात भी उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की स्कीम, वस्तुतः व्यय से संबंधित है और यह प्राप्तियों पर लागू नहीं होती । केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल परिव्यय जिस पर यह लागू होता है, आर्थिक वर्गीकरण विवरण 1 में चालू व्यय, विवरण 3 में पूंजी परिव्यय और विवरण 4 में वित्तीय निवेशों और श्रेणियों तथा अग्रिमों से बनता है । ये तीन विवरण उन व्ययों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिनका संबंध सरकारी नीतियों द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है यही बात

Account 5: *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) other borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the sale of 'treasury bills' (item 13): net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes mainly the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The objective of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be said of the

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय के लिए नहीं कहीं जा सकती। (जैसा आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 2 में दिखाया गया है) हालांकि इन उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में सामिल किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का वर्गीकरण चार मुख्य श्रेणियों में किया गया है :—

1. सामान्य सेवाएं
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं
4. अनावंटनीय

श्रेणी 1 : इसका संबंध सामान्य सेवाओं से है और इसमें असैनिक (सिविल) तथा रक्षा संबंधी दोनों व्यय आते हैं । ये व्यय राष्ट्र के बुनियादी प्रशासनिक ढंचे की व्यवस्था के लिए किए जाते हैं अतः सामान्य प्रशासन, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, करेंसी तथा टकसाल, विदेशों से संबंध, रक्षा तथा दैवी विपत्तियों से बचाव के लिए किया जाने वाला आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के निदेशन तथा अधीक्षण से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय को संबद्ध कार्य के संबंधी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है जहाँ एक से अधिक कार्यकलाप शामिल हों (उदाहरणार्थ लोक निर्माण कार्य), वहां ऊपरी प्रशासनिक खर्च को यथा सम्भव सीमा तक, विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में बांटने का प्रयास किया गया है।

श्रेणी 2 : इसका संबंध सामाजिक सेवाओं से है और यह समाज की बुनियादी सामाजिक सुविधाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था से संबंधित है इसमें शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं का व्यय शामिल है। शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सामान्य और और मूल अनुसंधान शामिल हैं । यद्यपि अन्तर सेवा प्रशिक्षण और प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान को संबद्ध कार्यकलाप में आवंटित किया गया है । उदाहरण के लिए परमाणु तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान दोनों उद्योग के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं । उपसमूह "चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य" में परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं उपसमूह अन्य सामाजिक सेव ाओं में आवास, श्रमिक कल्याण तथा अन्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं, संग्रहालय, पुरातत्व, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय तथा प्रसारण और प्रचार के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल हैं । विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रम के व्यय के लिए बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह इसमें शामिल हैं । इसी उपसमूह में प्राथमिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्ती के सुधार, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और ग्रामीण आवास स्थलों के लिए बजट में एक मुख्य रकम के रूप में की गई व्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल हैं । बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम का व्यय भी यहां पर दिखाया गया है । विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य पर किया जाने वाला व्यय इसमें शामिल है।

श्रेणी 3 : इसमें आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था आती है और इसमें सभी व्यय शामिल हैं जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था के उत्पादक कार्यो को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देते हैं । इसलिए उत्पादक आर्थिक सहायता जैसे कि उर्वरकों, कोयला और रेलवे के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता के साथ-साथ निर्यात संवर्धन और सहायता बाजार विकास के लिए यहां शामिल की जाती है । कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा संचार और 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' में और आगे अन्तर-विभाजित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप की किस्म के अनुसार किया जाता है । कृषि में सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, मीन उद्योग, वन पालन, सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास शामिल है । उद्योग में मोटे तौर पर बड़े और छोटे उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, विद्युत विकास, खनिज साधनों का उपयोग तथा व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन आते हैं । परिवहन और संचार में रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार, सड़क, पत्तन, नौवहन,

current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government has been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economic Services
4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport

नागर विमानन सड़कें आदि शामिल हैं । 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' एक अवशिष्ट श्रेणी है जिसमें बहुप्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं पर व्यय और अल्प बचतों में राज्यों के हिस्से जैसी मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किए गए एकमुश्त अनुदान और ऋण भी इसी श्रेणी में आते हैं, हालांकि इन्हें अलग दिखाया गया है । ये सभी व्यय ऐसे हैं जिनका संबंध आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की एक से अधिक किस्मों से है।

अन्त में, कुछ ऐसी किस्म के व्यय हैं जिनका संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता और उनका वर्गीकरण "अनावंटनीय" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इसमें शामिल व्यय की मुख्य किस्में हैं-ब्याज अदायगी, पेंशन, खाद्य, खाद्य तेल तथा नियंत्रित कपड़े पर दी जाने वाली उपभोक्ता आर्थिक सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायता, अनुदान अर्थोपाय अग्रिम और विशेष ऋण । यद्यपि खपत संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें अनावंटनीय मानी गई हैं किन्तु अन्य आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें जैसे उर्वरकों कपास और निर्यातों के लिए आर्थिक सहायताए संगत कार्य श्रेणियों में आवंटित की गई है । अनावंटनीय श्रेणी में विदेशों को रकमों का अन्तरण जैसे नेपाल और भूटान को अनुदान तथा विदेशो को तकनीकी ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण आते हैं । जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अभिदानों का संबंध हैं, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान उनके अपने-अपने कार्य संबंधी शीर्षकों (जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि) के अन्तर्गत आते हैं किन्तु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक आदि को दिए जाने वाले सामान्य सेवाएं के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं ।

आर्थिक श्रेणियों तथा कार्यों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्ययों के सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण में, जैसा इस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है, स्तम्भ (कालम) कार्य संबंधी वर्गों के अनुरूप है और पंक्तियां उनके आर्थिक स्वरूप को सूचित करती है जिसका आधार आर्थिक वर्गीकरण है । अतः स्तम्भों के अनुसार पढ़ते हुए आर्थिक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्योरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह पता चलता है कि प्रत्यक्ष चालू व्यय के रूप में शिक्षा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ और पूंजी निर्माण अर्थात् स्कूली इमारतों आदि के रूप में कितना खर्च हुआ । इसी प्रकार पंक्तियों के साथ-साथ पढ़ते हुए यह पता चलता है कि खपत पूंजी पर होने वाले व्यय में से प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक शक्ति तैयार करने पर कितना खर्च किया गया। इस प्रकार सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का द्योतक है जिसे, खपत, सकल पूंजी निर्माण, चालू और पूंजीगत अंतरणों और वित्तीय निवेशों तथा ऋणों और अग्रिमों की मदों में उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक प्रयोजनों के हिसाब से बांट कर दिखाया गया है।

and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecummunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are as such concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grants-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenidutre on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

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वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट-पत्रों का संक्षिप्त परिचय

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में, जो 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है, भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" नामक यह विवरण मुख्य बजट-दस्तावेज होता है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सरकार की प्राप्तियों और अदायगियों को तीन भागों में, जिनके अनुसार सरकारी लेखे रखे जाते हैं, दिखाया जाता है । ये भाग इस प्रकार हैं :- (i) समेकित निधि (ii) आकस्मिकता निधि और (iii) लोक खाता ।

2. सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले सभी राजस्वों से, सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले उधारों से और उसके द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियों से जो धनराशियां प्राप्त होती हैं वे सब "समेकित निधि" में दिखाई जाती हैं । सरकार का सभी खर्च समेकित निधि से किया जाता है और जब तक संसद की स्वीकृति नहीं मिल जाती तब तक इस निधि में से कोई भी रकम खर्च नहीं की जा सकती।

3. कभी-कभी ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद की स्वीकृति मिलने के पहले ही कुछ ऐसा बहुत जरुरी खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसका पहले से अन्दाजा नहीं रहता । इस तरह का खर्च आकस्मिकता निधि से किया जाता है । यह निधि अग्रदाय के रूप में राष्ट्रपति के पास रहती है । इस प्रकार आकस्मिकता निधि से जो रकम खर्च की जाती है उसके बारे में, बाद में संसद का अनुमोदन ले लिया जाता है और संसद की स्वीकृति से समेकित निधि में से उतनी ही रकम निकाल कर वापस आकस्मिकता निधि में डाल दी जाती है । इस समय, इस निधि के लिए संसद द्वारा निर्धारित कुल राशि 50 करोड़ रूपए है ।

4. सरकार की सामान्य प्राप्तियों और व्यय के अतिरिक्त, जिनका सम्बन्ध समेकित निधि से होता है, सरकारी खातों में कुछ अन्य लेन-देनों जैसे भविष्य निधियों के सम्बन्ध में लेन-देन, अल्प बचत संग्रह, अन्य जमा आदि का हिसाब भी रखा जाता है । सरकार इन लेन-देनों के सम्बन्ध में लगभग बैंकर के रूप में कार्य करती है । इस तरह जो रकमें प्राप्त होती हैं उन्हें लोक खाते में दिखाया जाता है और सम्बन्धित संवितरण इसी में से रकम निकाल कर किया जाता है । आम तौर से लोक खाते में दिखाई जाने वाली रकम सरकार की निधियां नहीं होती, क्योंकि इस धनराशि को किसी न किसी समय उन व्यक्तियों या प्राधिकारियों को, जो इसे जमा कराते हैं, वापस देना होता है। इसलिए लोक खाते से अदायगी करने के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता । सरकार की आय का कुछ भाग, कुछ मामलों में, खास-खास कार्यों के लिए, जैसे चीनी विकास के लिए या वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में जो मशीनरी आदि पुरानी पड़ गई हो उसके स्थान पर नई मशीनरी लाने आदि के लिए अलग-अलग निधियों में अलग निकाल कर रख लिया जाता है । यह रकम संसद की स्वीकृति लेकर समेकित निधि से निकाली जाती है और विशेष कार्यों पर खर्च किए जाने के लिए लोक खाते में जमा रखी जाती है । फिर भी, कार्य-विशेष पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे संसद के सम्मुख उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए फिर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह रकम निधियों को अन्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई होती है।

5. संविधान के अनुसार, बजट में राजस्व खाते के व्यय को अन्य व्यय से अलग दिखाना होता है । इसलिए सरकार का बजट (i) राजस्व बजट और (ii) पूंजी बजट, दो भागों में बंटा होता है।

6. राजस्व बजट में सरकार को राजस्व (कर-राजस्व और अन्य राजस्व) से होने वाली आय तथा इन राजस्वों से किया जाने वाला व्यय शामिल होता है । कर-राजस्व में संघ द्वारा लगाए गए करों और अन्य शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाए गए राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमान में वित्त विधेयक में किए गए कराधान संबंधी प्रस्तावों का प्रभाव शामिल होता है । सरकार की अन्य प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः उसके द्वारा निवेशित पूंजी पर ब्याज और लाभांश, फीस तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओं के लिए अन्य प्राप्तियां शामिल होती हैं। राजस्व व्यय सरकारी विभागों और विभिन्न सेवाओं के सामान्य संचालन, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए ऋण के ब्याज प्रभारों, आर्थिक सहायता आदि पर होता है । मोटे तौर पर ऐसे सभी व्यय जिनसे किसी परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण नहीं होता, राजस्व व्यय माना जाता है । राज्य सरकारों और अन्य पार्टियों को दिए जाने वाले सभी अनुदान भी राजस्व व्यय माने जाते हैं यद्यपि, ऐसे कुछ अनुदान परिसम्पत्तियों के सृजन के लिए हो सकते हैं ।

7. पूंजी बजट में पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां और भुगतान शामिल हैं । पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की मुख्य मदें ये हैं :- सरकार द्वारा जनता से लिए गए उधार जिन्हें बाजार उधार कहा जाता है, राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री के जरिए सरकार द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य पक्षों से लिए जाने वाले उधार, विदेशी सरकारों और संस्थाओं से प्राप्त उधार और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों और अन्य पक्षों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार की वसूली से होने वाली वसूलियां । पूंजीगत भुगतान में ये मदें शामिल होती हैं :- जमीन, इमारतों, मशीनों, उपकरणों जैसी परिसम्पत्तियों की प्राप्ति पर किया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय और शेयरों आदि में लगाई जाने वाली पूंजी और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों, सरकारी कंपनियों, निगमों और अन्य पार्टियों आदि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधार और अग्रिम । पूंजी बजट में लोक खाते के लेन-देन भी शामिल होते हैं ।

लेखाओं का वर्गीकरण

8. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान तथा अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के अनुमान लेखाओं के वर्गीकरण की उसी प्रणाली के अनुसार दिखाए जाते हैं जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत विहित है। इस वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य संसद और जनता को यह समझने में सहायता देना है कि प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है और इस तरह खर्च करने में सरकार के उद्देश्य क्या हैं ।

9. संविधान के अनुसार, खर्च की कुछ मदें, जैसे राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धियां, राज्य सभा के सभापति और उप-सभापति तथा लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते, उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशनें, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए उधारों के ब्याज और उनकी वापसी-अदायगियों और अदालती डिक्रियों के सम्बन्ध में की गई अदायगियां, समेकित निधि पर भारित होती हैं और इन्हें लोकसभा द्वारा स्वीकृति देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि पर भारित खर्च को अलग से दिखाया जाता है ।

अनुदानों की मांगें

10. वार्षिक वितीय विवरण में समेकित निधि से किए जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान दिए गए हैं। ये अनुमान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अनुसरण में अनुदानों की मांगो के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं और इनकी स्वीकृति लोक सभा से लेनी होती है । सामान्यतः, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । लेकिन बड़े मंत्रालयों या विभागों के सम्बन्ध में एक से अधिक मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग में एक सेवा के लिए कुल आवश्यक व्यवस्था दी गई होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय, पूंजी व्यय, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान और उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में उधारों और अग्रिमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल होती है । विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में ऐसे प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक अलग मांग पेश की जाती है । जिन मामलों में किसी सेवा से संबद्ध व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय के लिए होती है, जैसे ब्याज की अदायगियां, तो उस व्यय के लिए, मांग से बिल्कुल भिन्न , एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और उसके लिए संसद से स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । किन्तु किसी ऐसे सेवा व्यय के मामले में, जिसमें स्वीकृत एवं भारित दोनों मदें शामिल हों, तो उस सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांग में भारित व्यय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है लेकिन स्वीकृत और भारित व्यवस्थाएं उस मांग में अलग-अलग दिखाई जाती हैं ।

11. अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में ऊपर की ओर पहले "स्वीकृत" और "भारित" व्यय तथा साथ ही मांग में सम्मिलित "राजस्व" और "पूंजी " व्यय के अलग-अलग जोड़ दिखाए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा जिस खर्च के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है उसका कुल जोड़ भी इसमें दिखाया जाता है । इसके बाद विभिन्न मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय के अनुमान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय का आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न विभाजन भी दिखाया जाता है । खातों में व्यय में से घटाई गई वसूलियां भी दिखाई जाती हैं । पुस्तक के प्रारम्भ में अनुदानों की मांगो का सारांश दिया जाता है तथा इसके अंत में "नई सेवा" अथवा "नई सेवा के साधनों" जैसे कि नई कम्पनी, उपक्रम का निर्माण, अथवा नई योजना का शुरू किया जाना आदि का विवरण भी दिया जाता है ।

वित्त विधेयक

12. संसद द्वारा अनुमोदित अवधि के आगे नए कर लगाने, विद्यमान कर ढांचे के संशोधन अथवा विद्यमान कर ढांचे को जारी रखने से संबंधित सरकार के प्रस्तावों को वित्त विधेयक के जरिए संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है ।

13. संविधान की शर्तों के अनुसार प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले बजट दस्तावेजों को कुछ विशेष कानूनी और प्रक्रियात्मक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करनी होती हैं और इसलिए स्वयं उनके द्वारा बजट की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता । बजट के सरल बोध को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए बजट के साथ कुछ विशेष व्याख्यात्मक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं।

बजट का सार

14. बजट का सार नामक पुस्तक में, मोटे तौर पर कर-राजस्व और अन्य प्राप्तियों के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ, संक्षिप्त रूप में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण दिया गया है । ... तौर पर आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, आयोजना परिव्यय के ...
...ारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की ...
...गया है । इस पुस्तक ...

सरकार का राजकोषीय घाटा भी दिखाया जाता है । सरकार की राजस्व प्राप्तियों की तुलना में अधिक राजस्व व्यय सरकार का राजस्व घाटा होता है । पूंजी व्यय और पूंजी प्राप्तियों को मिलाकर भी किसी एक वर्ष की प्राप्तियों और व्यय में अन्तर होता है । यह अन्तर, जो 91 दिन की राजकोषीय हुण्डियां (जोकि अधिकांशतः रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा धारित होती हैं) जारी करके पूरा किया जाता है, समग्र बजटीय घाटा होता है । राजकोषीय हुण्डियों के जरिए इस उधार के अलावा सरकार बहुत-सी स्कीमों के तहत निधियां उधार लेती है, जो पूंजी प्राप्तियों का भाग होती हैं । एक ओर, राजस्व, पूंजी और वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर ऋणों के द्वारा सरकार के कुल व्यय और दूसरी ओर, सरकार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां और पूंजी प्राप्तियां, जिनका स्वरूप उधार का नहीं होता परन्तु जो अन्तिम रूप से सरकार को प्राप्त होती हैं, के बीच का अन्तर राजकोषीय घाटा होता है । मूल घाटा सकल ब्याज अदायगियों को घटाकर राजकोषीय घाटे द्वारा मापा जाता है ।

व्यय बजट, खंड-1

15. व्यय बजट, खंड 1 में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के राजस्व तथा पूंजी संवितरणों का ब्योरा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में "आयोजना" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों की जानकारी दी गई है । इसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यय का विश्लेषण भी किया जाता है और अनुमानों में हुई घट-बढ़ के स्थूल कारण बताए जाते है ।

16. लेखा तथा बजट संबंधी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ एक प्रकार की प्राप्तियों को जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को की गई अदायगी और पूंजी परियोजनाओं या योजनाओं से होने वाली आय के उस विभाग के खर्च में से जिसे यह रकम मिलेगी, घटा दिया जाता है । अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के जो अनुमान दिए गए है वे सकल व्यय के अनुमान हैं जबकि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए अनुमान, जैसाकि लेखाओं से पता चलता है, निवल व्यय के अनुमान होते हैं, अर्थात् इसमें से वसूलियों को घटा दिया जाता है । व्यय बजट पुस्तक में कतिपय अन्य शोधन भी किए गए हैं जैसे संबंधित प्राप्तियों का व्यय घटाना ताकि प्राप्तियों और व्यय के आंकड़ें बढ़ने से बचा जा सके और विभिन्न व्यय की मात्रा का बेहतर मूल्यांकन हो सके । अलग-अलग अनुबन्धों में, सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियाँ, जो मार्च, 1992 के अन्त तक बकाया थीं, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को किए गए अंशदान दिखाए गए हैं । इस पुस्तक में विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उनके लिए की गई व्यवस्था दर्शानें वाले एक विवरण भी शामिल किया गया है ।

व्यय बजट, खण्ड-2

17. अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल प्रस्तावित व्यय के उद्देश्यों को समझने के लिए, मांगों में शामिल प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के व्यय की विभिन्न मदों और चालू वर्ष के मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के बीच के अन्तर के कारण और बजट वर्ष की आवश्यकताएं इस पुस्तक में दी गई हैं।

प्राप्ति बजट

18. "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" में शामिल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का और आगे ... षण "प्राप्ति बजट" नामक पुस्तक में किया गया है । इस पुस्तक में राजस्व प्रा...
प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है और अनुमानों को स्पष्ट किया जाता है । ...
...नियों और प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का ब्योरा भी इ...
... किए गए कराधान संबंधी प्रस्तावों को स...
...में व्यवस्था का व्याख्यान...

अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-वार मांगें

20. बजट प्रस्तुत करने के कुछ समय के बाद अनुदानों की मांगों के पश्चात् अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-वार मांगे लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी जाती हैं लेकिन ये अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा से पूर्व रखी जाती है । इन अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-बार मांगों में अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल व्यवस्था के और ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक व्यय दिया जाता है । प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम/संगठन, जहां कहीं भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि 10 लाख रूपए से कम नहीं है, से संबंधित अनुमानों का विभाजन बहुत से ब्यौरे-वार शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जो उस कार्यक्रम, जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी, यात्रा व्यय, सामग्री तथा उपस्कर, सहायता अनुदान आदि, पर किए गए व्यय के स्वरूप और श्रेणियों को विर्दिष्ट करता है । इन ब्यौरे-बार मांगों के अन्त में खातों में व्यय को घटाकर दी गई वसूलियों का ब्यौरा दिखाया जाता है । मुख्य कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के वस्तुपूरक और वित्तीय पहलूओं को कार्य-निष्पादन बजटों में शीमिल किया जाता है, जो मंत्रालय/विनभागों द्वारा संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं ।

राज्यों को अन्तरित साधन

21. राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान और उधार दिए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय-कर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों और संपदा-शुल्क के रूप में संग्रहीत कर-राजस्व की काफी बड़ी राशि भी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है। कुछ राज्यों को वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राजस्व साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान भी दिए जाते हैं । राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अन्तरित कुल साधनों की जानकारी "बजट का सार" नामक पुस्तक में एक विवरण में दी गई है । करों, सहायता अनुदानों और उधारों के रूप में राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दी जाने वाली राशियों का और अधिक ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खंड-I में दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों का हिस्सा और अधिकांश अनुदान तथा उधार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते हैं और यह इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली "राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण" नामक मांग में शामिल किए जाते हैं । जो अनुदान और उधार अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उन मंत्रालयों की मांगों में दिखाया जाता है ।

आयोजना परिव्यय

22. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय में आयोजना व्यय का अनुपात काफी अधिक होता है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की अनुदानों की मांगों में, प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यय को आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय से अलग दिखाया जाता है । व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कुल आयोजना खर्च को विभिन्न विकास शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है और आयोजना के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिए बजट में की गई खर्च की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करके दिखाया गया है ।

निष्पादन बजट

23. विकासात्मक कार्यकलापों से संबंधित सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा निष्पादन बजट तैयार किए जाते हैं और संसद सदस्यों को प्रचलित किया जाता है । निष्पादन बजट कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और कार्यकलापों के संबंध में मंत्रालय/विभाग का बजट प्रस्तुत करता है और यह केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों, जिनकी लागत 100 करोड़ रुपये और इससे अधिक अनुमानित है, के संबंध में अलग से मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें देता है । इसमें मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीन विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कार्यक्रमों और निष्पादन पर एक विवरण भी शामिल होता है, जिसमें अन्य बातों

के साथ-साथ स्थापित और उपयोग की गई क्षमता, वस्तुपरख लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों, प्रचालन परिव्यय, पूंजी पर आय आदि का संकेत किया जाता है । यह निष्पादन बजट विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यन्वयन में प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के हथियार के रूप में प्रबन्ध की सेवा करता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम

24. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले आयोजना- व्यय का अधिकांश सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों पर खर्च होता है । सरकार द्वारा इन उद्यमों के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में धन लगाकर या उन्हें उधार देकर बजटीय सहायता दी जाती है । व्यय बजट, खंड I में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के 1992-93 और 1993-94 में आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई पूंजी और दिए गए उधारों के अनुमानों और इन उद्यमों को अपनी आयोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध बजट-बाह्य साधनों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्यचालन पर एक ब्यौरेवार रिपोर्ट 'सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की समीक्षा' शीर्षक प्रलेख में दी गई है, जो सरकारी उद्यम विभाग द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की गई । विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण के अधीन उद्यमों को कार्यचालन की रिपोर्ट विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में भी दी गई है, जो संसद सदस्यों को अलग से प्रचालित की गई थी । प्रत्येक सरकारी कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखापरीक्षित खाते अलग से संसद के सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्यचालन पर भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट भी संसद के सभापटल पर रखी जाती हैं।

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

25. रेलवे और दूर-संचार सेवाएं सरकार द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाए जाने वाले प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं । रेलवे का बजट और रेल व्यय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगें संसद में अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियों और व्यय को भारत सरकार के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में शामिल किया जाता है । लेकिन, इन विभागों के वास्तविक कार्यकरण को प्रदर्शित करने और न कि प्राप्तियों अथवा व्यय को बढ़ाने के लिए, प्राप्ति बजट और व्यय बजट खण्ड-I और खण्ड-II में दिखाया गया व्यय, प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लिया गया है । दूर-संचार विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

26. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाई गई रक्षा विभाग की प्राप्तियों और व्यय को रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमानों के प्रलेख में अधिक विस्तृत रूप से बताया जाता है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की ब्यौरेवार अनुदानों की मांगो से साथ प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं ।

27. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के अलावा निकायों को दिए गए अनुदानों के ब्यौरे गैर-सरकारी निकायों को अदा किए गए सहायता अनुदानों के विवरणों में दिए गए हैं, जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के ब्यौरेवार अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ संलग्न होते हैं । व्यय बजट, खंड 1 के अनुबन्ध 6 में 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख (अनावर्ती) से अधिक के उन सहायता-अनुदानों का विवरण दिया गया है जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं, संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को 1991-92 में मंजूर किए गए थे ।

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

28. वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के कार्यकलापों का विस्तृत हिसाब वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रलेख में दिया जाता है, जो प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा अलग से तैयार किया जाता है और संसद सदस्यों को अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार-विमर्श के समय प्रचालित किया जाता है।

आर्थिक समीक्षा

29. केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट मात्र प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण नहीं है । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू किए जनो से यह भी सरकारी नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण बन गया है । बजट देश के आर्थिक-जीवन को प्रतिबिम्बित और उसे स्वरूप प्रदान करता है। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान देश में आर्थिक प्रवृत्तियों की पृष्ठभूमि बजट में प्रतिबिम्बित संसाधनों के जुटाने और उनके आंवटन में अधिक सहायक होगी । संसद सदस्यों को पहले परिचालित 1992-93 की आर्थिक समीक्षा प्रलेख इस पृष्ठभूमि को बताता है ।आर्थिक समीक्षा कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, मुद्रा आपूर्ति, कीमतों, आयातों और निर्यातों और ऐसे अन्य संगत आर्थिक कारकों से संबंधित प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करता है, जिनका बजट पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

30. सरकार को बजट का अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर समग्र रूप से प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकारी प्राप्तियों में बढ़ोतरी और व्यय का अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों पर प्रभाव के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन्हें आर्थिक आकार के रूप में समूहबद्द किया जाए, उदाहरणार्थ पूंजी-निर्माण के लिए अलग से कितना रखा गया है, सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितना खर्च किया है, सरकार द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था में अन्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदानों, ऋणों आदि के रूप में कितना अंतरित किया गया है, यह विशलेषण केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्यचालन वर्गीकरण में किया गया है, जो कि वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से तैयार किया जाता है ।

विनियोग विधेयक

31. लोक सभा द्वारा अनुदानों की मांगों को पारित होने के बाद, इस प्रकार पारित राशियों और समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित राशि को समेकित निधि में निकालने की संसद की स्वीकृति विनियोग विधेयक के माध्यम से मांगी गई है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अन्तर्गत संसद द्वारा कानून बनाए बिना कोई भी राशि समेकित निधि से नहीं निकाली जा सकती ।

32. अनुदानों की मांगों के विस्तृत विचार की पद्धति नए वित्तीय वर्ष के शुरू होने से पहले पूरी नहीं होती है । सरकार को पहली अप्रैल से विनियोग विधेयक को अधिनियम बनाए जाने की अवधि तक अपने सामान्य कार्यकलापों को जारी रखे जाने के लिए विनियोग विधेयक (लेखानुदान) के माध्यम से संसद से एक लेखानुदान मांगा जाता है ।

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KEY TO THE

BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1993-94

Annual Financial Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This statement titled "*Annual Financial Statement*" is the main Budget document. The Annual Financial Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it, form the *Consolidated Fund.* All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs.50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which, Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the *Public Account* is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like sugar development, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the *Consolidated Fund* with the approval of Parliament and kept in the *Public Account* for expenditure on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted [illegible]

5. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

6. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government, subsidies, etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure even though some of the grants may be for creation of assets.

7. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from the public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills, loans received from foreign Governments and bodies and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments, Government companies, Corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

Accounting classification

8. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. This classification is intended to allow Parliament and the public to make a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditure.

9. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the *Consolidated Fund* and are not required to be voted by the Lok Sabha. The Annual Financial Statement shows the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* separately.

submitted in the form of *Demands for Grants* in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department. However, in respect of large Ministries or Departments more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union territory Governments and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest payments, a separate *Appropriation*, as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both *'voted' and 'charged'* items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the *'voted* and *'charged'* provisions are shown separately in that Demand.

11. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of *'voted' and 'charged'* expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account. The break up of the expenditure under each major head between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. A summary of Demands for Grants is given at the beginning of this Document, while details of 'New Service' or ' New Instrument of Service' such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme etc., if any, are indicated at the end of the document.

Finance Bill

12. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill*.

13. The Budget documents presented in terms of the Constitution have to fulfil certain legal and procedural requirements and hence may not by themselves give a clear indication of the major features of the Budget. To facilitate an easy comprehension of the Budget, certain explanatory documents are presented along with the Budget.

Budget at a Glance

14. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts. This document also exhibits broad break-up of expenditure - Plan and non-Plan, allocation of Plan Outlays by Sectors as well as by Ministries/Departments and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union territory Governments. This document also shows the revenue deficit, the primary deficit, the budgetary deficit and the fiscal deficit of the Central Government. The excess of Government's revenue expenditure over revenue

receipts constitutes revenue deficit of Government. Taking into account the capital expenditure and capital receipts also there is a gap between receipts and expenditure of a year. This gap, which is covered by issue of 91 days Treasury Bills (mostly held by Reserve Bank), constitutes overall budgetary deficit. Apart from this borrowing through Treasury Bills, Government also borrows funds under many schemes which form part of capital receipts. The difference between the total expenditure of Government by way of revenue, capital and loans net of repayments on the one hand, and revenue receipts of Government and Capital receipts which are not in the nature of borrowing but which finally accrue to Government on the other, constitutes fiscal deficit. Primary deficit is measured by fiscal deficit reduced by gross interest payments.

Expenditure Budget Vol. 1

15. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* deals with revenue and capital disbursements of various Ministries/Departments and gives the estimates in respect of each under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan'. This also gives analysis of various types of expenditure and broad reasons for the variations in estimates.

16. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are for the gross amounts while the estimates of expenditure included in the Annual Financial Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The document Expenditure Budget makes certain other refinements like netting expenditure of related receipts so that inflation of receipts and expenditure figures are avoided and there can be a better appreciation of the magnitudes of various expenditure. In separate annexures guarantees given by Central Government and outstanding as at the end of March 1992 and contributions to International bodies are shown. A statement showing the estimated strength of establishment of various Government Departments and provision made therefor is also included in the document.

Expenditure Budget Vol. 2

17. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed in the *Demands for Grants* a brief description of the various items of expenditure on major programmes included in the Demands together with the reasons for variation between the original budget and revised budget for the current year, and the requirements for the budget year are given in this volume.

Receipts Budget

18. Estimates of receipts included in the "*Annual Financial Statement*" are further analysed in the Document *"Receipts Budget"*. The document gives details of revenue receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates. Trend of receipts over the years and details of External Assistance received are also included.

19. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the *Finance Bill*.

Detailed Demands for Grants

20. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year. A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs.10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme, like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the *Performance Budgets* presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/ Departments.

Resources transferred to States

21. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document *Budget at a Glance*. Further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in *Expenditure Budget Vol.1*. The share of Union excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

22. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The *Demands for Grants* of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 also gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important Plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the *Performance Budget* of the respective Ministry. Variations in the estimates of Plan expenditure are also explained in this document.

Performance Budget

23. *Performance Budgets* are prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by all Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental activities.

The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities and gives appraisal reports separately in respect of major central sector projects/programmes estimated to cost Rs.100 crores or more. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/ Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Enterprises

24. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector enterprises. Budgetary support for financing outlays of these enterprises is provided by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. *Expenditure Budget Vol. 1* shows the estimates of capital and loan disbursements to public sector enterprises in 1992-93 and 1993-94 for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and also the extra budgetary resources available for financing their Plans. A detailed report on the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled *Public Enterprises Survey* brought out separately by the Department of Public Enterprises. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the working of various public sector enterprises are also laid before Parliament.

Commercial Departments

25. The Railways and Telecommunication services are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. The total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India. However, to portray the actual working of these departments and not inflate either receipts or expenditure, the expenditure as reflected in the Receipts Budget & Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 and 2 has been taken net of receipts. The Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government.

26. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Annual Financial Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

27. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the

various Ministries. Annexure 6 to Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1991-92.

Annual Report

28. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1992-93 is given in the document *Annual Report* which is brought out separately by each Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

29. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy. The Budget reflects and shapes, and is, in turn, shaped by the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1992-93 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1992-93 circulated to Members of Parliament earlier provides this background. The *Economic Survey* analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

30. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much is spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification* of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

31. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the *Consolidated Fund* of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* is sought through the *Appropriation Bill.* Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

32. The process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is not completed before the commencement of the new financial year. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the *Appropriation Bill* is enacted, a Vote on Account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation *(Vote on Account)* Bill.

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Speech of the Railway Minister introducing the Railway Budget for 1993-94

SPEECH OF SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1993-94 ON 24th FEBRUARY, 1993

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

2. Sir, the time has come to renew our pledge to maintain the unity and the integrity of our Nation, preserve the noble ideals enshrined in our Constitution, and, reaffirm our faith in the rule of law. I am, Sir, referring to the unfortunate Ayodhya incident and its aftermath. There are no quick-fix solutions. The future should be built on the solid foundation of our common heritage and religious tolerance, eschewing fundamentalism which is alien to our culture. Sir, it is indeed creditable that the Railway family remained a shining example of communal harmony and amity.

Freight Performance, 1991-92

3. Sir, I shall briefly review the performance during the year 1991-92. Sir, I am very happy to state that the Railways carried 338 million tonnes of revenue earning freight traffic. This was three million tonnes more than the Budget Estimate target of 335 million tonnes and 19.6 million tonnes more than the loading achieved in 1990-91. Thus, a growth rate of over 6% was achieved during this year. The Railways would have surpassed even this target but for the agitation and economic blockade by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

Passenger Traffic, 1991-92

4. Passenger traffic also registered an impressive growth. The number of originating passengers increased by about 5% and passenger kilometres by about 6.4%.

5. Sir, the financial results truly reflect the good physical performance. Sir, an excess of Rs. 235 cr. was projected in the Budget Estimates for the year 1991-92. This excess was placed at Rs. 435 cr. at the Revised Estimate stage, after providing in full for the dividend liability of Rs. 1,039 cr. and Rs. 40 cr. additionally for the Pension Fund. I am very happy to inform the House that Indian Railways not only achieved the projected excess of Rs. 435 cr. but augmented the Pension Fund further by Rs. 90 cr. and liquidated the deferred dividend liability to an extent of Rs. 74 cr. Sir, this is indeed a creditable performance, as yet unsurpassed in the annals of Indian Railways.

Financial Results, 1991-92

6. Sir, the Indian Railways started the current year on an optimistic note. A general upswing in the transport demand was anticipated as a result of the bold industrial and economic reforms initiated by the Government. The originating revenue earning freight traffic was expected to go up from 338 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 354 million tonnes in 1992-93. The projected traffic from the core sectors has, however, not materialised. The tragic event at Ayodhya and the disturbances thereafter have also taken their toll of the freight movement. Nevertheless, the Railways hope to carry 350 million tonnes of traffic, 12 million tonnes more than that carried last year, and this has been provided for in the Revised Estimates.

Freight Prospects, 1992-93

7. It was anticipated that, in the current year, there would be a growth of passenger traffic by about 5%. The anticipated growth in passenger traffic has not materialised. The Ayodhya incident and the law and order situation which prevailed in the country thereafter have resulted in substantial reduction in passenger earnings.

Passenger Traffic, 1992-93

8.1 As the House is aware, a detailed Action Plan was launched this year to achieve reduction in working expenses by cost control, cost reduction and economy measures, besides augmenting earnings through marketing strategies and plugging leakage of revenue, through intensive checks. The Action Plan is being implemented in all earnestness by the Zonal Railways.

Financial Prospects, 1992-93

8.2 Though passenger earnings are likely to be Rs. 4,330 cr. vis-a-vis the Budget target of Rs. 4,648 cr., the Budget target of Rs. 10,568 cr. of

goods earnings is likely to be exceeded by Rs. 532 cr. The gross traffic receipts are expected to go up from the budgeted figure of Rs. 15,884 cr. to Rs. 16,115 cr., an increase of Rs. 231 cr.

8.3 The Ordinary Working Expenses for the current financial year, 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 10,575 cr. Several post-budgetary factors such as higher dearness allowance rates, decontrol of steel prices, procurement of foreign exchange at market rates, hike in diesel prices and increase in electricity tariff have put the working expenses under a severe strain. While the Indian Railways are able to absorb most of the post-budgetary impact, it has, nonetheless, become inescapable to provide in the Revised Estimates 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 115 cr. over the Budget Estimates of Rs. 10,460 cr.

8.4 In the Budget for the year 1992-93, provision for payment of deferred dividend of Rs. 416 cr. was made. Since an amount of Rs. 74 cr. of deferred dividend liability has already been discharged in the year 1991-92, the liability gets reduced from the budgeted figure of Rs. 416 cr. to Rs. 342 cr.

8.5 After meeting in full the dividend liability of Rs. 1,146 cr. and the deferred dividend liability of Rs. 342 cr., an excess of Rs. 757 cr. is anticipated as against the budget of Rs. 564 cr. This excess of Rs. 757 cr. will be utilised in repayment of Development Fund loan together with interest thereon, cost of Development Fund Works and to meet part of the capital requirements of the Railways.

Capital Fund

9. Sir, the House is aware that the budgetary support provided by the General Revenues to Indian Railways is declining. It has come down from 75% in the Fifth Plan to 58% in the Sixth Plan and 42% in the Seventh Plan. It is now only 14.7% in 1993-94. At the same time, the market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation to supplement the Railway Plan are becoming increasingly difficult and expensive. Thus a substantial component of the capital outlay will, from now onwards, have to be met with from out of the internally generated resources. A Memorandum has accordingly been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee to approve setting up of a Capital Fund. Meanwhile, this new Capital Fund is being set up from this year. This Fund will be financed from out of the internally generated resources and will be used to meet part of the capital requirements.

10.1 Sir, I have directed the Ministry to formulate the Action Plan for 1993-94, to achieve at least a 2% improvement in Operating Ratio. We are living in difficult times and it is not just essential but crucial for the economy that we should explore and implement cost-effective methods.

Action Plan, 1993-94

10.2 Sir, in my last Budget speech, I had indicated that a Committee of experts would be set up to make recommendations to bring about change in management ethos so that rail transport becomes a way of business. I wish to inform the House that a Committee of experts is being set up shortly to conduct a detailed study and give recommendations on the necessary organisational and structural changes.

11.1 There is a continuous demand for introducing new passenger trains. I wish I was able to meet these demands fully, but as the House is aware, increase in passenger services requires massive inputs by way of coaches, engines, development of terminals and augmentation of line capacity but enough resources are just not available. We have, therefore, to strike a judicious balance between the demand for new passsenger trains and the requirements of freight traffic. After presentation of the last Budget, 77 new trains, including a weekly Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Secunderabad and Bangalore, have been introduced this year.

Passenger Services

11.2 I am happy to inform the House that the following trains will be introduced in 1993-94:

1. A weekly Rajdhani Express between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Madras.
2. A Superfast train between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Mangalore.
3. A Superfast train between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Nagpur/Jabalpur.
4. A triweekly Express train between Delhi and Jammu Tawi.
5. A Link Express between New Jalpaiguri/Katihar and Delhi.
6. An Express train between Dhanbad/Adra and Tatanagar.
7. An Inter-city Express between Agra and Jaipur (M.G.).
8. A biweekly Superfast train between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri.

9. An Inter-city Express between Agra and Hazrat Nizamuddin.

11.3 The run of the following trains will be extended:

1. Patna-Dhanbad Patliputra Express up to Hatia via Bokaro Steel City.
2. Meerut-Lucknow/Allahabad Nauchandi Express up to Saharanpur.

11.4 The frequency of the following trains will be increased:

1. New Delhi-Howrah Rajdhani Express from five days a week to daily.
2. New Delhi–Bombay Rajdhani Express from six days a week to daily.
3. August Kranti Rajdhani Express from thrice a week to daily.
4. Dadar–Guwahati Express from weekly to biweekly.
5. Secunderabad–Visakhapatnam Visakha Express from biweekly to daily.

Quality of Service

11.5 Sir, I am determined to improve the quality of service to passengers. Deficiencies in basic amenities like proper booking arrangements, waiting halls, drinking water supply arrangements etc. are being removed on a sustained basis. To improve illumination in the coaches, existing 24 volts system in train-lighting is being upgraded to 110 volts. The overhead water tank capacity in new second class sleeper coaches has been increased from 1,820 to 2,220 litres on Broad Gauge. For improving the system of passenger enquiries, the Railways continue to provide additional telephones, train indication display boards and hot lines between enquiry offices and control rooms. Public Call Offices have been provided at important stations. STD/ISD facilities have also been provided at several important stations.

Computerisation

11.6 The House is aware that computerisation of passenger reservation has been widely acclaimed and has led to immense customer satisfaction. This facility has so far been extended to 37 stations and work on 18 stations is in progress. It is proposed to include installation of this facility on 12 more stations in the Budget for 1993-94. With the completion of these facilities, nearly 80% of the reservations will be done on the computer.

11.7 Sir, the House is aware that passengers who die or get injured in train accidents only are entitled to get compensation. I am happy to inform the House that Indian Railways will soon be launching an insurance scheme to cover incidences of deaths/injuries to bonafide passengers on account of terrorist attacks, dacoities, bomb blasts etc. The Railway staff travelling on duty or on railway passes will also be covered under this scheme.

Insurance Scheme

11.8 I had informed the House last year about privatising the catering services. However, in the light of the feelings expressed by the Hon'ble Members, I have decided to continue the existing Departmental Units. I assure the House that all efforts would be made to ensure that the food served to the travelling public is nutritious, delicious and hygienic.

Catering

12.1 The safety of passengers continues to receive the highest priority and is an area where we are not prepared to make any compromise. I may mention that the number of train accidents has come down from 717 in 1985-86 to an all-time low figure of 530 in 1991-92. There has also been an improvement in the universally accepted index of safety performance, namely, train accidents per million train kilometres, from 1.3 in 1985-86 to 0.84 in 1991-92.

Safety

12.2 In the current year too, the trend of improvement has been sustained. There were 439 train accidents during April, 1992 to January, 1993, as against 454 in the corresponding period of last year. Unfortunately, there have been some railway accidents involving loss of human life. I convey my heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families through this House.

12.3 Human failure continues to be the most predominant factor responsible for train accidents. Continuous efforts are being made to inculcate safety consciousness amongst railwaymen through various measures including intensive counselling, monitoring of critical safety categories of staff, improved training techniques and improvement in the working environment. Besides, Indian Railways are upgrading the track structure, maintaining assets in good fettle and installing safety aids such as track circuiting to minimise train accidents.

13. As the House is aware, I have constituted three sub-groups from amongst the members of the Consultative Committee for Ministry of Railways. These sub-groups are making a comprehensive study of various important aspects of railway working, namely,

Sub-Groups of Consultative Committee

(a) Financial prospects of Indian Railways;

(b) Disposal of scrap;

(c) Commercial exploitation of railway land;

(d) Gauge conversion and expansion of railway network;

(e) Rolling stock—planning, availability, capacity generation; and

(f) Passenger services—improvements and rationalisation of train stoppages.

I am happy to inform the House that these sub-groups are keenly studying the areas assigned to them and are likely to submit their recommendations by the end of March, 1993. I assure the House that the recommendations made by these sub-groups will receive earnest consideration.

14.1 Sir, as the House is aware, Indian Railways gave an excellent account of themselves in the Seventh Plan in terms of additional transport effort, technological upgradation, improvement in asset utilisation and productivity. The financial performance was equally noteworthy and a surplus of Rs. 560 cr. was generated after meeting the dividend liability in full. The trend of improvement continued in the years 1990-91 and 1991-92. The Eighth Plan has been launched to reinforce these achievements.

Eighth Plan

14.2 The size of the Eighth Plan has been fixed at Rs. 27,202 cr., including a budgetary support of Rs. 5,375 cr. The Eighth Plan objectives are an annual growth rate of 5% in passenger traffic and a total freight traffic of 443 million tonnes in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan. The thrust areas in the Plan period would be renewal and replacements of worn out assets, gauge conversion, electrification, rolling stock, improved passenger services, development of terminal capacity and intermodal transport.

14.3 The current year, 1992-93, is the first year of the Eighth Plan. The Plan size for this year is Rs. 5,710 cr. including an amount of Rs. 1,200 cr.

to be mobilised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation through issue of bonds. Unfortunately, due to adverse bond market conditions, Indian Railway Finance Corporation has so far been able to mobilise only a meagre amount of Rs. 10.5 cr., even though the rate of interest on the bonds was increased from 9% to 10.5% tax-free. The Plan was in jeopardy. Since infrastructure development is crucial for economic development, I have decided to keep the Plan size intact. Out of Rs. 1,200 cr. to be mobilised through bonds, an amount of Rs 238 cr. is proposed to be met through internal resource generation of Railways themselves. Indian Railway Finance Corporation has paid Rs. 530 cr. from its own corpus and is making further efforts to mobilise resources.

14.4 Sir, the Railways' capacity has now reached a plateau and there is hardly any slack left in the system. Massive outlays are needed for creation of additional capacity and for replacement of assets. Development of alternative routes through gauge conversion has become a necessity for smooth flow of rail traffic and for opening up areas for development. The size of the Eighth Plan may require a mid-term upward revision.

Annual Plan, 1993-94

15.1 The outlay for the Railway Plan, 1993-94 is fixed at Rs. 6,500 cr. as against the Plan size of Rs. 5,710 cr. for the current year. If one takes into account the general inflation and the increase in steel prices due to decontrol, the size of the Plan for 1993-94 will, in real terms, be not more than that of the current year. A notable feature of this Plan is that the budgetary support provided is only Rs. 960 cr. An amount of Rs. 4,640 cr. will be met from out of the internally generated resources and the balance of Rs. 900 cr. is proposed to be raised through issue of bonds. It is for the first time that more than 70% of the Plan outlay is being funded by the resources generated internally, after payment of dividend in full.

15.2 I am also conscious of the fact that whatever resources are available, have to be utilised optimally. Only inescapable and absolutely essential new works are being included in the budget, and the additional transport capacity will be created in a most cost-effective manner.

15.3 The thrust areas in the Plan are rehabilitation of assets, acquisition of rolling stock, gauge conversion, electrification and other essential works.

15.4 Sir, in times to come, massive resources will be required to maintain and build up this vital infrastructure and it cannot be left to the Railways alone to raise resources through internal generation and I beseech the support and valuable guidance of the House on this important matter.

New Lines, Gauge Conversions and Doublings

16.1 I am happy to inform the House that 319 kilometres of new line projects and sections are targeted to be opened before the end of March, 1993. These are :

1. Amguri—Tuli
2. Alleppey—Kayankulam
3. Telapur—Patancheru
4. Bilaspur—Rudrapur of Rampur—New Haldwani project
5. Dindigul—Madurai of Karur—Dindigul—Tuticorin project
6. Talcher—Angul of Talcher—Sambalpur project
7. Trichur—Guruvayur
8. Satna—Rewa
9. Gwalior—Sanichara and Khajuri to Shivpuri of Guna—Etawah project
10. Mathura—Deeg of Mathura—Alwar project
11. Sambalpur—Maneswar of Talcher—Sambalpur project

16.2 The following new line projects and sections totalling 269 km are programmed to be completed during 1993-94 :

1. Deeg—Alwar of Mathura—Alwar railway line
2. Challakere—Rayadurg of Chitradurg—Rayadurg project
3. Lakshmipur—Rayagada of Koraput—Rayagada project
4. Rudrapur—Lalkua of Rampur—Kathgodam project.

With the opening of these sections, the following four projects would be completed :

1. Mathura—Alwar
2. Koraput—Rayagada
3. Chitradurg—Rayadurg
4. Rampur—Kathgodam

16.3 I am happy to inform the House that clearance of Planning Commission has since been received for taking up broad gauge lines from Narkher to Amravati and Nizamabad to Peddapalli via Karimnagar and these lines which will bring about speedy development in backward areas have been included in the Budget for 1993-94. Another new line from Daitari to Banspani has been taken up to handle traffic for the new steel plant coming up in the area.

16.4 As the House is aware, Indian Railways have embarked on the project 'Unigauge' in a big way. When I announced last year that 1,200 kilometres of gauge conversion will be completed in 1992-93, several doubts were expressed. These doubts were legitimate as the track record of the Indian Railways in the Seventh Plan was to complete gauge conversion at the rate of 100 kilometres per year. Sir, I am happy to inform the House that gauge conversions of Bangalore—Mysore, Lalgarh—Nagaur, Dindigul—Madurai (Parallel BG), Lalgarh—Kolayat, Nadiad—Kapadvanj, Mankapur—Katra, Fazilka—Kotkapura, Sawaimadhopur—Jaipur, Lucknow—Harauni, Bangalore—Yelahanka, Parbhani—Parli Vaijnath, Purulia—Kotshila, Madurai—Virudunagar, Guntur—Narsaraopet, totalling 880 km have already been completed this year. It is expected that gauge conversion of the following sections will also be completed in the current year :

1. Delhi—Rewari
2. Bellary—Rayadurg
3. Harauni—Unnao
4. Burhwal—Mahmudabad
5. Bangalore—Tumkur
6. Aurangabad—Jalna
7. Nagaur—Merta Road
8. Virudunagar—Tuticorin
9. Bolarum—Secunderabad—Falaknuma

I am quite confident that during the year 1992-93 Indian Railways will surpass the stiff target of 1,200 kilometres of gauge conversion by more than 150 kilometres. I am sure, the House would join me in congratulating Railwaymen for this notable achievement.

16.5 The opening of about 1,350 kilometres of gauge conversion in the very first year of the Eighth Plan augurs well for the unigauge project.

16.6 The following new gauge conversion works have been included in the Budget for 1993-94 :

1. Rewari—Bhatinda
2. Lumding—Dibrugarh with linked branches
3. Jodhpur—Jaisalmer
4. Neemuch—Ratlam
5. Phulera—Ahmedabad
6. Luni—Marwar

It is proposed to open 1,600 kilometres of gauge conversion in 1993-94. Thus, in the first two years of the Plan, we will be completing gauge conversion totalling 2,950 kilometres, as against the Eighth Plan target of 6,000 kilometres.

16.7 Besides, Railways have already taken up survey for conversion of Miraj-Latur with extension up to Latur Road. The survey for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi line with extension up to Gurumahisani has been included in the Budget for 1993-94.

16.8 Doubling of about 200 kilometres of track will be completed during 1992-93. Another 250 kilometres are proposed to be completed in 1993-94.

16.9 The following new doubling works have been included in the Budget for 1993-94 :

1. Karpurigram—Siho
2. Gajapatinagaram—Vizianagaram
3. Jhapater Dhal—Guskara

Track Renewals

17. The House is aware of the importance that we have been placing on track renewals to minimise the incidences of rail fractures, speed restrictions and derailments. The accumulated arrears of track renewals which stood at 19,500 kilometres at the beginning of the Seventh Plan came down to 9,600 by March, 1992. With the adoption of unigauge policy, renewals of metre gauge and narrow gauge routes proposed for conversion to broad gauge would be restricted to safety renewals. The target for track renewals set for 1993-94 is 2,550 kilometres, including 250 kilometres of safety renewals

on the metre gauge. This would leave arrears of 4,400 kilometres of track renewals on the broad gauge. Due to resource crunch, there will be some spill-over into the Ninth Plan. We will, however, make efforts to liquidate the arrears on the high density routes.

18.1 The House is aware that the two sections, Esplanade-Tollyganj and Dum Dum—Belgachia, totalling 10 kilometres of the Metro Railway, Calcutta are already under commercial operation. The work on the remaining stretch of 6.5 kilometres between Esplanade and Belgachia is in progress and it is expected that this stretch will be commissioned by March, 1995.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

18.2 An 18 kilometre long rail line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane creek is under construction. The 13 kilometre stretch Mankhurd-Vashi-Nerul has been opened to traffic. The remaining work is likely to be completed by June, 1993.

18.3 The Rapid Transit system from Madras Beach to Luz is under execution. The sub-section from Madras Beach to Park Town has already been opened to traffic. The balance portion from Park Town to Luz is likely to be completed by March, 1995.

19. Konkan Railway Corporation is beset with financial difficulties, as it has not been possible to mobilise funds through raising of tax-free bonds. The immediate problems have, however, been taken care of and I am happy to inform the House that the project is proceeding according to schedule. Two sections, Mangalore-Udipi and Roha-Veer are ready for commissioning.

Konkan Railway Corporation

20.1 As the House is aware, Railway Electrification of heavy density routes is being assigned a high priority to reduce our dependence on petroleum products. I am happy to inform the House that in 1991-92, electrification of 726 route kilometres was completed against the target of 675 route kilometres.

Railway Electrification

20.2 Electrification of about 500 route kilometres will be completed in the current year. Kazipet-Sanatnagar section will be fully electrified, as also parts of Bina-Katni-Bilaspur and Sonnagar-Garhwa Road sections.

Production Units

21.1 The performance of Production Units has been satisfactory in the year 1991-92.

21.2 Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi achieved its target of production of 150 Diesel Locomotives.

21.3 Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 115 electric locomotives, as against the target of 105 electric locomotives. It also produced 45 diesel locomotives.

21.4 Integral Coach Factory produced 1,016 coaches, exceeding its manufacturing capacity of 1,000 coaches.

21.5 Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala manufactured 915 coaches, as against the target of 750 coaches.

21.6 Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore exceeded the target of 27,000 wheel sets by manufacturing 33,286 wheel sets. This improved performance has resulted in savings of foreign exchange of about Rs. 14 cr.

21.7 Diesel Component Works, Patiala is engaged in manufacture of spares for diesel locomotives and rebuilding of old diesel locomotives. Its turnover in 1991-92 was Rs. 49.2 cr. as against the target of Rs. 41.6 cr.

21.8 In the current year too, the Production Units are all set to achieve the targets.

Energy Conservation

22. Indian Railways place great emphasis on building an energy-efficient transport system. The energy bill of the Railways constitutes about 20% of the working expenses and bulk of this is on traction. Of the three modes of traction—steam, diesel and electric, steam is the least energy-efficient and is being phased out at an accelerated pace. In the current year, about 650 steam locomotives are likely to be withdrawn from service. By 1996-97, there will be no steam locomotive on the broad gauge. The energy conservation measures and programmes have been identified. A fuel-efficient kit has recently been developed and will be retrofitted on the diesel locos progressively from this year to minimise fuel consumption.

23. The House is aware that the Railway Fare and Freight Committee, headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, is examining the entire gamut of the railway fare and freight structure. The Report of the Committee may become available next year.

Productivity Linked Bonus.

24. Productivity Linked Bonus, equal to 49 days' wages, was paid for the year 1991-92.

25. Indian Railway Welfare Organisation is constructing houses for Railwaymen on 'No Profit, No Loss' basis. It has already undertaken six housing schemes at NOIDA, Gurgaon, Gorakhpur, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad for constructing about 3,000 houses. Besides, land has been acquired at seven more locations, Allahabad, Bombay, Faridabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Meerut and Panchkula for future housing projects.

Indian Railway Welfare Organisation

26.1 The Corporation was to raise Rs. 1,200 cr. through market borrowing in the current year. Unfortunately, due to adverse bond market conditions, the Corporation has not been able to mobilise resources despite the rate of interest on the bonds having been increased from 9% to 10.5% tax-free. The Corporation also suffered a setback as a result of default on the part of Canfina to make due payments. I assure the House that all efforts are being made to get back the amount from Canfina as early as possible. The Corporation declared a dividend of 8% of the paid-up share capital, amounting to Rs. 18.5 cr. in 1991-92.

Indian Railway Finance Corporation

26.2 Indian Railway Construction Company recorded a turnover of Rs. 318 cr. with net foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 22.2 cr. The Company made a profit before tax of Rs. 12 cr. and declared a dividend of 10% of the paid-up share capital, amounting to Rs. 49.5 lakhs in 1991-92. The Company has successfully completed projects in Turkey, Bangladesh and Indonesia and has secured contracts in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Indian Railway Construction Company

26.3 Rail India Technical and Economic Services registered a turnover of Rs. 54.9 cr. with net foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 5.3 cr. The Company made a profit before tax of Rs. 7.9 cr. and declared a dividend of 37.5% of the paid-up share capital amounting to Rs. 37.5 lakhs in 1991-92. The Company has successfully completed projects in Algeria, Bangladesh and Nepal and secured contracts in Ghana, Indonesia, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

Rail India Technical and Economic Services

26.4 The turnover of Container Corporation of India has been steadily going up. It was Rs. 10 cr. in 1989-90, Rs. 32.2 cr. in 1990-91 and Rs. 50 cr. in 1991-92. The Company declared a dividend of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1991-92. During 1991-92 CONCOR commissioned container freight station at

Container Corporation of India

Mulund, domestic container terminals at Shalimar and soft coke siding, Tughlakabad. In the current year, two inland container depots, one at Tughlakabad and the other at Bangalore, will be commissioned. These depots have been designed as 'state-of-the-art' terminals.

27. Indian Railways continue to retain their pre-eminence in the sphere of national sports. During the year 1991-92, Railway sportspersons participated in 35 National Championships and won 18 National titles. Arjuna Award, the Nation's highest recognition in the field of sports, has been conferred on a Railway sportsman. In the current year, Railway sportspersons have so far participated in 26 National Championships and won 16 National titles.

Sports

28. It is well known that the Perambur Railway Hospital has done pioneering work in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery. At present, about 900 operations are performed in a year. I am told that railway servants have to wait for about two to three months for surgery, due to constraints of space and funds. I am directing the Ministry to cause expansion of the Cardiology Ward and upgrade facilities.

Medicare

29. As the House is aware, the Indian Railways are making all endeavours to increase the productivity of the system through modernisation and technological upgradation. Towards this end, we have taken action in several directions :

Technological Improvements

(a) The track structure is being strengthened by providing heavier and stronger rails and concrete sleepers. The rails are welded to provide for a safer and comfortable travel.

(b) BCNA wagons have been introduced for enabling increased throughput.

(c) Recently, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has produced the first prototype electric locomotive of 5000 h.p. for freight operation. I am happy to inform the House that this landmark has been achieved entirely through indigenous efforts. This locomotive is provided with specially designed high capacity transformers and high adhesion fabricated bogies and will, to a large extent, help avoid double-heading on graded sections.

(d) Designs have been finalised for a rail bus having a capacity of 75 seats on the broad gauge and 60 on the metre gauge. This bus can be driven in both the directions without turning and will provide a quick shuttle service on low-density branch lines in rural areas.

(e) Designs have been finalised for diesel multiple units which can be run with high fuel efficiency and fast acceleration in any combination from three to nine coaches. These units will have the capacity to achieve the same transit time as Mail/Express trains and can be utilised on branch lines and in non-electrified suburban areas around major cities.

(f) Indian Railways, in collaboration with RDSO, IIT Delhi and Industry have developed their own version of electronic interlocking which is the latest improved technology in the signalling field. This system is being installed as a trial measure at two stations and has the advantages of less storage space, less power consumption and can be easily modified as and when yard remodelling takes place.

(g) Efforts to upgrade technology for production of high-speed coaches would be pursued so that the potential of Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala is fully realised.

Industrial Relations

30. Sir, Indian Railways fully recognise that for higher productivity and efficiency of the system, total involvement of all Railwaymen is needed. The continuing harmonious and cordial industrial relations have immensely helped the Railways to achieve the desired goals. We greatly value the constructive role played by the organised labour at various levels as well as in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery. The Corporate Enterprise Groups which have been functioning at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board levels, provide an excellent forum for exchange of views and suggestions for better performance of the system.

31.1 I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for the coming financial year, 1993-94. In 1993-94, the Railways are expected to carry 370 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic, which is 20 million tonnes more than the level of 350 million tonnes likely to be achieved in the current year. As regards passenger traffic, a growth rate of 6% over the traffic likely to be carried in the current year is anticipated.

Budget Estimates, 1993-94

31.2 On the basis of these projections, the gross traffic receipts at current fares and freight rates are estimated at Rs. 17,173 cr., an increase of Rs. 1,058 cr. over the Revised Estimates for the current year.

31.3 The Ordinary Working Expenses for the year 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 11,955 cr., an increase of Rs. 1,380 cr. over the Revised Estimates for the current year. This increase is mainly to cover the cost of inputs for the incremental traffic, increase in price of fuel and other inputs, additional payment of Dearness Allowance and additional lease charges payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

31.4 It is proposed to step up the contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 2,300 cr. in the current year to Rs. 2,400 cr. in 1993-94.

31.5 The contribution to Pension Fund is proposed to be increased from Rs. 1,200 cr. in the current year to Rs. 1,500 cr. in the coming year.

31.6 A Memorandum on the rate of dividend payable to the General Revenues on the Capital-at-charge has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee. Meanwhile, provision for dividend for the year 1993-94 has been made at the same rate as adopted for the year 1992-93, except that the quantum of payment to States in lieu of passenger fare tax, has been increased from Rs. 23 cr. to Rs. 41 cr. per annum. On this basis, the dividend liability for 1993-94 works out to Rs. 1,253 cr.

31.7 The total working expenses, comprising ordinary working expenses and appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund are expected to be Rs 15,855 cr. After adding the net miscellaneous receipts of Rs 282 cr., the net revenue will amount to Rs 1,600 cr. After payment of dividend of Rs 1,253 cr., the Railways will be left with an amount of Rs 347 cr. As against this, the Railways require Rs 2,195 cr., comprising Rs 1,960 cr. for works to be financed from Capital Fund and Rs 235 cr. for works chargeable to Development Fund.

32.1 Sir, the House is aware of the economic conditions prevailing in the country and the all round increases in the cost of inputs. The Railways have been continuously striving to absorb the impact of escalations in costs to the maximum extent. They have also restrained themselves from effecting a mid-year fare and freight hike consequent upon increases in cost of petroleum products, steel, electricity tariff rates etc. However, some increases in fares and freight rates have now become inescapable.

32.2 The Railways have been exempting certain commodities from freight increases in the past. I propose to continue the exemptions given in the past in respect of the following commodities :

1. Salt for human consumption
2. Kerosene
3. Livestock
4. Oilseeds
5. Liquid petroleum gas
6. Edible oils
7. Fodder
8. Gur, Shakkar and Jaggery
9. Fruits and vegetables
10. Tea
11. Organic manures; and
12. Chemical manures

32.3 Sir, recently on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Railways have reduced the freight rates of eighteen varieties of chemical manures, thus foregoing substantial revenue. I do not propose to disturb this arrangement.

32.4 It is, however, proposed to withdraw the exemptions from freight increases given in the past in respect of four commodities, namely, grains & pulses, sugar, diesel and oil cake.

32.5 The freight rates for all commodities are proposed to be increased by 10% for distances upto 500 kilometres (inclusive) and 12% for distances from 501 kilometres and above. These increases will also apply to the twelve exempted commodities mentioned earlier.

32.6 The freight consignments are booked either as 'pre-paid' or 'to-pay'. In respect of 'to-pay' consignments, a surcharge of 5% is presently leviable. Sir, it has been noticed that in respect of coal, which accounts for more than 40% of the originating tonnage, abnormal delays take place in realisation of freight charges, which in a way, tantamounts to grant of an interest-free loan to the consignees. In order to discourage this practice, it is proposed to increase the 'to-pay' surcharge from 5% to 10% in respect of coal only.

32.7 My proposals in regard to passenger fares are as under :

(i) I do not propose to increase the fares for Second Class ordinary upto a distance of 100 kilometres. However, the fares in the 1-15 kilometre slab will be rounded off to the next rupee. Consequently, in the 1-10 kilometre slab, the fare will be Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 1.50 and in the 11-15 kilometre slab it will be Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 3.50. In respect of distances beyond 100 kilometres, the Second Class ordinary fares are proposed to be increased by 10%. Sir, more than 80% of the Second Class Ordinary passengers travel up to a distance of 100 kilometres and will thus not be affected by this increase.

(ii) The fares for AC First Class, First Class, AC Sleeper, AC Chair Car and Second Class Mail/Express are proposed to be raised by 10% for all distances. Fares for Rajdhani

Expresses, August Kranti Rajdhani Express and Shatabdi Express trains are also proposed to be suitably increased. The minimum fare for each class will be revised suitably to multiples of Rs. ten.

(iii) At present, the Railways levy sleeper surcharge in addition to the normal fare at the rate of Rs. 15 upto 500 kilometres, Rs. 20 from 501 to 1000 kilometres and Rs. 25 beyond 1001 kilometres. It is proposed to replace this arrangement by introducing a new class of travel, designated as "Sleeper Class" in respect of both Mail/Express and Ordinary trains. The fare for this new Class will be 25% higher than that for Ordinary and Mail/Express Second Class. However, with the introduction of this Class, the existing system of recovering separate sleeper surcharge will stand abolished and therefore the net increase will be small. Sir, it has been our experience that passengers who do not have sleeper reservations, enter the Second Class sleeper coaches causing inconvenience to the passengers with reserved accommodation. With the proposed introduction of the new Sleeper Class, only passengers holding tickets for this class, will be allowed to travel in the sleeper coaches. To further ensure this, the minimum chargeable distance for this Class is proposed to be 200 kilometres.

(iv) Sir, there is an increasing demand for superfast trains and Railways have decided that trains which have an average speed of 55 kms or more on the Broad Gauge and 45 kms or more on the Metre Gauge will be designated as superfast trains. As a result of this, a number of trains have been deleted from the list of superfast trains. I propose to revise the supplementary charge for travel by superfast trains as under :

AC Sleeper First Class AC Chair Car	from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15
Sleeper Class	Rs. 10, as against Rs. 6 for the existing Second Class sleeper.
Second Class	from Rs. 2 to 5

(v) There is an ever increasing demand for introducing computerised reservation system. The existing reservation charges in respect of reservations done through computers, are inadequate keeping in view the heavy cost involved in installation and maintenance of computerised reservation system. The reservation charges for computerised reservations are accordingly proposed to be increased as under :

AC First Class	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
AC Sleeper, First Class, AC Chair Car	from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15
Sleeper Class	Rs. 10, as against Rs. 7 for the existing Second Class sleeper.
Second Class (Seat)	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5

There will be no change in respect of reservations done manually.

(vi) Sir, the Railways' efforts in reducing overcrowding on the platforms through the print and electronic media have not met with desired success. The Railways would like to keep the price of platform tickets sufficiently high to deter people from crowding the station platforms but this cannot be kept at more than the minimum fare for Second Class Ordinary. It is accordingly proposed to increase the price of platform ticket from Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2.

(vii) Sir, the House is aware that the suburban services on Indian Railways are heavily subsidised. Today, a person holding a monthly season ticket can perform unlimited number of trips by paying a fare equivalent to 8 single journeys to 23 single journeys, depending upon the distance he travels. There has also been a steep increase in the operational costs, particularly due to hikes in the electricity tariff rates. It is proposed now

to increase the fares for Second Class Monthly Season Tickets by the following amounts :—

Distance (km)	Increase of (Rs)
1— 50	5.00
51—100	10.00
101—120	20.00
121—140	30.00
141—beyond	40.00

Sir, since about 80% of the commuters travel upto a distance of 50 kilometres, they will be affected only marginally as the increase in their cases has been limited to Rs 5 per monthly season ticket.

(viii) The quarterly season ticket holders will continue to be charged at 2½ times the Monthly Season Ticket fares. First Class season tickets will continue to be charged at 4 times the second class season ticket fares.

(ix) At present, parcel traffic and goods in "Smalls" are charged at different rates. The carriage of smalls in goods wagons leads to loss of earning capacity of wagons and delay in transit to consignments. It is proposed to rationalise the freight rates for less than wagon load goods consignments and parcels so as to have uniform rates for both categories of traffic. This rationalisation is proposed mainly to simplify the existing system for booking and also for giving flexibility to the Railways to carry such consignments in brake vans, parcel vans vehicles or goods wagons.

33. The above proposals, which are proposed to be made effective from 1.4.1993 are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1,848 crores in the year, 1993-94.

34.1 Sir, I am privileged to be the head of the Railway family at a time when the Railways are poised for epoch-making achievements. Sir, I have been, in no small measure, receiving the understanding and full support of the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, in tackling very delicate problems faced by the Railways from time to time. I acknowledge the dedication and devotion of the Railwaymen. The physical and financial performance of the Railways is indeed laudable. The indebtedness to General revenues which stood at Rs. 950 cr. in 1990–91 is expected to be liquidated in 1992-93, an achievement as yet unsurpassed, and perhaps unsurpassable, in the annals of Indian Railways. The Nation can be justly proud of the Indian Railways' achievements since independence. The unigauge programme, modernisation and upgradation of the system, hand-in-hand with human resource development, would enable the Railways to scale new heights of performance. Given the present track record, we can expect the Railways to do that provided funds for infrastructure developments are forthcoming, as there are limitations to internal generation of resources.

34.2 With these words, Sir, I commend the Railway Budget for 1993-94 to this House.

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1993-94

सत्यमेव जयते

1993-94 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1993-94

सी.के. जाफ़र शरीफ़
रेल मंत्री

C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF
Minister of Railways

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 1993
Dated, the 24th February, 1993

विषय सूची
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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण
1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	490,42,60	619,00,00	595,00,00	(—)24,00,00	696,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	3194,20,00	4029,00,00	3735,00,00	(—)294,00,00	4414,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	3684,61,60	4648,00,00	4330,00,00	(—)318,00,00	5110,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	398,42,91	415,00,00	430,00,00	(+)15,00,00	460,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	9462,13,48	10568,00,00	11100,00,00	(+)532,00,00	13173,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	302,40,17	293,00,00	330,00,00	(+)37,00,00	343,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	138,47,58,16	159,24,00,00	16190,00,00	(+)266,00,00	19086,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)117,84,55	(—)40,00,00	(—)75,00,00	(—)35,00,00	(—)65,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	13729,73,61	15884,00,00	16115,00,00	+231,00,00	19021,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	3,27,46	4,00,00	3,88,00	—12,00	4,23,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	33,29	34,00	41,50	+7,50	34,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे —व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	9209,18,47	10460,00,00	10575,00,00	+115,00,00	11955,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	2000,00,00	2300,00,00	2300,00,00	..	2400,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	1180,00,00	1200,00,00	1200,00,00	...	1500,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and other Misc. Organisations	84,16,44	92,67,00	97,79,00	+5,12,00	106,52,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	—6,00,00	..
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	33,07,04	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
(1) **वर्तमान लाभांश— **Current Dividend	1005,50,22	1123,98,35	1120,02,54	—3,95,81	1208,95,49
(2) 1978-79 के बाद को आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान Payment of post 1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	74,47,54	416,45,81	341,98,27	—74,47,54	..
(3) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax . .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	41,15,00
(4) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	2,85,50	2,89,65	2,85,46	—4,19	2,89,51
जोड़—अग्रेनीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	13678,73,60	15735,12,81	15770,77,27	+35,64,46	17259,52,00

*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	8,00,00	8,00,00	8,00,00	.	9,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	15,71	14,50	14,50	..	15,16
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	...	...	..	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account' .	..	..	..	...	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta . .	9,36,14	10,93,00	10,79,00	—14,00	12,17,00

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
रेलवे—राजस्व RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
पृष्ठ 1 से अग्रेनीत Brought forward from page 1	13729,73,61	15884,00,00	16115,00,00	(+)231,00,00	19021,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)— Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेल विविध प्राप्तियां— 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies .	4,88	5,00	1,04,00	(+)99,00	2,06,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	1,29,17	1,62,00	1,51,00	(—)11,00	1,72,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	4,53,46	2,60,00	4,11,00	(+)1,51,00	3,89,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	(—)6,00,00	67,00,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions . .	311,76,09	339,40,00	340,79,00	(+) 139,00	358,85,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	383,99,99	414,67,00	412,45,00	(—)222,00	433,52,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	14113,73,60	16298,67,00	16527,45,00	(+)228,78 00	19454,52,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रेनीत Brought forward from page 2	13678,73,60	15735,12,81	15770,77,27	+35,64,46	17259,52,00
3006—रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railways' excess of receipts over expenditure—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	435,00,00	563,54,19	386,55,77	—176,98,42	235,00,00
(2) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..	..
(3) पूंजी निधि रेलवे में विनियोग— (3) Appropriation to Capital Fund—Railways .	..	..	370,11,96	+370,11,96	1960,00,00
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	14113,73,60	16298,67,00	16527,45,00	+228,78,00	19454,52,00

3. रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Excess of Receipts over Expenditure

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	435,00,00	563,54,19	756,67,73	2195,00,00
8116—राजस्व आरक्षित निधि रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि				
8116—Revenue Reserve Funds Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
8117—विकास निधि रेलवे विकास निधि				
8117—Development Funds Railway Development Fund	97,27,68	281,72,57	134,60,00	235,00,00
8118—पूंजी आरक्षित निधि पूंजी निधि—रेलवे				
8118—Capital Reserve Funds Capital Fund—Railways	..	..	370,11,96	1960,00,00
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी तथा विकास निधि ऋण पर ब्याज				
3007—Repayment of loan taken from General Revenue for Development Fund and interest on Development Fund Loan .	337,72,32	81,81,62	251,95,77	..

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण
4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	1992-93 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
सी (एफ)—पूंजी— C(f)– Capital–					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue–					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways . . .	1756,15,61	1925,00,00	1935,00,00	+10,00,00	960,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधियां— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है — Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1943 56,50	2300,00,00	2313,00,00	+13,00,00	2400 00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	97,27,68	145,00,00	134,60,00	—10,40,00	235,00 00
8118—पूंजी निधि—रेलवे 8118—Capital Fund—Railways	..	..	237,83,00	+237,83,00	1960,00 00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	33,07,04	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	59,89,13	85,00,00	82,40,00	—2,60,00	..
@कुल जोड़ @GRAND TOTAL	3889,95,96	4500,00,00	4747,83,00	+247,83,00	5600,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta . . .	169,49,09	170,03,76	170,00,45	—3,31	169,98,87
@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है। @Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock .	1503,31,15	1200,00,00	962,17,00	—237,83,00	900,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	@876,62,91	1070,44,72	1021,04,26	1096,70,29
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 2028,31,00	(ख) (b) 2322,00,00	(ग) (c) 2322,00,00	(घ) (d) 2425,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	59,66,85	70,29,41	66,66,03	72,09,82
जोड़ TOTAL:	2964,60,76	3462,74,13	3409,70,29	3593,80,11

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1943,56,50	2300,00,00	2313,00,00	2400,00,00
इतिशेष Closing Balance	1021,04,26	1162,74,13	1096,70,29	1193,80,11
जोड़ TOTAL :	2964,60,76	3462,74,13	3409,70,29	3593,80,11

@इसमें 'बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण' के 1,52 शामिल हैं।

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,28,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,78,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,17,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (6,60,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,48,00) और डी. पु. का. (6,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 28,31,00 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,02,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,09,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,22,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,98,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,69,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,04,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,85,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,86,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,24,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,63,00) और डी. पु. का. (3,38,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,51,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,33,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,74,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,67,00) और डी.पु.का. (3,75,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 25,00,00 शामिल हैं।

@Includes 1,52 on account of "Transfer without Financial Adjustment".

*Includes 7,83,93 (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 28,31,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,28,00), DLW (2,78,00), ICF (3,17,00), W&AP (6,60,00) RCF (6,48,00) and DCW (6,00,00).

(b) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (4,02,00), DLW (3,09,00) ICF (3,22,00), W&AP (3,98,00) and RCF (7,69,00).

(c) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,04,00), DLW (2,85,00). ICF (2,86,00), W&AP (3,24,00) RCF (6,63,00) and DCW (3,38,00)

(d) Includes 25,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,51,00), DLW (3,33,00), ICF (3,00,00), W&AP (3,74,00) and RCF (7,67,00). and DCW (3,75,00)

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93
अथशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 64,23	(क) (a) 7,34	(क) (a) 67,99
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—			
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	...	..	...
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	1,03	40	1,03
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	...	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,73	2,91	2,97
जोड़ TOTAL	67,99	70,65	71,99
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—			
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए Amortising Capital	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	...	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	..	..	..
इतिशेष Closing Balance	67,99 (क) (a)	70,65 (क) (a)	71,99 (क) (a)
जोड़ TOTAL	67,99	70,65	71,99

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कंपनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.76 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

टिप्पणी : इस निधि को 1.4.93 से बंद किये जाने और इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में अंतरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

(a) Includes Rs. 22.76 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

NOTE : This fund is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-93 and the Closing Balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	..		..	40,92,40
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund				
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	435,00,00	563,54,19	386,55,77	235,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	...	7,34,90	..	4,44,24
जोड़ TOTAL	435,00,00	570,89,09	386,55,77	280,36,64

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	97,27,68	145,00,00	134,60,00	235,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	295,33,53	267,44,12	239,10,58	..
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	42,38,79	14,37,50	12,85,19	..
इतिशेष Closing Balance	..	144,07,47	..	45,36,64
जोड़ TOTAL	435,00,00	570,89,09	386,55,77	280,36,64

*दु०क्ष०नि० और रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि, जिन्हें 1-4-93 से बन्द किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, के क्रमशः 40,20,41 हजार रुपये और 71,99 हजार रुपये के इतिशेष इस निधि में 1993-94 के अथशेष के रूप में अंतरित कर दिए गए हैं।

*Closing Balances of Rs. 40,20,41 thousands of ACSPF and Rs. 71,99 thousands of Railway Revenue Reserve Fund which are proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-93 have been transferred to this fund as Opening Balance of 1993-94.

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
†अथशेष †Opening Balance	117,24,11	236,51,94	287,74,29	255,06,69					
††पेंशन निधि में विनियोग ††Appropriation to Pension Fund	(क) (a) 1198,21,92	(ख) (b) 1218,00,00	(ग) (c) 1218,23,80	(घ) (d) 1520,15,06	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	1040,44,51	1144,00,00	1268,00,00	1516,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	12,72,77	17,77,88	17,08,60	16,71,42,	इतिशेष Closing Balance	287,74,29	328,29,82	255,06,69	275,93,17
जोड़ TOTAL	1328,18,80	1472,29,82	1523,06,69	1791,93,17	जोड़ TOTAL	1328,18,80	1472,29,82	1523,06,69	1791,93,17

†इसमें 1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1991-92 में 81,36 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††इसमें 1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राज्य रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1991-92 में 70,46 हजार रुपये, संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में प्रस्तावित 23,80 हजार रुपये और 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 15,06 रुपये शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,55,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,33,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (18,46) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,35,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,51,46 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,72,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,53,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,26,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,55,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,40,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,46,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,02,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (26,00) डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (54,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,32,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,53,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,67,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,24,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (37,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (77,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,42,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 11,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 81,36 thousand in 1991-92 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 70,46 thousand in 1991-92, 23,80 thousand in R.E. 1992-93 and Rs. 15,06 thousand in B.E. 1993-94 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial year.

(a)	Includes 9,51,46 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,82,00)	DLW (1,55,00)	ICF (3,33,00)	W&AP (28,00)	DCW (18,46)	and RCF (1,35,00)
(b)	,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (2,72,00)	,, (1,53,00)	,, (3,26,00)	,, (27,00)	,, (67,00)	,, ,, (1,55,00)
(c)	,, 10,00,00 ,, , ,, ,, ,, (3,40,00)	,, (1,46,00)	,, (3,02,00)	,, (26,00)	,, (54,00)	,, ,, (1,32,00)
(d)	,, 11,00,00 ,, , ,, ,, ,, (3,53,00)	,, (1,67,00)	,, (3,24,00)	,, (37,00)	,, (77,00)	,, (1,42,00)

ङ—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93
अवशेष Opening Balance	52,86,59	44,26,77	60,11,63	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for:			
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	66,36,39	71,00,00	65,00,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,80,28	6,24,25	5,67,00
				(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety Works and Passenger Amenities	59,89,12	85,00,00	82,40,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,58,05	2,21,96	3,15,78	इतिशेष Closing Balance	60,11,63	26,24,48	40,20,41
जोड़ TOTAL	122,81,03	117,48,73	128,27,41	जोड़ TOTAL	122,81,03	117,48,73	128,27,41

इस निधि को 1-4-1993 से बंद किये जाने तथा इतिशेष को रेलवे विकास निधि में अन्तरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। 1-4-1993 से दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान सीधे संचालन व्यय को प्रभारित किया जाएगा तथा यात्री सुविधा और संरक्षा कार्यों की लागत विकास निधि को प्रभारित की जाएगी।

This fund is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. 1-4-1993 and the closing balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committe. From 1-4-1993, the payment of accident compensation will be directly charged to the working expenses and the cost of passenger Amenity and Safety Works will be charged to Development Fund.

च—पूंजी निधि—रेलवे@
F—CAPITAL FUND—RAILWAYS@

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94		लेखा Accounts, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1993-94
अथशेष Opening Balance	..	..	..	136,73,32	पूंजी निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Capital Fund	..	..	237,83,00	1960,00,00
पूंजी निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Capital Fund	..	..	370,11,96	1960,00,00					
पूंजी निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Capital Fund	..	..	4,44,36	8,88,72					
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	..	..	136,73,32*	145,62,04
जोड़ TOTAL	..	..	374,56,32	2105,62,04	जोड़ TOTAL	..	..	374,56,32	2105,62, 04

@ यह एक नई निधि है जिसे 1992-93 से खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और इसका उपयोग योजना-अपेक्षाओं को आंशिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिए किया जाएगा। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

* बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में यह राशि विकास निधि में "योजना वित्त के लिए शेष" के रूप में रखी गई थी।

@ This is a new Fund proposed to be opened from 1992-93 and will be used to meet part of the plan requirements. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee.

* In BE 1992-93, this amount was kept in Development Fund as "Balance for Plan Finance".

Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1993-94

विषय सूची

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S. No.	Page No.	Period/col.	Description/Row	Read	For
1.	16	Budget 1993-94	Demand No. 4	1284.12	1 84.12
2.	36	Provision for 1993-94	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY Dudhnoi-Depa—New B.G. Line	1,00	2,00
3.	37	Date of Opening	SOUTHERN RAILWAY Ernakulam-Allepy—Extension to Kayankulam	21.11.92	2.11.92
4.	37	Provision for 1993-94	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh	0.01	0,01
5.	37	Balance to complete the project	—do—	99,99.99	99,99,99
6.	66	Grand Total	Total	403,95,98	403,95,9
7.	83	1992-93 BE	9. Total Internal Cash Generation.	3166,98	3169,98
8.	83	1992-93 RE	—do—	3224,62	3224,61
9.	83	1992-93 RE	Total—Sources of Funds	4989,62	4989,61
10.	87	Budget 1992-93	Total Misc. Receipts	414,67	414,57
11.	89	Budget 1993-94	Total—Expenditure	4,48	
12.	97	Budget 1992-93	Net Traffic Receipts	—295,03	295,03

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तालिका I
Table I

बजट एक नज़र में
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93		संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
13729.74	15884.00	(क) यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां (a) Gross Traffic Receipts	16115.00	19021.00
9209.19	10460.00	(ख) साधारण संचालन व्यय (b) Ordinary working expenses	10575.00	11955.00
2000.00	2300.00	(ग) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग (c) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	2300.00	2400.00
1180.00	1200.00	(घ) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग (d) Appropriation to Pension Fund	1200.00	1500.00
12389.19	13960.00	(ङ) कुल संचालन व्यय (ख)+(ग)+(घ) (e) Total working expenses (b)+(c)+(d)	14075.00	15855.00
1340.55	1924.00	(च) यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्तियां (क)—(ङ) (f) Net Traffic Receipts (a)—(e)	2040.00	3166.00
200.40	206.00	(छ) शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां (g) Net Miscellaneous Receipts	204.66	282.00
1540.95	2130.00	(ज) शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व (च)+(छ) (h) Net Railway Revenue (f)+(g)	2244.66	3448.00
1031.48	1150.00	(झ) सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश (i) Dividend Payment to General Revenues	1146.00	1253.00
74.47	416.46	(ञ) आस्थगित लाभांश को भुगतान (j) Payment of Deferred Dividend	341.98	..
+435.00	+563.54	(ट) अधिक/कमी (ज)—(झ)—(ञ) (k) Excess/Shortfall (h)—(i)—(j)	+756.68	+2195.00
435.00	563.54	(ड) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग (l) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund :	386.56	235.00
337.72	281.82	(क) ऋण और ब्याज की अदायगी (a) Repayment of loan & Interest	251.96	..
97.28	145.00	(ख) विकासात्मक कार्य (b) Development Works	134.60	235.00
...	136.72	(ग) वित्त योजना के लिए शेष (c) Balance for Plan Finance	..	...
		(ड) पूंजी निधि में विनियोग—रेलवे* (m) Appropriation to Capital Fund—Railways*	370.12	1960.00
89.5%	87.7%	(ढ) परिचालन अनुपात (n) Operating Ratio	87.0%	83.1%
8.7%	10.9%	(ण) ब्याजदेय पूंजी को शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत तथा पूंजीनिधि से निवेश—रेलवे (o) Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and investment from Capital Fund—Railways*	11.4%	15.3%

*1992-93 से आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्त पोषित की जाने वाली पूंजी निधि सृजित की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में रे.प्र.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

*Capital Fund, to be financed from Internal Resources, is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

योजना प्रगति—एक नजर में PLAN PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

TABLE II

सामान्य / General		1950-51	पहली 1st	दूसरी 2nd	तीसरी 3rd	चौथी 4th	पांचवीं 5th	31-3-80	छठी 6th	सातवीं 7th	31-3-92
			पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में End of 5-year Plan								
ब्याजदेय पूंजी (करोड़ रुपयों में)* Capital-at-Charge (Rs. crores)*	827.0	969.0	1520.9	2680.3	3893.4	4797.1	5485.6	8285.65	14629.45	16125.80	17712.46
मार्ग किलोमीटर Route kilometres	53,596	55,011	56,247	58,399	60,234	60,693	60,933	61,850	62,211	62,367	62,458
विद्युतीकृत मार्ग कि॰ मी॰ Electrified Route Kms.	388	388	748	2,423	4,191	4,720	4,820	6,325	9,100	9,968	10,653
स्टेशनों की संख्या Number of Stations	5,976	6,152	6,523	6,986	7,079	7,020	7,017	7,093	7,076	7,100	7,116
कर्मचारियों की संख्या (हजारों में) Number of staff (thousands)	914	1,025	1,157	1,352	H H 1,432	1,495	1,551	1,603	1,647	1,651	1,654
चल-स्टाक Rolling Stock											
रेल इंजनों की संख्या No of Locomotive:											
(1) भाप (i) Steam	8,120	9,026	10,312	10,613	8,847	8,215	7,856	5,970	3,336	2,915	2,492
(2) डीजल (ii) Diesel	17	67	181	727	1,610	2,025	2,243	2,905	3,610	3,759	3,905
(3) बिजली (iii) Electric	72	79	131	403	669	901	974	1,252	1,644	1,743	1,871
यात्री वाहनों की संख्या No. of Passenger vehicles	13,109	15,984	20,178	22,804	26,108	26,647	27,290	27,825	27,992	28,701	29,503
बिजली गाड़ी के डिब्बे Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	460	574	846	1,355	1,892	2,321	2,581	2,957	3,100	3,142	3,291
अन्य कोचिंग वाहन Other Coaching Vehicles	6,509	6,730	7,415	8,763	8,422	8,260	8,295	7,789	6,861	6,668	6,491
माल डिब्बों की संख्या No. of wagons	205,596	240,756	307,907	870,019	388,366	399,971	405,183	365,392	349,560	346,103	346,394
यातायात की मात्रा (दस लाख में) Volume of Traffic (in million)											
प्रारंभिक टन भार--राजस्व Tonnage originating—Revenue	73.2	92.2	119.8	162.0	162.1	210.8	193.1	236.4	310.0	318.4	338.0
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़ Total including non-Revenue traffic	93.0	115.9	156.2	203.0	184.9	137.3	217.8	264.8	334.3	341.4	360.
शुद्ध टन किलोमीटर-राजस्व Net Tonne Kilometres Revenue	37,565	50,435	72,333	98,978	109,391	150,250	144,559	172,632	229,602	235,785	250,238
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़ Total including non-Revenue traffic	44,117	59,576	87,680	116,936	122,354	162,687	155,559	182,161	236,917	242,055	256,855
प्रारंभिक यात्री Passengers originating											
(1) उपनगरीय (i) Suburban	412	495	680	1,018	1,437	1,929	1,903	1,884	2,109	2,259	2,412
(2) अनुपनगरीय (ii) Non-suburban	872	780	914	1,064	1,217	1,575	1,602	1,449	1,544	1,599	1,637
जोड़ TOTAL@	1,284	1,275	1,594	2,082	2,654	3,504	3,505	3,333	3,653	3,858	4,049
यात्री किलोमीटर Passenger Kilometers											
(1) उपनगरीय (i) Suburban	6,551	8,165	11,770	17,1643	28,037	39,433	38,730	44,264	54,803	59,578	63,390
(2) अनुपनगरीय (ii) (Non-Suburban)	59,966	54,235	65,895	79,130	107,627	137,201	159,927	182,318	226,045	236,056	251,174
जोड़ TOTAL@	66,517	62,400	77,665	96,294	135,664	176,643	198,657	226,582	280,848	295644	314,564
					8.65	41.96	78.85	360.27	857.20	992.71	1162.21

*इसमें महानगर परिवहन योजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता पर पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है।

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta.

@इससे मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल नहीं है

@Excludes Metro, Calcutta.

तालिका III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actual 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
254.21	186.04	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New lines (Construction)	226.04	188.41
..	..	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of New Lines	..	..
15.15	15.05	(ग) उखाड़ी गई लाइनों का पुनर्स्थापन (*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	15.05	25.00
133.84	554.77	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (*d*) Gauge conversion	559.41	815.13
284.48	130.86	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	170.68	220.18
180.94	131.71	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और अन्य काम (*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	103.60	101.39
18.91	45.00	(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	29.15	60·00
5.23	5.00	(फ) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research	9.18	5·00
794.67	1180.01	(ज) चल-स्टाक (*i*) Rolling Stock	1455.98	1924.63
1333.34	1248.92	(झ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	1257.00	1273.00
73.91	94.23	(ञ) पुल संबंधी काम (*k*) Bridge works	87.30	81.27
133.82	150.38	(ट) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*l*) Signalling and Telecommunication works.	150.24	165.64
..	..	(ठ) डाकतार विभाग से लाइन तारों को लेना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..
231.16	235.40	(ड) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	235.45	280.00
59.23	68.04	(ढ) बिजली संबंधी अन्य काम (*o*) Other Electrical works.	68.00	65.66
53.82	90.00	(ण) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	90.72	85.00
148.67	300.42	(त) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops—including Production Units	222.51	260.48
33.30	25.03	(थ) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff quarters	25.11	27.53
28.72	30.01	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for staff	30.01	32.51
23.53	50.00	(ध) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	45.01	60.00
0.07	..	(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये अन्य सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other Railway users' amenities	..	..

तालिका III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
		(न) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम		
		(i) भा०रे०वि० निगम		
		(ii) भा० रे० कं० निगम		
		(ii) कों०रे० निगम		
		(u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings		
..	1.00	(i) IRFC	1.00	..
14.00	18.00	(ii) CONCOR	18.00	..
101.00	33.00	(iii) KRC	33.00	...
		(प) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट निर्माण-कार्य		
31.40	30.00	(v) Other specified works	30.00	30.05
		(ब) भंडार उचन्त (शुद्ध)		
45.63	47.87	(w) Stores Suspense (Net)	52.92	53.57
		(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध)		
62.89	37.31	(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	34.90	43.79
		(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध)		
7.41	4.82	(y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	2.18	—7.36
		जमा या वसूलियां		
—348.86	—382.87	Credits or Recoveries	—374.61	—360.88
3720.47	4330·00	जोड़ TOTAL	4577.83	5430.00
		महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं		
170.23	171.50	Metropolitan Transport Projects	173.00	171.25
		जमा या वसूलियां		
—0.74	—1·50	Credits or Recoveries	—3.00	—1.25
£3889.96	@4500·00	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	@4747.83	*5600.00

£इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त (भा०रे०वि०नि०) निगम द्वारा जुटाये गये 1503.31 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1991-92) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

£Excludes Rs. 1503.31 crores (Actuals 1991-92) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Railway Plan.

@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा.रे.वि.नि.) द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के जुटाए जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान लिए 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं । संशोधित अनुमान (1992-93) में (क) भा.रे.वि.नि. द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 962.17 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है ।

@Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC), for financing Railway Plan. The Revised Estimates(1992-93) excludes Rs. 962.17crores proposed to be raised by IRFC. (Rs. 962.17cr. plus Rs.237.83cr. to be met with from the proposed Capital Fund equals the original target of Rs. 1200 cr. to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation)

*इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भा०रे०वि०नि० द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाला 900 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

*Excludes Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimates, 1993-94) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) for financing Railway Plan.

तालिका IV TABLE IV

यातायात योजना—माल
TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

पण्य Commodity	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1992-93			बजट Budget 1993-94		
	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. कोयला— Coal . . .									
इस्पात कारखानों के लिए For Steel Plants	23.21	8,094	328.99	24	8,064	385.00	25.0	8,750	458.00
धुलाई कारखानों के लिए For Washeries .	4.95	501	28.21	6	612	41.00	5.5	556	40.00
अन्य सार्वजनिक उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए For other public users	118.27	83,065	3212.97	127	92,583	4063.00	135.5	95,603	4572.00
जोड़ TOTAL . . .	146.43	91,660	3570.17	157	101,259	4489.00	166.0	104,909	5070.00
2. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा सामान Raw Materials to Steel Plants	29.53	9,372	353.36	33	10,791	450.00	33.5	10,653	483.00
3. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा लोहा और तैयार इस्पात Pig Iron and finished Steel for Steel Plants	11.43	13,678	806.25	12	14,136	1023.00	13.0	15,470	1212.00
4. निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क Iron Ore for export .	12.76	6,970	215.37	10	5,740	166.00	12.0	6,600	214.00
5. सीमेंट Cement . . .	30.76	22,248	882.26	30	19,890	798.00	33.0	24,090	1068.00
6. खाद्यान्न Foodgrains . .	27.38	37,282	707.29	27	36,072	713.00	29.0	39,730	1137.00
7. उर्वरक Fertilizers . . .	18.61	17,498	564.43	19	17,404	539.00	22.0	20,460	651.00
8. पेट्रोल, तेल व स्नेहक P.O.L. . . .	25.56	15,475	1026.49	27	16,983	1290.00	27.5	16,500	1482.00
9. अन्य माल Other Goods . .	35.52	36,055	1167.46	35	33,355	1447.00	34.0	34,000	1661.00
10. विविध माल आमदनी Misc. Goods Earnings .			169.05			185.00			195.00
जोड़ TOTAL	337.98	250,238	9462.13	350	255,630	11100.00	370.0	272,412	13173.00

तालिका V

यातायात योजना—यात्री

TABLE V

TRAFFIC PLAN—PASSENGER

	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1992-93			बजट Budget 1993-94		
	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि०मी० (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)
उपनगरीय Suburban									
पहला दर्जा First Class . .	148.22	3,885	49.50	141.17	3,736	63.00	149.63	3,960	73.50
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M & E) .	1.16	82	1.83	1.28	101	2.00	1.35	107	2.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	2286.25	59,576	352.98	2294.97	58,639	427.00	2432.71	62,158	496.50
जोड़ TOTAL .	2435.63 (b)	63,543 (b)	444.31 (c)	2437.41 (a)	62,476 (b)	492.00 (c)	2583.69 (a)	66,225 (b)	572.00 (c)
अनुपनगरीय Non-Suburban									
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS .	0.52	311	31.94	0.51	318	41.00	0.55	337	47.00
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper . .	4.61	3,175	195.24	4.92	3,542	243.00	5.21	3,755	283.50
पहला दर्जा First Class . .	13.23	4,772	212.74	11.91	4,564	248.00	12.62	4,838	292.00
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E) .	370.76	148,335	2037.01	351.60	148,729	2382.00	372.69	157,653	2876.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	1246.68	93,582	763.64	1142.18	87,564	891.00	1210.71	92,818	1001.00
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car .	1.33	998	28.74	1.30	961	33.00	1.38	1,019	38.50
जोड़ TOTAL .	1637.13	251,174	3270.31	1512.42	245,678	3838.00	1603.16	260,420	4538.00
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS .	0.52	311	31.94	0.51	318	41.00	0.55	337	47.00
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper . .	4.61	3,175	196.24	4.92	3542	243.00	5.21	3,755	283.50
पहला दर्जा First Class . .	161.45	8,657	262.24	153.07	8,301	311.00	162.25	8,798	365.50
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E) .	371.92	148,418	2038.84	352.87	148,830	2384.00	374.05	157,760	2878.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	3532.93	153,158	1126.62	3437.15	146,203	1318.00	3643.41	154,976	1497.50
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car .	1.33	998	28.74	1.30	961	33.00	1.38	1,019	38.50
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	4072.76	314,717	3684.62	3949.82	308,155	4330.00	4186.85	326,645	5110.00

(क) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के यात्रीयों से सम्बन्धित 24.14 मिलियन (वास्तविक), 16.00 मिलियन (सं०अ०) और 17.00 मिलियन (ब०अ०) शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता स सम्बन्धित 153 मिलियन (वास्तविक) 100 मिलियन (सं०अ०) और 106 मिलियन (ब०अ०) यात्री कि०मी० शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता से सम्बन्धित 2.98 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक), 3.63 करोड़ रुपये (सं०अ०) और 3.93 करोड़ रुपये (ब०अ०) शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes 24.14 millions (Actuals), 16.00 millions (RE) and 17.00 millions (BE) of passengers on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) Includes 153 millions (Actuals), 100 millions (RE) and 106 millions (BE) of PKM's on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(c) Includes Rs. 2.98 crores (Actuals), Rs. 3.63 crores (RE) and Rs. 3.93 crores (BE) of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

तालिका VI | TABLE VI

लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां—मुख्य विकास गतिविधियां

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

		1991-92		1992-93	1993-94
		लक्ष्य Target	उपलब्धियां Achievement	लक्ष्य Target	लक्ष्य Target
1. विद्युतीकरण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	I. *Electrification* (Route Kms.) . . .	675	726	500	600
2. रेलपथ नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि०मी०)	II. *Track Renewals* (Track Kms.)				
(क) प्राथमिक	(i) Primary . . .	2,869	2,657	2,165	1,980
(ख) गौण	(ii) Secondary . . .	499	703	685	570
3. नयी लाइनों का निर्माण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	III. *Construction of New Lines* (Route Kms.) . . .	242	193	319	269
4. आमान परिवर्तन (मार्ग किमी)	IV. *Gauge Conversion* (Route Kms.) . . .	185	135	1,350	1,600
5. चल स्टाक	V. *Rolling Stock*				
(i) रेल इंजन : डीजल	(i) *Locos :* Diesel . .	194	195	175	150*
बिजली	Electric . .	117	127	132	150
(ii) सवारी डिब्बे : बिजली गाड़ी/मिट्रो	(ii) *Coaches :* E.M.U.s/Metro	150	136	158	311
अन्य	Others .	2,161	2,301	2,422	2,079
(iii) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	(iii) *Wagons* (in terms of 4-wheelers) . . .	25,120.5	25,778	25,500	22,500@

6. महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं | VI. Metropolitan Transport Projects

बम्बई

(क) थाणे क्रीक पर एक पुल के निर्माण सहित मानखुर्द से बेलापुर तक रेल लाइन का विस्तार (18 कि०मि०)——थाणे क्रीक पुल और अन्य बड़े/छोटे पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। मानखुर्द—वासी—नेरूल खंड (7.5 कि० मी०) यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है।

BOMBAY

(a) *Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane Creek* (18 *Kms.*)—Thane Creek Bridge and other major/minor bridges have been completed. Mankhurd-Vashi-Nerulsection has been commissioned for traffic.

गैर-रेलवे ग्राहकों (सा०क्षे०) के लिए 10 रेल इंजन शामिल हैं

*Includes 10 locos for non-railway customers (PSUs).

@अनन्तिम

@Provisional

शेष खंड पर कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) रावली जं० पर एक फ्लाई ओवर सहित बांद्रा और अंधेरी के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें तथा हार्बर शाखा लाइन पर आनुषंगिक सुविधाएं (7.2 कि० मी०)—अंधेरी में मिट्टी का काम, पुलों और कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है। अब रेलपथ बिछाने, प्लेटफार्मों/शेष स्टेशन इमारतों के निर्माण, शिरोपरि उपस्कर तथा सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर हैं। बांद्रा और अंधेरी के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी रेलपथ का निर्माण कार्य 1993 के अंत तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

कलकत्ता

(क) मेट्रो रेल परियोजना (16.43 कि० मी०)—परियोजना के दो अलग-अलग खंडों अर्थात् दम-दम जं०—बेलगछिया और एस्प्लेनेड—टालीगंज, जिनकी कुल लम्बाई लगभग 10 कि० मी० है, का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और ये वाणिज्यिक परिचालन के अंतर्गत हैं। एस्प्लेनेड से बेलगछिया तक के लगभग 6.5 कि० मी० के शेष भाग पर कार्य चल रहा है। 1992-93 के अंत तक इस परियोजना के बेलगछिया से श्याम बाजार (1.6 कि० मी०) तक के एक और उपखंड पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता—इसे जून, 1990 तक चरणों में यातायात के लिए चालू कर दिया गया था। छोटे-मोटे अवशिष्ट निर्माण-कार्य प्रगति पर हैं।

मद्रास

मद्रास बीच से लुज (8.55 कि० मी०) तक द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली, मद्रास का निर्माण—इस परियोजना का उप खंड मद्रास बीच से पार्क टाउन तक (2.55 कि० मी०) का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और इसे सितम्बर, 1990 में यातायात के लिए चालू कर दिया गया था। इस समय पार्क टाउन से लुज के बीच तक के खंड में काम चल रहा है। समग्र परियोजना को 1994-95 के अंत तक पूरा कर दिये जाने की संभावना है।

Work on the remaining section is in progress.

(b) *Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, with a flyover at Ravli Junction and ancilliary facilities on the Harbour Branch line (7.2 Kms.)*—Earth work, bridges and traction sub-stations at Andheri have been completed. Laying of track, construction of platforms/remaining station buildings, OHE and S&T works are now in progress. The additional pair of tracks between Bandra & Andheri are expected to be completed by the end of 1993.

CALCUTTA

(a) *Metro Railway Project* (16.43 *Kms.*).—Two separate stretches of the project viz. Dum Dum Junction-Belgachia and Esplanade-Tollyganj, totalling to about 10 Kms., have been completed and are under commercial operation. Work on the balance of about 6.5 Kms. from Esplanade to Belgachia is progressing. Efforts are being made to complete one more sub-section of this project from Belgachia to Shyam Bazar (1.6 Kms.) by the end of 1992-93.

(b) *Circular Railway, Calcutta.*—Commissioned for traffic in stages by June, 1990. Minor residual works are in progress.

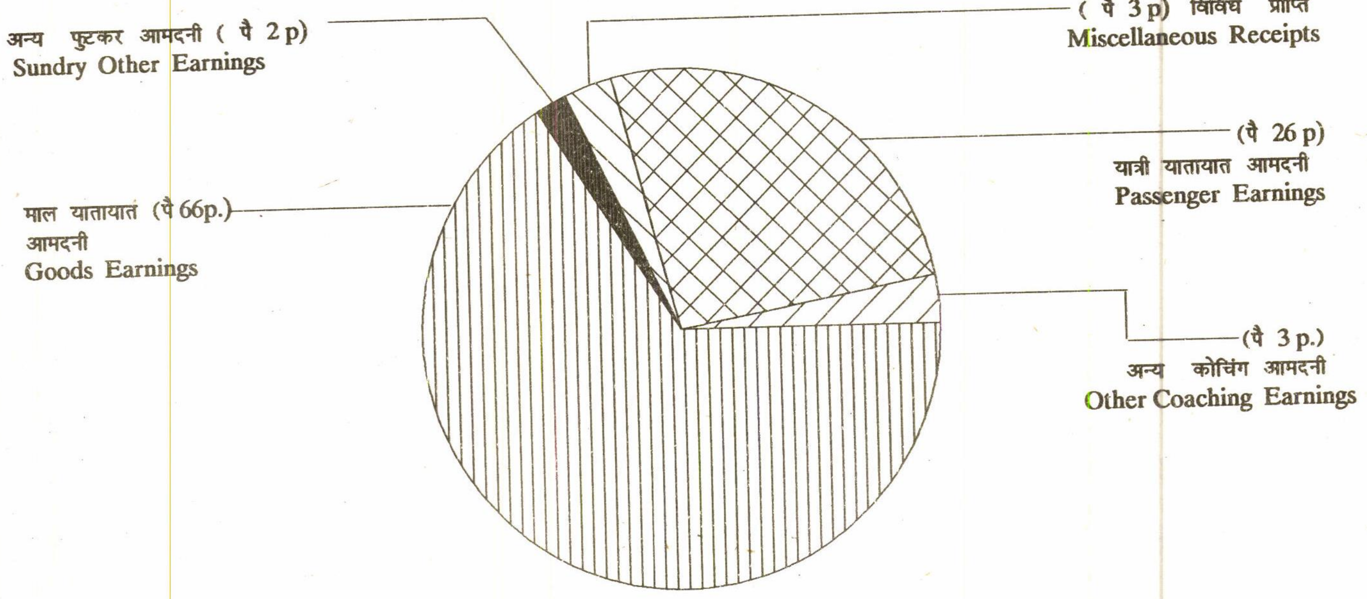
MADRAS

Construction of RTS/Madras, from Madras Beach to Luz (8.55 *Kms.*).—A sub-section of this project from Madras Beach to Park Town (2.55 Kms.) has been completed and commissioned for traffic in September, 1990. Work between Park Town to Luz is presently in progress. The entire project is expected to be completed by the end of 1994-95.

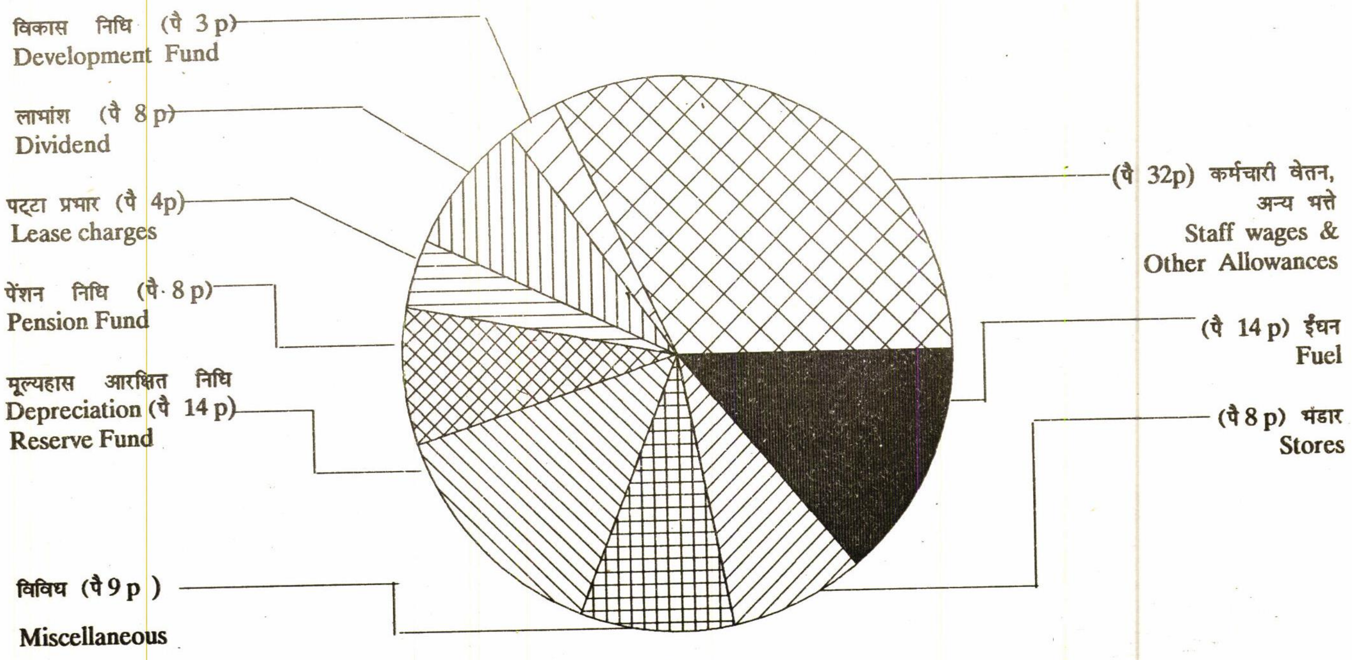
तालिका VII	TABLE VII

वर्ष 1991-92 में रेलवे का रुपया
THE RAILWAY RUPEE IN THE YEAR 1991-92

रुपया कहाँ से आया
WHERE THE RUPEE CAME FROM



रुपया कहाँ गया
WHERE THE RUPEE WENT



भाग I—राजस्व

PART I—REVENUE

रेलवे उपक्रम के वित्तीय परिणामों का सारांश

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

1991-92 के वित्तीय परिणाम

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1991-92

1991-92 के प्रमुख वित्तीय आंकड़े, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़े नीचे की तालिका में दिखाये गये हैं :—

The principal financial figures for the year 1991-92 together with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year are shown in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92
यातायात से प्राप्ति	TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	12096·49	13586.00	13729.74
संचालन व्यय	WORKING EXPENSES			
साधारण संचालन व्यय (शुद्ध)	Ordinary Working Expenses (Net) . . .	8233.90	9205.00	9209·19
*मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	1950.00	2000.00	2000.00
**पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	**Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	969.96	1090.00	1180.00
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL Working Expenses	11153·86	12295.00	12389.19
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	171.15	183.00	200.40
कुल व्यय	TOTAL Expenditure	10982.71	12112.00	12188·79
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	1113·78	1474.00	1540·95
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues . . .	926·14	1039.00	1031.48
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का	Payment of Deferred Dividend . .	11·97	..	74.47
अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (—)	Excess (+)/Shortfall (—)	+175.67	+435.00	+435.00
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund .	175.67	435.00	435.00
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	92.0%	90.3%	89.5%
***ब्याजदेय पूंजी	***Capital-at-Charge	16125.80	17654.80	17712.46
शुद्ध राजस्व का ब्याजदेय पूंजी से अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge	6.9%	8.3%	8.7%

*इसमें उत्पादन यूनिटों का अंशदान शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट XII देखें)।

**इसमें विविध स्थापनाओं तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों के लिए पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट XI और XV देखें)।

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना का परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट VI देखें)।

*Excludes contribution from the Production Units (*See* Appendix XII).

**Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments and Production Units (*See* Appendices XI and XV).

***Excludes outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects (*See* Appendix VI).

यातायात से प्राप्ति

अंतिम लेखों के अनुसार, 1991-92 में यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के ब्यौरे, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1991-92 according to the Final accounts, the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year 1990-91 are as under :—

(करोड़ रुपये में) (In crores of Rupees)

	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92
यात्री--ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	404.87	470.50	490,42
यात्री--दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	2742.63	3176.50	3194,20
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total Passenger Earnings	3147.50	3647.00	3684.62
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	336.38	374.00	398.43
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings	8407.87	9318.00	9462.13
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	241.76	287.00	302.40
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings	12133.51	13626.00	13847.58
उचंत	Suspense	—37.02	—40.00	—117.84
यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	12096.49	13586.00	13729.74

13847.58 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वास्तविक आमदनी संशोधित अनुमान से 221.58 करोड़ रुपये अधिक थी जिसमें यात्री यातायात से (37.62 करोड़ रुपये), माल यातायात से (144.13 करोड़ रुपये) तथा अन्य फुटकर आमदनी (15.40 करोड़ रुपये) शामिल है । अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी में 24.43 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई थी । उचन्त के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि, वसूल न की गयी बकाया राशि 117.84 करोड़ रुपये के कारण थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 40.00 करोड़ रुपये का था । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां 13729.74 करोड़ रुपये हो गयीं जो संशोधित अनुमान से 143.74 करोड़ रुपये अधिक हैं ।

The actual Total Earnings at Rs. 13847.58 crores were higher than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 221.58 crores, comprising of Passenger (Rs. 37.62 crores) Goods (Rs. 144.13 crores), and Sundry Other Earnings (Rs. 15.40 crores). There was an increase in Other Coaching Earnings by Rs. 24.43 Crores. Accretion to 'Suspense' representing unrealised earnings amounted to Rs. 117.84 crores instead of Rs. 40.00 crores as per Revised Estimate. As a result, Gross Traffic Receipts came to Rs. 13729.74 crores, that is, in excess of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 143.74 crores.

संचालन व्यय

नीचे की तालिका में 1991-92 के संचालन व्यय के विभिन्न अनुदानों के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक कुल रकमों की तुलना उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और 1990-91 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

WORKING EXPENSES

The actual gross amounts of expenditure under various Grants of the Working Expenses for 1991-92 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals for 1990-91 :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं० तथा नाम	Demand No. and Nomenclature	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में कमी-बेशी का प्रतिशत Percentage variation over Revised Estimate
3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	464·75	509·25	497.19	—2.37
4—रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	951·20	1032.74	1035.01	+0·22
5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	764·64	817.75	815.96	—0.22
6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1032.98	1114.76	1133.27	+1·66
7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	490·29	539.39	533.91	—1.02
8—परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	790.71	867·72	879.89	+1.40
9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	1416.86	1672.31	1667.83	—0·27
10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1724.80	1981.57	1998.12	+0.84
11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare and Amenities	339.70	374.63	375.31	+0·18
12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . .	511·95	562·82	534.67	—5·00
13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	902.10	1008.69	1050.71	+4.17
जोड़	TOTAL	9389·98	10481·63	10521.87	+0.38
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries	—261.06	—269.50	—269.43	—0·03
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित रकम	Deduct Amount recouped from Funds .	—895·02	—1007·13	—1043.25	+3.59
शुद्ध	NET	8233·90	9205.00	9209·19	+0.05

वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) 10521.87 करोड़ रुपये था जो 10481.63 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 40.24 करोड़ रुपये अधिक था। मांग सं. 3, 5, 7, 9 और 12 के अन्तर्गत गिरावट आयी जबकि मांग सं. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 और 13 में वृद्धि हुई। जमा या वसूलियां तथा निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि जो संसद की स्वीकृति के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान के बाहर है; मिलाकर संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 36.05 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रही। अन्तिम विश्लेषण के अनुसार, शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 9205.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 4.19 करोड़ रुपये अधिक था।

जहां तक कुल संचालन व्यय में सम्मिलित अन्य मदों का संबंध है, 1991-92 में मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अंशदान 2000.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित स्तर पर बनाये रखा गया। पेंशन निधि में विनियोग संशोधित अनुमान में 1090.00 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वास्तविक में 1180.00 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां

विविध प्राप्तियों में 1.38 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने तथा विविध व्यय में 18.78 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने के परिणामस्वरूप, शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां जो वास्तविक 1991-92 में 200.40 करोड़ रुपये हुई उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से 17.40 करोड़ अधिक हैं।

1991-92 के शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

उपर्युक्त कमी-बेशी का समग्र प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि शुद्ध राजस्व में (सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश का भुगतान करने से पहले) 1474.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 66.95 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। वास्तविक संगणना करने पर, सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश 1039.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1031.48 करोड़ रुपये था। अतः सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान और आस्थगित लाभांश को 74.47 करोड़ रुपये का पुनर्भुगतान को पूरा करने के बाद के संशोधित अनुमान के समान ही 435.00 करोड़ रुपये का अधिशेष रहा।

सामान्य राजस्व का ऋण

वर्ष 1991-92 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, विकास निधि हेतु लिए गए ऋण के कारण रेलें सामान्य राजस्व को 239.11 करोड़ रुपये तथा आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता के रूप में सामान्य राजस्व को 341.99 करोड़ रुपये की देनदार हैं; जिससे कुल देनदारी 581.10 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी है।

The ordinary working expenses (Gross) for the year 1991-92 came to Rs. 10521.87 crores, which are more by Rs. 40.24 crores compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 10481.63 crores. The shortfall occurred under Demands No. 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 whereas Demands No. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 13 showed excess. Credits or recoveries and amounts recouped from Funds which are outside the grant for the purpose of Vote of Parliament, taken together, were Rs. 36.05 crores more than the Revised Estimates. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 4.19 crores more than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 9205.00 crores.

As regards other items making up total Working Expenses, the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund in the year 1991-92 was retained at the revised level of Rs. 2000.00 crores. The appropriation to Pension Fund was enhanced from Rs. 1090.00 crores in the Revised Estimate to Rs. 1180.00 in the Actuals.

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

As a result of a decrease of Rs. 1.38 crores in Miscellaneous Receipts and reduction of Rs. 18.78 crores in Miscellaneous expenditure, net Miscellaneous receipts which came to Rs. 200.40 crores in Actuals 1991-92 exceeded the Revised Estimate for that year by Rs. 17.40 crores.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS 1991-92

The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations is that the Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) increased by Rs. 66.95 crores over the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 1474.00 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues on actual computation was Rs. 1031.48 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1039.00 crores. Thus the excess after meeting payment of Dividend and repayment of deffered Dividend of Rs. 74.47 crores to General Revenues came to Rs. 435.00 crores which is the same as the Revised Estimate.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

As per the actuals for the year 1991-92 the Railways owe to General Revenue an amount of Rs. 239.11 crores on account of loan to Development Fund and Rs. 341.99 crores as Deferred Dividend Liability totalling to Rs. 581.10 crores.

रेलवे निधियां

अंतिम लेखों के अनुसार, 1991-92 के दौरान विभिन्न रेलवे निधियों के ब्यौरे, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान तथा पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है। विस्तृत ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट XII से XVI में दिया गया है :—

RAILWAY FUNDS

The details of the various Railway Funds for 1991-92 according to the Final Accounts, the Revised Estimate for that year and the Actuals of the preceding year 1990-91 are summarised below. The detailed position are brought out in Appendices XII to XVI.

(लाख रुपयों में/Rupees in lakhs)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	*Depreciation Reserve Fund*			
अथ शेष	Opening Balance	725,76	876,63	876,63
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	1970,65	2020,00	2028,31
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	1870,22	1887,47	1943,57
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	50,44	61,29	59,67
इतिशेष	Closing balance	876,63	1070,45	1021,04
रेलवे विकास निधि	*Railway Development Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	..	..	..
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	175,67	435,00	435,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	175,67	435,00	435,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	..	..	..
इतिशेष	Closing balance	..	..	..
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	*Revenue Reserve Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	61	64	64
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	..	..	..
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	..	..	..
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	3	3	4
इतिशेष	Closing balance	64	67	68
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	*Railway Pension Fund*			
अथ शेष	Opening Balance	19,82	117,06*	117,24*
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	984,70	1108,33	1198,22
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	892,40	1000,00	1040,45
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	4,31	11,13	12,73
इतिशेष	Closing balance	116,43	236,52	287,74
दु.क्ष.नि.	*A.C.S.P.F.*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	48,70	52,86	52,86
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	64,57	69,00	66,36
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	63,63	80,65	62,69
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	3,22	3,06	3,58
इतिशेष	Closing balance	52,86	44,27	60,11
सभी रेलवे निधियां	*All Railway Funds*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	794,89	1047,20*	1047,37*
इतिशेष	Closing balance	1046,56	1351,91	1369,57

1991-92 (सं०अ०) में 63 लाख रुपये और 1991-92 (वास्तविक) में 81 लाख रुपये बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण के शामिल हैं।

*Includes TWFA Rs. 63 lakhs in 1991-92 (R.E.) and Rs. 81 lakhs in 1991-92 (Act.).

संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94

यातायात से प्राप्तियां

नीचे की तालिका में वास्तविक 1991-92, बजट तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 के यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के आंकड़ों की तुलना की गयी है :—

REVISED ESTIMATES 1992-93 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1993-94

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Actuals 1991-92, Budget & Revised Estimates 1992-93 and Budget Estimates 1993-94 of Gross Traffic Receipts are compared in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in crores)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	490.42	619.00	595.00	696.00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	3194.20	4029.00	3735.00	4414.00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total—Passenger Earnings	3684.62	4648.00	4330.00	5110.00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	398.43	415.00	430.00	460.00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings . .	9462.13	10568.00	11100.00	13173.00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings .	302.40	293.00	330.00	343.00
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings . .	13847.58	15924.00	16190.00	19086.00
उचंत	Suspense	—117.84	—40.00	—75.00	—65.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts .	13729.74	15884.00	16115.00	19021.00

यात्री यातायात से आमदनी

1992-93 में यात्री आय का बजट अनुमान 4648.00 करोड़ रुपये था इसमें 318.00 करोड़ रुपये की कमी करके संशोधित अनुमान 4330.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के आधार पर तथा किरायों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1993-94 में यात्री यातायात से 5110.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Passenger Earnings

The Budget Estimate of Passenger Earnings for 1992-93 of Rs. 4648.00 crores is decreased by Rs. 318.00 crores and the Revised Estimate placed at Rs. 4330.00 crores. Passenger Earnings for 1993-94 have been estimated at Rs. 5110.00 crores based upon an anticipated growth of suburban and non suburban passenger traffic and taking into account the proposed increase in fares.

अन्य कोचिंग आमदनी

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान वास्तविक आमदनी के रुख को देखते हुए, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी के संशोधित अनुमान को 430.00 करोड़ रुपये, अर्थात् उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान से 15.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रखा गया है। 1993-94 में अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से 460.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि तथा पार्सल और सामान की दरों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि के आधार पर, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 30.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

माल यातायात से आमदनी

1992-93 के लिए माल यातायात से आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 11100.00 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 10568.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 532.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक निर्धारित किया गया है। 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान के लिए अपनाये गये 350 मिलियन टन के प्रत्याशित स्तर की तुलना में प्रारंभिक राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात में 20 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना करते हुए तथा माल भाड़ा दरों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि को देखते हुए, 1993-94 के दौरान माल यातायात से 13173.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जो 2073.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है

अन्य फुटकर आमदनी

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक आमदनी के रुख को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित अनुमान 330.00 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है, जो कि 293.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 37.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। अब 1993-94 में अन्य फुटकर यातायात से 343.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

उचन्त

वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान, "उचंत" के अन्तर्गत वसूल न की गयी आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 75.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है, जो 40.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 35.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1993-94 के लिए बजट अनुमान 65.00 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर पर रखा गया है।

यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां

उपर्युक्त कारकों का समग्र प्रभाव यह हुआ कि 1992-93 में यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के अनुमान में संशोधन करके उसे 16115.00 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है जो 15884.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान की तुलना में 231.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। 1993-94 के लिए यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियों का बजट अनुमान 19021.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है।

Other Coaching Earnings

Taking into account the trend of actual earning during the course of the year 1992-93, the Revised Estimate of earnings from Other Coaching Traffic is fixed at Rs. 430.00 crores *i.e.,* Rs. 15.00 crores more than Budget Estimate for the year. Other Coaching Earnings for 1993-94 are estimated at Rs. 460.00 crores *i.e.,* Rs. 30.00 crores above the Revised Estimate of 1992-93, based upon anticipated growth and the proposed increase of parcel rates.

Goods Earnings

The revised estimate for 1992-93 of goods earnings is fixed at Rs. 11100.00 crores *i.e.,* an increase Rs. 532.00 crores from the Budget Estimate of Rs. 10568.00 crores. The Goods Earnings for 1993-94 have been placed at Rs. 13173.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 2073.00 crores assuming an increase of 20 million tonnes in the originating revenue earning freight traffic over the anticipated level of 350 million tonnes adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1992-93 and taking into account the proposed increase of freight rates.

Sundry Other Earnings

Taking into account the trend of actual earnings under this head during the course of the year, the Revised Estimate for 1992-93 is fixed at Rs. 330.00 crores, *i.e.,* an increase of Rs. 37.00 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs. 293.00 crores. Sundry Other Earnings have been assessed at Rs. 343.00 crores in 1993-94.

Suspense

The Revised Estimate of accretion to unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' during the year 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 75.00 crores *i.e.,* an increase of Rs. 35.00 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs. 40.00 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1993-94 under this head has been kept at the level of Rs. 65.00 crores.

Gross Traffic Receipts

The aggregate effect of the above mentioned factors is that the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1992-93 are revised to Rs. 16115.00 crores *i.e.,* Rs. 231.00 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 15884.00 crores. The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1993-94 comes to Rs. 19021.00 crores.

संचालन व्यय

निम्नलिखित तालिका में साधारण संचालन व्यय का वर्ष 1991-92 के वास्तविक, बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 और बजट अनुमान 1993-94 के आंकड़ों से तुलना की गयी है

WORKING EXPENSES

The table below compares the actuals of the year 1991-92, Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates 1992-93 and Budget Estimates 1993-94 of Working Expenses :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मांग सं० 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Rlys.	497.19	567.01	556·91	618.54
मांग सं० 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1035.01	1150.15	1153.77	1 84.12
मांग सं० 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power .	815.96	924.19	900.72	1015.08
मांग सं० 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	1133.27	1240.34	1257.86	1381.51
मांग सं० 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	533.91	596.04	610·25	679.93
मांग सं० 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	879.89	961.48	988.70	1079.01
मांग सं० 9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic . . .	1667.83	2018.86	2016.72	2257.15
मांग सं० 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel	1998.12	2231.70	2370·35	2757.00
मांग सं० 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities. . . .	375.31	421·10	427.89	470.60
मांग सं० 12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	534.67	606.64	608.80	676 46
मांग सं० 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	1050.71	1153.53	1277.98	1526.50
जोड़	Total	10521.87	11871.04	12129.95	13745.90
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries . . .	—269.43	—260.80	—281.28	—274.90
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि	Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds	—1043.25	—1150.24	—1273.67	—1516.00
शुद्ध	Net	9209.19	10460.00	10575.00	11955.00
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to D.R.F. . .	2000.00	2300·00	2300.00	2400.00
*पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Pension Fund	1180.00	1200.00	1200.00	1500.00

*इसमें विविध स्थापनाओं के लिए भविष्यनिधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है ।

*Excludes Appropriation to P.F. for Miscellaneous Establishments.

संचालन व्यय-संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93

1992-93 में साधारण संचालन व्यय के लिए स्वीकृत बजट अनुदान 11871.04 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) था। 12129.95 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 258.91 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। मांग संख्या 3 और 5 में घटी हुई आवश्यकताएं दर्शायी गयी हैं जबकि अन्य सभी मांगों में वृद्धि का रुख परिलक्षित था। व्यय में कमी करने के लिए 281.28 करोड़ रुपये के जमा खातों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो बजट से 20.48 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। "निधियों" से प्रतिपूरित राशि 1273.67 करोड़ रुपये है जो बजट की तुलना में 123.43 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। इस प्रकार, शुद्ध संचालन व्यय का संशोधित अनुमान 10575.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, जो बजट से 115.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। संशोधित अनुमान में "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 258.16 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था मुख्यत: रेलवे पेंशनभोगियों को अधिक भुगतान, महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण करनी जरूरी हो गयी है। 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 74.84 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण हुई है।

जहां तक कुल संचालन व्यय में शामिल होने वाली अन्य मदों का संबंध है, 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और पेंशन निधि में अंशदान 2300.00 करोड़ 1200.00 करोड़ रुपये के मूल बजट स्तर पर बनाए रखा गया।

संचालन व्यय-बजट अनुमान, 1993-94

वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) का बजट अनुमान 13745.90 करोड़ रुपये आंका गया है, जो 1992-93 के 12129.95 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 1615.95 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। व्यय में कमी के रुप में जमा खातों की अनुमानित राशि 274.90 करोड़ रुपयें अर्थात् संशोधित अनुमान से 6.38 करोड़ रुपये कम है। निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि अनुमानत: 1516.00 करोड़ रुपये है। जमा खातों और निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि को मिलाने से 1993-94 के दौरान शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 11955.00 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1992-93 का संशोधित अनुमान 10575.00 करोड़ रुपये है अर्थात् इसमें 1380.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है।

Working Expenses—Revised Estimates 1992-93

The sanctioned Budget Grant for 1992-93 for Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 11871.04 crores (Gross). The Revised Estimates, of Rs. 12129.95 crores (Gross) is more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 258.91 crores. Demands No. 3 and 5 shows decreased requirement whereas in all other Demands there is increasing trend. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 281.28 crores, i.e., Rs. 20.48 crores more than the Budget. The amount recouped from 'Funds' is Rs. 1273.67 crores which exceeds the Budget by Rs. 123.43 crores. The Revised Estimates of Net Working Expenses have thus been kept at Rs. 10575.00 crores, Rs. 115.00 crores more than the Budget. The additional provision of Rs. 258.16 crores (Gross) under 'Voted' portion in the Revised Estimates is necessitated mainly due to more payments to Railway Pensioners, increase in dearness allowance, hike in petroleum prices and increase in power tariff. The increase of Rs. *74.84* lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees,

As regards the other items making up total working expenses, the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund in the Revised Estimates 1992-93 are retained at the original Budget level of Rs. 2300.00 crores and 1200.00 crores respectively.

Working Expenses—Budget Estimates 1993-94

The Budget Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses (Gross) for the year 1993-94 has been placed at Rs. 13745.90 crores involving an increase of Rs. 1615.95 crores over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 12129.95 crores for 1992-93. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 274.90 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 6.38 crores less than the Revised Estimates. The amount recouped from Fund is estimated at Rs. 1516.00 crores. Taking together the credits and the amount recouped from Funds the Net Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs. 11955.00 crores during 1993-94 as against the Revised Estimates for 1992-93 of Rs. 10575.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 1380.00 crores.

1615.95 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय (सकल) में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) कर्मचारी लागत में वृद्धि (728.62 करोड़ जिसका विश्लेषण इस प्रकार है :—

(1) महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान (422.95 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(2) वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों, किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता, गतिविधियों में वृद्धि ग्रादि के कारण ग्रन्य कर्मचारी लागत में वृद्धि (57.14 करोड़ रुपये) और सेवा-निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान के लिए ग्रधिक व्यवस्था (248.53 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ख) मूल्यों में वृद्धि, परिसंपत्तियों का ग्रतिरिक्त ग्रनुरक्षण, बिजली, सिगनल और दूर संचार सेवाओं संविदागत भुगतान, यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण सामग्री और ग्रन्य लागतों में वृद्धि (280.93 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ग) यातायात में वृद्धि और डीजल की कीमतों और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन पर ग्रधिक खर्च (435.69 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(घ) भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम की लीज/किराया प्रभार (105.00 करोड़ रुपये) ;

(ङ) ग्रन्य विविध कारक (66.86 करोड़ रुपये)

यह वृद्धि ग्रदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान (115.06 लाख रुपये) के कारण प्रभृत विनियोग के अंतर्गत कम व्यवस्था से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी । इस कमी-बेशी का मांग-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

मांग सं– 3—रेलों पर सामान्य ग्रधीक्षण सेवाएं

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 618.54 कराड़ रुपये का बजट ग्रनुमान संशाधित ग्रनुमान से 61.63 कराड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है । इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 61.74 कराड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (5380.35 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (328.06 लाख रुपये) ग्राकस्मिक व्यय (280.45 लाख रुपये) और ग्रन्य विविध कारकों (184.76 लाख रुपये) के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियाग के अंतर्गत 10.62 लाख रुपये की कमी ग्रदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है ।

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 1615.95 crores (Gross) is mainly on account of :—

(a) Increase in staff costs (Rs. 728.62 crores) analysed as under :—

(i) Payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 422.95 crores);

(ii) Increase in other staff costs due to annual increments, kilometerage allowance, increase in activity etc. (Rs. 57.14 crores) and more provision for Pensionary payments to retired Railway Employees (Rs. 248.53 crores).

(b) Increase in material and other costs on account of increase in prices, additional maintenance of assets, repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, electrical, signal and telecommunication services, contractual payments, increase in traffic (Rs. 280.93 crores);

(c) More expenditure on fuel arising from increase in traffic and prices of Diesel and Electricity tariff (Rs. 435.69 crores);

(d) Lease/Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 105.00 crores);

(e) Other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 66.86 crores).

Partly offset by less provision under :—

Charged appropriations due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees (Rs. 115.06 lakhs).

The variations are explained demandwise as under :—

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 618.54 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 61.63 crores over the Revised Extimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 61.74 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 5380.35 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 328.06 lakhs), Contingent expenses (Rs. 280.45 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 184.76 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 10.62 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

मांग सं– 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 1284.12 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 130.35 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है जिसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 130.57 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (7948.17 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (549.23 लाख रुपये) सामग्री की लागत (850.11 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (3582.78 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (126.30 लाख रुपये) के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अंतर्गत 21.51 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं– 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 1015.08 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 114.36 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 114.36 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2643.77 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (179.89 लाख रुपये, सामग्री की लागत (4240.72 लाख रुपये, कारखाना अनुरक्षण (1772.57 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (802.52 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण (1264.67 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारको (531.73 रुपये) के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अंतर्गत 0.20 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं– 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 1381.51 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 123.65 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 123.68 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (3391.09 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वतन वृद्धियों (237.07 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1954.24 लाख रुपये), कारखाना अनुरक्षण (6239.91 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (200.66 लाख रुपये) नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण (167.11 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (178.37 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण है और "प्रभृत' विनियोग के अंतर्गत 3.84 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं– 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 679.93 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 69.68 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 69.72 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (3555.40 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वतन वृद्धियों (237.67 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1723.58 लाख रुपये), कारखाना अनु-

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1284.12 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 130.35 crores over the Revised Estimates, comprising an increase of Rs. 130.57 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 7948.17 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 549.23 lakhs), Cost of materials (Rs. 850.11 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 3582.78 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 126.30 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 21.51 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1015.08 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 114.36 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 114.36 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2643.77 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 179.89 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 4240.72 lakhs), Workshop maintenance (Rs. 1772.57 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 802.52 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 1264.67 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 531.73 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 0.20 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1381.51 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 123.65 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 123.68 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3391.09 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 237.07 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1954.24 lakhs), Workshop maintenance (Rs. 6239.91 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 200.66 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 167.11 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 178.37 lakhs) and decrease of Rs. 3.84 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 679.93 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 69.68 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 69.72 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payments of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3555.40 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 237.67

रक्षण (319.46 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (586.10 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा के अंतरण (197.73 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (352.21 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अंतर्गत (3.37 लाख रुपये) की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1723.58 lakhs), workshop maintenance (Rs. 319.46 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 586.10 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 197.73 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 352.21 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 3.37 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

मांग संख्या 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 1079.01 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 90.31 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 90.45 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (4989.49 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (357.39 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (356.69 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1322.64 लाख रुपये), कर्षण के अलावा ईंधन (520.46 लाख रुपये), लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (1346.48 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (152.33 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान उकरने के कारण है और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अंतर्गत 13.47 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1079.01 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 90.31 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 90.45 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 4989.49 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 357.39 lakhs), Kilometerage Allowance (Rs. 356.69 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1322.64 lakhs), Fuel for other than Traction (Rs. 520.46 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 1346.48 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 152.33 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 13.47 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment in satisfaction of Court decrees.

मांग संख्या 9—परिचालन व्यय–यातायात

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 2257.15 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 230.43 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 230.47 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (9515.49 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों (643.21 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (250.37 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (135.29 लाख रुपये), भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम को पट्टे /किराये के प्रभार (10500.00 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (242.14 लाख रुपये), अन्य खर्च (870.56 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (890.09 लाख रुपये) के कारण है, जो अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अंतर्गत 5.06 लाख रुपये के कम प्रावधान से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 2257.15 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 230.43 crores over the Revised Estimates made up of an increase of Rs. 230.47 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 9515.49 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 643.31 lakhs), kilometerage Allowance (Rs. 250.37 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 135.29 lakhs), Lease/Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 10500.00 lakhs), Contractual payments (Rs. 242.14 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 870.56 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 890.09 lakhs; Partly offset by less provision of Rs. 5.06 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment in satisfifaction of Court decrees.

मांग संख्या 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन

इस मांग के अंतर्गत 2757.06 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 436.65 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 436.65 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि तथा "प्रभृत" भाग के अंतर्गत 0.20 लाख रुपये की कमी हुई है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अंतर्गत वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (91.86 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 2757.00 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 436.65 crores over the Revised Estimates made up of an increase of Rs. 436.65 crores under 'Voted' portion and a decrease of Rs. 0.20 lakh under *Charged* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is to provide for Dearness Allowance (Rs. 91.86 lakhs),

वेतन वृद्धियों और अन्य कर्मचारी लागत (3.87 लाख रुपये), यातायात में वृद्धि /मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन-डीजल तेल पर अधिक खर्च (21578.64 लाख रुपये), बिजली (24635.36 लाख रुपये) के कारण है जो कम यातायात (2644.78 लाख रुपये) के कारण भाप कर्षण पर कम खर्च से अंशतः संतुलित हो गई ।

मांग संख्या 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 470.60 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 42.71 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है । "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 42.73 करोड़ रुपये की यह वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2398.51 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (167.83 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (561.06 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (986.63 लाख रुपये) अन्य विविध कारक (158.73 लाख रुपये) के प्रावधान के कारण है और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 2.16 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है ।

मांग सं. 12—विविध संचालन व्यय

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 676.46 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 67.66 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है । 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत 68.18 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2380.48 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (162.42 लाख रुपये), खानपान भण्डार सहित सामग्री की लागत (1316.48 लाख रुपये), अन्य खर्च (3148.17 लाख रुपये), अन्य विविध कारकों (145.91 लाख रुपये) के लिए किये गये प्रावधान के कारण है; उचन्त (335.00 लाख रुपये) और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 52.72 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी ।

मांग सं. 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1526.50 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत 248.53 करोड़ रुपये अधिक और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.88 लाख रुपये कम है । 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि मुख्यतः रेलवे पेंशन भोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने तथा पेंशन पर अधिक महंगाई राहत प्रदान करने के कारण किये गये अधिक प्रावधान के कारण है। "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत कमी अदालती डिगरियों के कारण पेंशन/परिवार पेंशन के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है ।

Annual increments and other staff cost (Rs. 3.87 lakhs), more expenditure on Fuel due to increase in traffic/increase in prices—Diesel oil (Rs. 21578.64 lakhs), Electric power (Rs. 24635.36 lakhs), partly offset by decrease in expenditure on Steam Traction due to less traffic (Rs. 2644.78 lakhs).

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 470.60 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 42.71 crores over the Revised Estimates. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 42.73 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2398.51 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 167.83 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 561.06 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 986.63 lakhs), other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 158.73 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 2.16 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 676.46 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 67.66 crores over the Revised Estimates. This arises from an increase of Rs. 68.18 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2380.48 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 162.42 lakhs), cost of materials including catering Stores (Rs. 1316.48 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 3148.17 lakhs), other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 145.91 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Suspense (Rs. 335.00 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 52.72 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1526.50 crores is more than the Revised Estimates by Rs. 248.53 crores under 'Voted' portion but less by Rs. *0.88* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is mainly due to more provision made on account of increase in the number of Railway pensioners as also higher dearness relief on pension. The decrease under *Charged* appropriation is due to less payment of pension/family pension anticipated on account of Court decrees.

विविध संव्यवहार

नीचे की तालिका में विविध संव्यवहार के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक 1991-92 बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 तथा बजट अनुमान 1993-94 के आंकड़ों की तुलना की गयी है :—

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following table compares the Actuals 1991-92 Budget & Revised Estimates 1992-93 and Budget Estimates 1993-94 under Miscellaneous Transactions :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (Rupees in lakhs)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS				
(i) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां	(i) Receipts from Subsidised Companies . . .	5	5	1,04	2,06
(ii) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(ii) Railway Recruitment Boards	1,29	1,62	1,51	1,72
(iii) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	(iii) Other Misc. Receipts .	4,54	2,60	4,11	3,89
(iv) यात्रियों पर अधिभार से प्राप्तियां	(iv) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers . . .	66,36	71,00	65,00	67,00
(v) लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend relief and other concessions .	311,76	339,40	340,79	358,85
जोड़	TOTAL	384,00	414,67	412,45	433,52
व्यय	EXPENDITURE				
(i) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	(i) Payments to worked lines .	16	15	15	15
(ii) आर्थिक सहायता	(ii) Subsidy	..	..	..	..
(iii) सर्वेक्षण	(iii) Surveys	3,29	2,82	2,82	2,79
(iv) विविध रेलवे व्यय	(iv) Misc. Railway Expenditure	72,72	81,70	86,82	94,58
(v) चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व	(v) Open Line Works Revenue	33,07	45,00	45,00	45,00
(vi) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग*	(vi) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund*	66,36	71,00	65,00	—
(vii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(vii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	8,00	8,00	8,00	9,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	183,60	208,67	207,79	151,52
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Misc. Receipts . . .	200,40	206,00	204,66	282,00

*1-4-93 से दु.क्ष.नि. को बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस सम्बन्ध में रे.अ.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

*ACSPF is proposed to be closed w.e.f. 1-4-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियाँ

1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में 206.00 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां संशोधित अनुमान में कम करके 204.66 करोड़ रुपये रखी गयीं हैं।

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान की शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियों की तुलना में 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान की विविध प्राप्तियों और व्यय में 77.34 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसका मुख्य कारण विविध प्राप्तियों में वृद्धि होना है।

सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश

1992-93 के लिए सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश का बजट अनुमान 1150.00 करोड़ रुपए था। 1146.00 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित अनुमान, जिसके अन्तर्गत 4.00 करोड़ रुपए की कमी हुई है, ब्याजदेय पूंजी के नवीनतम उपलब्ध अनुमान पर आधारित है।

1992-93 के 1146.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1993-94 के लिए सामान्य राजस्व को 1253.00 करोड़ रुपये की लाभांश दायिता का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें 107.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे की ब्याज देय पूंजी में प्रक्षेपित वृद्धि के कारण यह वृद्धि हुई है।

सामान्य राजस्व का ऋण

1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार, रेलों का 581.10 करोड़ रुपये की सामान्य राजस्व के लिये अपनी दायिता पूरी तरह परिसमापन करने का प्रस्ताव है इसमें से 239.11 करोड़ रुपये विकास निधि को ऋण के लेखे और 341.99 करोड़ रुपये आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता के रूप में हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप 1992-93 के अंत में सामन्य राजस्व को कोई देनदारी नहीं रहेगी।

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Net Miscellaneous Receipts placed at Rs. 206.00 crores in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93 have decreased to Rs. 204.66 crores in the Revised Estimate.

The Budget Estimate for 1993-94 of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure provides for an increase of Rs. 77.34 crores over the Revised Estimate of 1992-93 in Net Miscellaneous Receipts, mainly on account of increase in Miscellaneous Receipts.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The Budget Estimate for 1992-93 of Dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 1150.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1146.00 crores, involving a decrease of Rs. 4.00 crores, is based on the latest available estimate of Capital-at-Charge.

The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1993-94 is estimated at Rs. 1253.00 crores involving an increase of Rs. 107.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1146.00 crores for 1992-93. The increase arises from the projected increase in Capital-at-Charge of the Railways during the year.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

As per Revised Estimates of 1992-93, Railways propose to liquidate fully their liability of Rs. 581.10 crores to General Revenue. Out of this, Rs. 239.11 crores is on account of loan to the Development Fund and Rs. 341. 9 crore as Deferred Dividend liability. As a result, there will be no indebtedness to General Revenues at the end of 1992-93.

शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

वास्तविक 1991-92, संशोधित और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 तथा बजट अनुमान 1993-94 के मुख्य वित्तीय आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं:

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

The principal financial figures of Actuals 1991-92, Revised & Budget Estimates 1992-93 and Budget Estimates 1993-9 are4 as under :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in crores)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
यातायात से प्राप्तियां	TRAFFIC RECEIPTS				
कुल आय	Total Earnings	13847.58	15924.00	16190.00	19086.00
उचंत	Suspense	(—)117.84	(—)40.00	(—)75.00	(—)65.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts	13729.74	15884.00	16115.00	19021.00
संचालन व्यय	WORKING EXPENSES				
साधारण संचालन व्यय उचंत को छोड़कर	Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense	9210.56	10473.33	10587.06	11967.63
उचंत	Suspense	(—)1.37	(—)13.33	(—)12.06	(—)12.63
शुद्ध साधारण संचालन व्यय	Net Ordinary Working Expenses	9209.19	10460.00	10575.00	11955.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to DRF	2000.00	2300.00	2300.00	2400.00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	1180.00	1200.00	1200.00	1500.00
कुल संचालन व्यय	Total Working Expenses	12389.19	13960.00	14075.00	15855.00
विविध संव्यवहार	MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS				
प्राप्तियां	Receipts	384.00	414.67	412.45	433.52
व्यय (चालित लाइनों को भुगतान सहित)	Expenditure (including payment to worked lines)	183.60	208.67	207.79	151.52
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	200.40	206.00	204.66	282.00
कुल व्यय	Total Expenditure	12188.79	13754.00	13870.34	15573.00
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	1540.95	2130.00	2244.66	3448.00
सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	1031.48	1150.00	1146.00	1253.00
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान	Payment of deferred dividend	74.47	416.46	341.98	..
अधिक (+)/कमी (—)	Excess (+)/Shortfall (—)	(+)435.00	(+)563.54	(+)756.68	(+)2195.00
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	435.00	563.54	386.56	235.00
पूंजी निधि में विनियोग*	Appropriation to Capital Fund*	..	..	370.12	1960.00
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	89.5%	87.7%	87.0%	83.1%

*1992-93 से पूंजी निधि सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध रे.अ.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

*It is proposed to constitute a Capital Fund w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

रेलवे निधियां

वर्ष 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 के अनुमानों के अनुसार विभिन्न रेलवे निधियों में विनियोग और उनसे निकासी तथा निधियों में शेष राशि का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट XII से XVII में दिया गया है जिसका सारांश इस प्रकार हैं :—

RAILWAY FUNDS

Appropriations to the various Railway Funds and withdrawals therefrom, as per the estimates of the years 1992-93 and 1993-94, and the balances in the Funds, are brought out in Appendices XII to XVII. A summary is given below :—

(लाख रुपये में Rupees in lakhs)

ब्यौरा	Details	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	*Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	1070,45	1021,04	1096,70
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	2322,00	2322,00	2425,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	2300,00	2313,00	2400,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	70,29	66,66	72,10
इतिशेष	Closing balance	1162,74	1096,70	1193,80
रेलवे विकास निधि	*Railway Development Fund*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	..	..	40,92@
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	563,54	386,56	235,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	426,82	386,56	235,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	7,35	..	4,44
इतिशेष	Closing balance	144,07	..	45,36
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	*Railway Revenue Reserve Fund*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	67	68	..
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	..	..	..
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	..	..	..
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	4	4	..
इतिशेष	Closing balance	71	72@	..
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	*Railway Pension Fund*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	236,52	287,74*	255,07
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	1218,00	1218,24	1520,15
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	1144,00	1268,00	1516,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	17,78	17,09	16,71
इतिशेष	Closing balance	328,30	255,07	275,93
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	*Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	44,27	60,11	..
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriaton to the Fund	71,00	65,00	..
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	91,24	88,07	..
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	2,22	3,16	..
इतिशेष	Closing balance	26,25	40,20@	..
पूंजी निधि—रेलवे	***Capital Fund—Railways*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	..	..	136,73
निधि में निवेश	Appropriation to theFund	..	370,12	1960,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	..	237,83	1960,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	..	4,44	8,89
इतिशेष	Closing balance	..	136,73	145,62
सभी रेलवे निधियां	*All Railway Funds*			
प्रथशेष	Opening Balance	1351,91	1369,57*	1529,42
इतिशेष	Closing balance	1662,07	1529,42	1660,71

*इसमें बिना वितीय समायोजन के अंतरण के 81 लाख रुपये शामिल है।

*Includes TWFA Rs. 81 lakhs.

@इसमें 1.4.1993 से प्रस्तावित बंद की जाने वाली दु.क्ष.नि. तथा रेलवे राजस्व निधि से अंतरित क्रमशः 40.20 करोड़ रुपये और 0.72 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया हैं।

@Includes Rs. 40.20 crores and Rs. 0.72 crore transferred from ACSPF and RRF respectively consequent upon their proposed discontinuance w.e.f 1-4-93. A memorandum has been submitted to Railway Convention Committee in this regard.

**यह एक नयी निधि है जिसे 1992-93 से सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। आगे के ब्यौरे के लिए परिशिष्ट XVII देखें।

**This is a new Fund proposed to be created w.e.f. 1992-93 For further details refer Appendix XVII

भाग—II

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम पर खर्च

1991-92 में वास्तविक खर्च

मांग संख्या 16 के अन्तर्गत 1991-92 के लिए निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक पर खर्च का संशोधित अनुमान 3825.00 करोड़ रुपये (शुद्ध) था जो 8653.91 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते के 4828.91 करोड़ रुपये घटाने के बाद रहा, जिन्हें अनुदान की परिधि से बाहर रखा जाता है लेकिन लेखे में खर्च में कमी के रूप में दिखाया जाता है। इन कामों पर खर्च को पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि तथा चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) के खाते में डाला जाता है। वर्ष के अन्त में वास्तविक व्यय 8691.52 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते के 4801.56 करोड़ रुपये घटाकर 3889.96 करोड़ रुपये (शुद्ध) रहा। शुद्ध खर्च में वृद्धि मुख्यत: नई लाइनों, दोहरी लाइन बिछाने, रेलपथ नवीकरण, चल स्टाक, वस्तु सूचियों आदि पर अधिक व्यय के कारण हुई जो कंप्यूटरीकरण, पुल संबंधी कार्यों, बिजली संबंधी अन्य कार्यों, मशीन और संयंत्र, कारखानों आदि के अंतर्गत कम खर्च द्वारा संतुलित हो गई।

संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93

2. मांग संख्या 16 के अन्तर्गत बजट और संशोधित अनुमान—1992-93 के लिए परिसम्पत्तियां-अधिग्रहण, निर्माण एवं बदलाव और बजट अनुदान की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में अन्तर का विश्लेषण नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में 9770.48 करोड़ रुपये (स्वीकृत 9767.23 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 3.25 करोड़ रुपये) के सकल व्यय और महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं सहित चल स्टाक, मशीन एवं संयंत्र और निर्माण कार्य आदि के लिए 4500.00 करोड़ रुपये के शुद्ध खर्च की व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुदान की तुलना में 10223.49 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान (स्वीकृत) 10220.56 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 2.93 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है। 'स्वीकृत' के अन्तर्गत 453.33 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि मुख्यत: योजना शीर्ष नई लाइनों, आमान परिवर्तन, दोहरीकरण, चल स्टाक और वस्तु-सूचियों के अन्तर्गत है और प्रभृत के अन्तर्गत 0.32 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती नवीनतम आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार है। शुद्ध में 247.83 रुपये की वृद्धि है।

PART—II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMMES OF RAILWAYS

Actual Expenditure for 1991-92

The Revised Estimate of expenditure under Demand No. 16 on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1991-92 allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs. 3825.00 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 8653.91 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 4828.91 crores which are outside the scope of the Grant but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 3889.96 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 8691.52 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 4801.56 crores. The increase in net expenditure is mainly due to more expenditure under New lines, Doublings, Track Renewals, Rolling Stock Inventories etc. offset by less expenditure under Computerisation, Bridge works, Other Elec. works Machinery and Plant and wrokshops.

Revised Estimates, 1992-93

2. Budget and Revised Estimates under Demand No. 16—Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement for 1992-93 and analysis of variation in the Revised Estimates compared to the Budget Grant is as under :

The Budget for the year 1992-93 provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 9770.48 crores (Voted Rs. 9767.23 crores and *Charged* Rs. 3.25 crores) and a net expenditure of Rs. 4500.00 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects. Against the Budget Grant the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 10223.49 crores (gross) made up of (Voted) Rs. 10220.56 crores and *Charged* Rs. 2.93 crores. The increase of Rs. 453.33 crores under 'Voted' is mainly under the plan heads New lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling, Rolling Stock, and Inventories and reduction of Rs. 0.32 crores under *Charged* is as per the latest requirements. There is increase of Rs. 247.83 in the net.

3. 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान में शुद्ध व्यय की स्थिति संक्षिप्त में इस प्रकार है :—

3. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate, 1992-93 is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	कमीबेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	1754,96	1765,00	+10,04
मूल्यह्रास भारक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	2300,00	2313,00	+13,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	145 00	134,60	—10,40
पूंजी निधि Capital Fund@	..	237,83	+237,83
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	85,00	82,40	—2,60
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Work (Revenue)	45,00	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL	4329,96	4577,83	+247,87
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	£170,04	£170,00	—
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	* 4500,00	*4747,83	+247,83

*इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा.रे.वि.वि.) द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं। संशोधित अनुमान (1992-93) में भा.रे.वि.नि. द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए जुटाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 962.17 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है। (प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि से पूरे किये जाने वाले 962.17 करोड़ रुपये + 237.83 करोड़ रुपये भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये के मूल लक्ष्य के समतुल्य हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). for financing Railway Plan. The Revised Estimates (1992-93) exclude Rs. 962.17 crores proposed to raised by IRFC. (Rs. 962.17 cr.+Rs. 237.83 cr. to be met with from the proposed Capital Fund equals the original target of Rs. 1,200 cr. to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation).

£इसमें पूंजी भण्डार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 3.76 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) और 0.45 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल हैं।

£Includes Rs. 3.76 lakhs Net (Budget Estimates 1992-93) and Rs. 0.45 lakh Net (Revised Estimates, 1992-93) under Capital Stores Suspense.

@ पूंजी निधि 1992-93 से सृजित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है।

@Capital Fund is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been substituted to Railway Convention Committee in this regard.

संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93
योजना शीर्षवार वितरण

Revised Estimates, 1992-93
Plan head-wise distribution

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान 1992-93 / Budget Estimates, 1992-93	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष / Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी / Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधि / Fund: मू.आ.नि. / DRF	वि.नि. / DF	पूंजी निधि / Cap. Fund	दु.अ.नि. / ACSPF	राजस्व (चा.ला.रा.) / Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ / Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण)							
186,04	(a) New Lines (Construction) . .	2,10,04	16,00	..	..	..	..	2,26,04
	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद							
..	(b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुनः बिछाना							
15,05	(c) Restoration of dismantled lines	..	15,05	..	..	..	..	15,05
	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन							
554,77	(d) Gauge Conversion	5,39,14	15,38	3,06	..	1,83	..	5,59,41
	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना							
130,86	(e) Doubling	1,64,05	55	5,78	..	30	..	1,70,68
	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचों में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम							
131,71	(f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	85,05	2,76	5,86	..	3,50	6,43	1,03,60
	(छ) संगणकीकरण							
45,00	(g) Computerisation	7,15	..	20,00	..	..	2,00	29,15
	(ज) रेल अनुसंधान							
5,00	(h) Railway Research	8	35	8,17	..	..	58	9,18
	(झ) चल स्टाक							
1180,01	(i) Rolling Stock	1,56,80	10,61,29	6	2,37,83	..	..	14,55,98
	(ञ) रेलपथ नवीकरण							
1248,92	(j) Track Renewals	..	12,57,00	..	..	..	..	12,57,00
	(ट) पुल संबंधी काम							
94,23	(k) Bridge Works	1,00	63,30	64	..	20,87	1,49	87,30
	(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य							
150,38	(l) Signalling & Telecommunication Works	14,10	91,07	10,00	..	31,07	4,00	1,50,24
	(ड) डाकतार विभाग से लाइन तारों को अपने अधिकार में लेना							
..	(m) Taking over of line wires from P&T . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं							
235,40	(n) Electrification Projects . . .	2,21,45	11,00	50	..	2,50	..	2,35,45
	(ण) बिजली संबंधी अन्य कार्य							
68,04	(o) Other Electrical Works	20,00	31,00	10,00	..	..	7,00	68,00
	(त) मशीन और संयंत्र							
90.00	(p) Machinery & Plant	19,32	57,02	7,13	..	..	7,25	90,72
	(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित							
300,42	(q) Workshop including Production Units	1,63,81	42,41	7,74	..	10	8,45	2,22,51
	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर							
25,03	(r) Staff Quarters	17,72	7,00	..	..	..	39	25,11

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to meet Finance Capital Expenditure	निधि Funds: मू०आ०नि० DRF	वि०नि० DF	पूंजी Capital Fund	दु०ग्र०नि० ACSPF	राजस्व (सा०का०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30,01	(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for Staff	10,00	2,01	17,50	..	..	50	30,01
50,00	(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	..	1,00	30,52	..	12,98	51	45,01
..	(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश (u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings							
1,00	(1) भा.रे.वि.नि. (1) I.R.F.C.	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,00
18,00	(2) भा कं नि (2) CONCOR	18,00	..	..	..	..	..	18,00
33,00	(3) को.रे.नि. (3) K.R.C.	33,00	..	..	..	..	..	33,00
30,00	(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	5,60	95	7,65	..	9,40	6,40	30,00
47,87	(ब) भण्डार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	52,92	..	..	..	..	..	52,92
37,31	(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	34,90	..	..	..	..	..	34,90
4,82	(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Misc. Advances (Net)	2,18	..	..	..	..	..	2,18
	जमा या वसूलियां *Credits or recoveries*							
—375,34	निकाले गए सामान के लिए जमा Credits for released material	..	—3,62,14	..	..	..	..	—3,62,14
—7,53	अन्य जमा Other Credits	—12,31	..	—1	..	—15	..	—12,47
4330,00	जोड़ TOTAL	17,65,00	23,13,00	1,34,60	2,37,83	82,40	45,00	4577,83
171,50	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Porjects	1,73,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,73,00
—1,50	जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—3,00	..	..	..	..	..	—3,00
£4500,00	जोड़ TOTAL	19,35,00	23,13,00	1,34,60	2,37,83	82,40	45,00	47,47,83£

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा.रे.वि.नि.) द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं। संशोधित अनुमान (1992-93) में (क) भा.रे.वि.नि. द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित 962.17 करोड़ रुपए की शामिल नहीं है। (प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि से पूरा किये जाने वाले 962.17 करोड़ रुपये + 237.83 करोड़ रुपये भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य लक्ष्य के समतुल्य हैं।

£ Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). The revised Estimates (1992-93) exclude Rs. 962.17 crores proposed to raised by IRFC. (Rs. 962.17 cr. + Rs. 237.83 cr. to be met with from the proposed Capital Fund equals the original target of Rs. 1,200 cr. to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation)

4. बजट अनुमान 1992-93 के समय वस्तु-सूचियों के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा की गयी थी, जिसे संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93 में भी उसी स्तर पर बनाये रखने का प्रस्ताव है। भंडार, निर्माण उचंत और विविध अग्रिम के अन्तर्गत पड़े शेष तथा खरीद व्यवस्था की नियमित समीक्षा की गयी थी ताकि वस्तु सूचियों की आवश्यकता तथा संबंधित बजट व्यवस्थाओं के बीच यथोचित तालमेल बनाये रखा जा सके।

रेलवे विकास कार्यक्रम

रेलवे की आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना (1992—97) 27202 करोड़ रुपये पर निश्चित की गई है जिसके लिए बजट में 5375 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। योजना के अंतिम वर्ष के लिए 443.4 मिलियन टन प्रारम्भिक माल यातायात का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें 318.3 बिलियन टन किलोमीटर का परिवहन आउटपुट अन्तर्ग्रस्त है। उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय दोनों ही यातायात के लिए यात्री यातायात में 5 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

रेलों ने देश में एक ही आमान की प्रणाली की नीति अपनायी है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत, योजना के दौरान 6000 कि॰मी॰ लम्बे रेलपथ को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। कम होती जा रही मूल्यवान हाइड्रोकार्बन ऊर्जा को सुरक्षित रखने की दृष्टि से 3500 से अधिक मार्ग किलोमीटर के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। क्षमता में वृद्धि यथा चल स्टाक की अधिप्राप्ति और लाइन क्षमता से सम्बद्ध अन्य कार्य, कुछ ऐसे अन्य क्षेत्र हैं जिन पर बल दिया जा रहा है।

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान, वर्ष में वार्षिक योजना पर 5393 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे। इस राशि में से 1756 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था सामान्य राजकोष से बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में की गई थी, 1503 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम के माध्यम से बाजार से ऋण लेकर जुटायी गयी थी और 2134 करोड़ रुपये आंतरिक संसाधनों के जरिये जुटाये गए थे। वास्तविक कार्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में 322 रेल इंजनों, 25778 माल डिब्बों, 2301 सवारी डिब्बों और 136 ई॰एम॰यू॰ को अधिप्राप्त किया जाना शामिल था। इसके अलावा 726 मार्ग कि॰मी॰ का विद्युतीकरण किया गया, 3360 कि॰मी॰ में रेलपथ के नवीकरण का कार्य पूरा किया गया, 135 कि॰मी॰ में आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य पूरा किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रणाली में 193 कि॰मी॰ लम्बी नई लाइनें जोड़ी गईं।

4. At the time of Budget Estimate, 1992-93 a net increase of Rs. 90.00 crores was anticipated for inventories, which is proposed to be maintained at the same level in the Revised Estimate, 1992-93 The balances held under Stores, Suspense Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advance, as well as the procurement arrangements were reviewed regularly so thatthere was proper integration between the needs of inventory and the related Budget provisions.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Railway's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) has been fixed at Rs. 27202 cr., with a budgetary support of Rs. 5375 crore. A target of 443.4 million tonnes of originating freight traffic, involving a transport output of 318.3 billion tonnes kms. has been set for the terminal year of the Plan. Average annual growth rate of 5 per cent in passenger traffic is envisaged both for suburban and non-suburban traffic.

Railways have adopted the policy of unigauge system in the country and under this plan, 6000 km. of track has been targetted for conversion to broad guage during the Plan. In order to conserve precious depleting hydrocarbon energy, electrification of over 3500 rkm has been targetted. Capacity building i.e., acquisition of rolling stock and other associated line capacity works are some of the other thrust areas.

During 1991-92, expenditure of Rs. 5393 crore was incurred on the Annual Plan for the year. For financing this investment, an amount of Rs. 1756 crore was provided as budgetary support by the General Exchequer, Rs. 1503 crores was raised by market borrowing through Indian Railway Finance Corporation and Rs. 2134 crores were raised through internal generation of resoarces. Important features of the physical programme included acquisition of 322 locomotives, 25778 wagons, 2301 coaches and 136 EMUs. In addition, 726 route kms. were electrified, track renewals was completed on 3360, kms. gauge conversion was completed on 135 kms. Further, 193 kms. of new lines were added to the system.

बजट अनुमान, 1993-94

5. 1993-94 में निर्माण-कार्यों के खर्च के लिए बजट अनुमान 5600.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। यह 1992-93 के संशोधित अनुमान से 852.17 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

Budget Estimates 1993-94

5. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1993-94 has been placed at Rs. 5600.00 crores. This is Rs. 852.17 crores more than the revised estimates for 1992-93.

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1993-94	कमी-बेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	1765,00	790,01	—974,99
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	2313,00	2400,00	+87,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	134,60	235,00	+100,40
पूंजी निधि Capital Fund	237,83	1960,00	+1722,17
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री-सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	82,40	..	—82,40
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Works (Revenue)	45,00	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL	4577,83	5430,01	+852,18
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	£170,00	£169,99	—0.01
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	4747,83*	5600,00*	+852,17

*इसमें रेल योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाले 962,17 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93) तथा 900 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 962 17 crores (Revised Estimates 1992-93) and Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimate, 1993-94) proposed to be raised by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing the Railway Plan.

£इसमें पूंजी भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 0 45 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और —1.13 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1993-94) शामिल हैं।

£Includes Rs. 0.45 lakh net (Revised Estimates, 1992-93) and Rs —1.13 lakhs net (Budget Estimates, 1993-94) under Capital-Stores Suspense.

1993-94 में योजना शीर्षों तथा आबंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1993-94 by Planheads and allocations is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां / Funds मू ग्रा नि DRF	वि नि DF	पूंजी निधि Captial Fund	राजस्व (चा ला रा) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction)	61,07	12,80	..	1,14,54	..	1,88,41
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुनः बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines	..	25,00	..	..	..	25,00
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	2,47,20	36,72	1,75	5,29,46	..	8,15,13
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	56,34	2,08	5,49	1,56,27	..	2,20,18
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	19,71	3,18	17,76	54,24	6,50	1,01,39
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	9,15	..	23,00	25,85	2,00	60,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	..	50	4,00	..	50	5,00
(झ) चल स्टाक (j) Rolling Stock	2,16,89	10,87,13	50	6,20,11	..	19,24,63
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	..	12,73,00	..	..	..	12,73,00
(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge Works	1,12	47,26	30,00	1,89	1,00	81,27
(ठ) सिगनल और दूरसंचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य (l) Signallig & Telecommunication Works	7,92	1,07,00	30,64	12,08	8,00	1,65,64
(ड) लाइन तारों को डाक-तार विभाग से अपने अधिकार में लेना (m) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	69,83	10,00	3,00	1,97,17	..	2,80,00
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical Works	2,62	40,66	11,00	7,38	4,00	65,66
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery & Plant	3,30	58,00	7,00	6,70	10,00	85,00
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops including production Units	58,16	41,22	12,00	1,42,10	7,00	2,60,48
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर Staff Quarters	6,45	6,00	..	15,08	..	27,5

1992-93 में योजना-शीर्षों तथा आबंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1993-94 by Plan-heads and allocations is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष / Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी / Capital From General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां / Fund: मू आ नि / DRF	वि नि / DF	पूंजी निधि / Capital Fund	राजस्व (चा ला रा) / Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ / Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(घ) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (a) Amenities for Staff	4,05	2,01	14,50	11,45	50	32,51
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (b) (i) Passenger Ameniiies	13	2,00	56,50	37	1,00	60,00
(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Oiher Railway Users Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	..
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश— (u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertaking	..	..	..	..	..	..
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	1,86	2,00	18,01	3,64	4,54	30,05
(ब) भण्डार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	16,12	..	..	37,45	..	53,57
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	11,08	..	..	32,71	..	43,79
(स) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Misc. Advances (Net)	—1,92	..	..	—5,44	..	—7,36
जमा या वसूलियां— Credits or Recoveries :						
निकाले गये सामान के लिये जमा Credits for released materials	..	—3,56,56	..	..	..	—3,56,56
अन्य जमा Other Credits	—1,08	..	—15	—3,05	—4	—4,32
जोड़ TOTAL	7,90,00	24,00,00	2,35,00	19,60,00	45,00	54,30,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	1,71,25	..	..	..	..	1,71,25
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Revoveries	—1,25	..	..	..	..	—1,25
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	9,60,00	24,00,00	2,35,00	19,60,00	45,00	56,00,00£

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 900 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

£Excludes Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimate, 1993-94) proposed to be raised by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing the Railway Plan.

*विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों में पूंजी (बजटीय समर्थन) और पूंजी निधि का बितरण अनंतिम है ।

*The distribution of Capital (Budgettary Support) and Capital Fund amongst various Plan heads is provisional.

निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय

निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 3863 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 3429 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात 89 प्रतिशत राशि चालू निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है तथा केवल 434 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात 11 प्रतिशत नये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए हैं।

1993-94 में चल-स्टाक पर व्यय

1993-94 में चल-स्टाक पर 1924.63 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमे से 1896.33 करोड़ रुपये पहले दिये गए आर्डरों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले चल-स्टाक के लिए है तथा 28.30 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिये है, जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

विवरण	पूर्व कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत	1992-93 के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
रेल इजन	460,52	4,32
बायलर और अन्य	261,30	5,30
सवारी डिब्बे	559,41	7,00
माल डिब्बे	600,82	11,42
क्रेन	4,28	26
जोड़	1896,33	28,30

नयी खरीद कार्यक्रम (अर्थात् वे मदें जो बजट में पहली बार शामिल की गयी है) में चल-स्टाक की निम्नलिखित यूनिटें शामिल हैं :—

विवरण	विदेशों से खरीदे जाने वाले	देशी स्रोतों से लिये जाने वाले	जोड़
(क) रेल इंजन			
(i) बिजली उच्च अश्व शक्ति	..	..	..
(ii) डीजल इंजन	..	19	19
(iii) डीजल बिजली	..	121	121
(iv) बिजली	..	150	150
(v) पावर पैक	..	10	10
(ख) (i) सवारी डिब्बे	..	1820	1820
(ii) बिजली गाड़ी यूनिट	..	320	320
अन्य स्टाक एस एल आर	..	250	250
(ग) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	..	22500	22500

*अनंतिम

Expenditure on Works

Of the gross provision of Rs. 3863 crores for Works, Rs. 3429 crores or 89 per cent is for works in progress and only Rs. 434 crores or 11 percent is for new works.

Rolling Stock Expenditure in 1993-94

An expenditure of Rs. 1924.63 crores is proposed in 1993-94 on Rolling Stock of which Rs. 1896.33 crores are for programmed deliveries of Rolling Stock already on order and Rs. 28.30 crores for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Against earlier Programme	Against 1993-94 Programme
Locomotives . . .	460.52	4,32
Boilers & others . .	261,30	5,30
Carriage	559,41	7,00
Wagons	600 82	11 42
Cranes	4.28	26
TOTAL	1896,33	28,30

The Programme of Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :—

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives			
(i) Electric High Horse Power . .	..	..	..
(ii) Diesel Shunters	..	19	19
(iii) Diesel Electric .	.	121	121
(iv) Electric . .	..	150	150
(v) Power Packs .	..	10	10
(b) (i) Coaches . .	..	1820	1820
(ii) Electric/Diesel Multiple Units .	..	320	320
Other Stock SLR	..	250	250
(c) Wagons (In terms of 4 wheelers) .	..	22500*	22500*

*Provisional

664.65 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था नई लाइनों के निर्माण, उखाड़ी गई लाइनों को दुबारा बिछाने, विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं और महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित सूची के अनुसार की गई है :—

A provision of Rs. 664.65 crores for New Lines, Restoration of dismantled lines, Electrification Projects and Metropolitan Transport Projects has been made as listed below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-93 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
मध्य रेलवे		**CENTRAL RAILWAY**						
पनवेल-करजत—बड़ी लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	पूंजी	Panvel-Karjat.—Land acquisition for BG line	Cap.	5,50	80	100	3,70	*
सतना-रीवा—नई लाइन (50 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Satna-Rewa.—New line (50 km.) .	Cap.	43,86	9,59	3,00	31,27	31-3-93
गुना-इटावा-शिवपुर-ग्वालियर-भिंड के रास्ते रेल लाइन (348.25 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Guna-Etawah.—Rail line via Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind (348.25 km.) .	Cap.	2,56,00	98,75	10,00	1,47,25	*
मथुरा-अलवर—नई लाइन (119.75 कि.मी.)	पूंजी	Mathura-Alwar.—New line (119.75 km.)	Cap.	69,43	43,70	18,00	7,73	31-3-94
अमरावती—नरखेड़ नई लाइन—(138 कि. मी.)	पूंजी	Amrati— Narkher New Line	Cap.	1,20,90	..	2,00	1,18,90	*
पूर्व रेलवे		**EASTERN RAILWAY**						
लक्ष्मीकांतपुर-नामखाना—नई बड़ी लाइन (47.50 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana.—New BG line (47.50 km.)	Cap.	39,00	28,36	7,00	3,64	*
बंडेल-कटवा—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bandel-Katwa.—Electrification . .	Cap.	39,40	1,00	4,00	34,40	*
	मू.ग्रा.नि.		DRF	4,21	..	1,00	3,21	
	वि.नि.(3)		DF(3)	2	..	..	2	
	वि.नि.(4)		DF(4)	1,87	..	..	1,87	
उत्तर रेलवे		**NORTHERN RAILWAY**						
जम्मू तवी-ऊधमपुर—नई लाइन (56.1 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur.—New line (56.1 km.) . .	Cap.	1,97,70	77,83	10,00	1,09,87	*
नांगल डैम-तलवाड़ा—नई लाइन (83.74 कि०मी०) और मुकेरियां-तलवाड़ा साइडिंग का अधिग्रहण (29.16 कि.मी.)	पूंजी	Nangal Dam-Talwara.—New line (83.74 km) & taking over siding Mukerian-Talwara (29.16 km)	Cap.	150,00.00	2610.05	0.01	1,23,89.94	*
व्यास-गोइंदवाल—नई लाइन (27 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Beas-Goindwal.—New line (27 km). .	Cap.	16,60	4,55	3,00	9,05	*
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**						
रामपुर-लालकुआं—नई बड़ी लाइन और लाल कुआं-काठगोदाम-आमान परिवर्तन	पूंजी	Rampur-Lalkuan.—New BG and Lalkuan-Kathgodam—Gauge conversion.	Cap.	62,77	54,77	8,00	..	30-9-93

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-93 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**						
बागहा और छितौनी के बीच मीटर लाइन को पुनः बिछाना (28.41 किमी०)	पूंजी	Bagha-Chhitauni.—Restoration of MG line (28.41 km) .	Cap.	10,00	7,35	..	2,65	*
	मू.आ.नि.		DRF	73,57	48,30	25,00	27	
	निक्षेप		Deposit	80,52				
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे		**NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY**						
दुधनोई-देपा-नई बड़ी लाइन (17.5 किमी०)	पूंजी	Dudhnoi-Depa.—New BG line (17.5 km)	Cap.	20,17	1	200	19,16	*
जोगीघोपा-गुवाहाटी-जोगीघोपा से गुवाहाटी तक बड़ी लाइन सहित जोगीघोपा में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर रेल एवं सड़क पुल (142.15 किमी०)	पूंजी	Jogighopa-Guwahati.—Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along-with BG line from Jogighopa to Guwahati (142.15 km) .	Cap.	3,37,00	2,49,58	17,00	70,42	*
	निक्षेप		Deposit	90,00	44,01	..	4599	
इकलाखी-बालूरघाट-इकलाखी से माल्दा टाउन तक विस्तार सहित बड़ी लाइन (87.11 किमी०)	पूंजी	Eklakhi-Balurghat.—BG line with extension from Eklakhi to Malda town (87.11 km) . .	Cap.	47,18	2,97	1,00	43,21	*
मईग्रेंडिसा—डिटोकछड़ा—नयी लाइन (21 किमी०)	पूंजी	Maigrendisa-Dittockcherra (New line) (21 km.) . .	Cap.	1,32,50	20	1,00	1,31,30	*
आमगुड़ी—तुली—मीटर लाइन (14.65 किमी०)	पूंजी	Amguri-Tuli—MG line (14.65 km) .	Cap.	15,50	14,66	50	34	*
दक्षिण रेलवे		**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**						
मणियाच्चि—तालैयुत्तु—मणियाच्चि—मिलविट्टान और मिलविट्टान—तूतीकोरिन हार्बर (55.4 किमी०) और डिंडीगुल—मदुरै (64.32 किमी०)—समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन, करूर—डिंडीगुल—बड़ी लाइन (73.97 किमी०)	पूंजी	Maniyachi-Talaiyuthu, Maniyachi-Milavittan & Milavittan-Tuticorin Harbour (55.4 km) & Dindigul-Madurai (64.32 km)-Parallel BG line. Karur-Dindigul—BG line (73.97 km) .	Cap.	1,52,24	1,52,23	1	..	
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	25,22	18,44	6,78	..	31-3-93
	वि०नि० (4)		DF(4)	29	..	..	29	
	रा०		R.	1,04			1,04	
चित्रदुर्ग—रायदुर्ग—बड़ी लाइन (100 किमी०)	पूंजी	Chitradurg-Rayadurg—B.G. line (100 km)	Cap..	59,43	50,27	4,71	4,45	
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	6,22	2	6,02	18	30-12-93

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
दक्षिण रेलवे		SOUTHERN RAILWAY (CONTD.)					
एर्णाकुलम--अल्लेप्पी--कायनकुलन तक विस्तार (43 कि० मी०)	पूंजी	Ernakulam-Allepey—Extension to Kayankulam (43 km). Cap.	53,57	51,31	2,00	26	2.11.92
त्रिचूर--गुरुवायूर--नई लाइन (24 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Trichur-Guruvayur—New line (24 kms.). Cap.	25,40	25,13	27	..	31.3.93
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
तेलापुर--पाटनचेरू--नई बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी रा०	Telapur-Patancheru—New BG line . Cap. R.	14,78 50	8,92	1,00	4,86	15.3.93
पेद्दापल्ली--करीम नगर--निजामाबाद (177 कि० मी०)		Peddupalli—Karimnagar—Nizamabad (177 Kms.) Cap.	124,43	..	1,00	123,43	*
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे		SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
तालचेर--संबलपुर--नयी बड़ी ल.इन	पूंजी	Talcher-Sambalpur—New BG line . Cap.	220,00	76,20	30,00	1,13,80	*
बड़गछिया--चंपाडांगा शाखा सहित हवड़ा--आमता लाइट रेलवे के बदले बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी रा०	BG line in lieu of Howrah-Amta light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch . . Cap. R.	30,43 1,00	20,54 ..	100 ..	8,89 1,00	*
तामलुक--दीघा--बड़ी रेल लाइन]	,पूंजी	Tamluk-Digha—BG rail lines . . Cap.	73,71	20,15	1,00	52,56	*
कोरापुट--रायगडा (164 कि० मी०)	पूंजी	Koraput-Rayagada (164 km.) . . Cap.	4,05,10	3,51,85	26,11	27,14	31.12.93
बांसपानी--दैतारी--बड़ी लाइन (147 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Daitari—Banspani-BG line (147 km.) . Cap.	242,55	10,00	25,00	207,55	*
लाजोगढ़ रोड--जुनागढ़ बड़े आमान की रेल लाइन (54 कि.मी.)	पूंजी	Lanjigarh Road—Junagarh BG Rail line (54 km) Cap.	1,00,00	..	0,01	99,99,99	*
सिमहाचलम नार्थ--वाल्तेरू--रेल पथ का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Simhachalam North-Waltair—Electrification of tr ks . Cap.	91	51	40	..	*
पश्चिम रेलवे		WESTERN RAILWAY					
नडियाद--मोडासा (105.14 कि०मी०) और कपडवंज--मोडासा (60.5 कि०मी०)--नयी लाइन	पूंजी	adiaa (105.14 km.) & Kapadvanj-Modasa (60.5 km.)—New line . . . Cap.	30,00	738.51	0·01	2261.48	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-93 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
पश्चिम रेलवे—जारी		**WESTERN RAILWAY (Contd.)**						
गोधरा—इन्दौर—दाहोद, सरदार पुर, धार के रास्ते और देवास—मक्सी—बड़ी लाइन (316 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Godhra-Indore-Via-Dahod, Sardarpur, Dhar and between Dewas-Maksi—BG line (316 km.) .	Cap.	2,97,14	14,45	1,00	28,169	*
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण		**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION**						
भुसावल—नागपुर—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bhusawal-Nagpur—Electrification .	Cap.	1,78,24	166,39	6,53	5,32	31-1-91
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	12	9	3	..	
	वि०नि०(3)		DF(3)	73	3	70		
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	2,18	1,42	73	3	
रामपुर—डुमरा—गड़हरा—बरौनी सहित पूर्व रेलवे के मुख्य लाइन के रास्ते सीतारामपुर—दानापुर—मुगलसराय—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai via main line of Eastern Railway including Rampur-Dumra-Garhara-Barauni—Electrification .	Cap.	2,40,17	16,27	28,00	1,95,90	*
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	24	..	..	24	
विजयवाडा—बल्हारशाह—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Vijayawada-Balharshah—Electrification .	Cap.	1,61,31	1,43,03	9,20	9,08	30-3-89
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	1,53	1,23	30	..	
भोपाल—नागदा—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bhopal-Nagda—Electrification	Cap.	93,84	76,83	17,01	..	31-3-92
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	11,81	7,40	4,41		
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	12	12	..	..	
नई—इटारसी-नागपुर विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Itarsi-Nagpur—Electrification . .	Cap.	1,14,67	1,13,42	1,25	..	28-3-91
	मू०ग्रा०नि		DRF	10	10	..	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	2,55	2,55	..	..	
इटारसी—भुसावल—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Itarsi-Bhusawal—Electrification . .	Cap.	1,29,77	1,29,57	20	..	31-1-92
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	1,04	4	1,00	..	
	वि०नि०(3)		DF(3)	46	16	30	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	93	93	..	..	
बल्हारशाह—वर्धा—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Balharshah-Wardha—Electrification .	Cap.	67,73	60,75	6,98	..	30-3-89
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	4	4	..	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	2,37	2,37	..	..	
मौलाअली—सनतनगर बाई पास लाइन सहित काजीपेट—सिकन्दराबाद—हैदराबाद—सनतनगर जिसमें सी एल एस शामिल है—विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Kazipet-Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Sanatnagar including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar bye-pass line including CLS—Electrification. .	Cap.	86,47	85,04	1,43	..	30-9-93
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	74	29	45	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	2,79	63	1,09	1,07	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-93 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
रेल विद्युतीकरण		**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION (Contd.)**						
बीना--कटनी--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bina-Katni—Electrification . .	Cap.	80,18	59,36	9,26	11,56	31-3-94
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4,85	42	2,74	1,69	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	1,25	1,25	..	..	
कटनी--अनूपपुर--बिलासपुर--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Katni-Anuppur-Bilaspur—Electrification .	Cap.	1,30,00	1,02,56	23,00	4,44	31-3-94
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	14	9	..	5	
दुर्ग--नागपुर--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Durg—Nagpur—Electrification . .	Cap.	1,31,99	1,30,44	46	1,09	30-12-91
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	1,08	1,08	..	..	
जोल्लारपेट्टै--बेंगलूर सिटी--केंगारी विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Jolarpettai-Bangalore City Kengari—Electrificaiion	Cap.	56,30	48,64	4,34	3,32	31-3-92
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	1,34	1,03	6	25	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	19	8	..	11	
टूंडला--आगरा--बयाना--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Tundla-Agra-Bayana—Electrification .	Cap.	38,78	38,13	20	45	31-3-90
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	5	5	..	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	40	40	..	..	
जोलारपेट्टै--ईरोड और सेलम--मेट्टूरडैम--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Mattur Dam—Electrification .	Cap.	93,85	88,07	2,00	3,78	31-3-92
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	3,58	3,58	..	..	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	20	20	..	..	
पतरातू--सोननगर--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Patratu-Sonenagar—Electrification. .	Cap.	98,54	39,75	35,00	23,79	*
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	23	..	..	23	
दिल्ली--अम्बाला छावनी--लुधियाना--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Delhi-Ambala Cant.-Ludhiana—Electrification .	Cap.	1,36,82	34,55	35,00	67,27	*
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	14	..	..	14	
बोकारो स्टील सिटी--मुरी--हटिया--बोंडामुंडा--बिमलगढ़--किरिबुरू/बारसुआन--पुरलिया--कोटशिला--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bondamunda-Bimlagarh-Kiriburu/Barsuan—Purlia—Kotshila—Elfn. .	Cap.	1,12,77	14,24	20,00	78,53	*
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	25	..	..	25	
गुमिया--पतरातू--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Gumia-Patratu—Electrification . .	Cap.	17,86	5,58	4,00	8,28	*
कोचीन बन्दरगाह टरमिनस सहित ईरोड--पालघाट--एर्णाकुलम (324 कि०मी०)--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Erode-Palghat-Ernakulam including Cochin Harbour Terminus (324 km)—Electrification . .	Cap.	1,61,30	3,10	16,00	1,42,20	*
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	5,91	3,90	..	2,01	
	वि०नि०(4)		DF(4)	55	..	..	55	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम	आबंटन	Name of the Project	Allocation	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest estimated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित Approximate expenditure upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
रेल विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं		RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION (Contd.)						
रेणिगुंटा--गुन्तकल--हास्पेट--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी मू०आ०नि० वि०नि० (4)	Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet—Electrification . .	Cap. DRF DF(4)	1,60,61 6.98 9,43	3,53 3,47 ..	10,00	1,47,08 3,51 9,43	*
अम्बाला--मुरादाबाद (274 कि०मी०)--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Ambala-Moradabad (274 km)—Electrification. . .	Cap.	1,47,40	4,00	11,00	1,32,40	*
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के चांडिल--मुरी--बरकाकाना (119 कि० मी०)--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Chandil-Muri-Barkakana of South Eastern Railway (119 km)—Electrification .	Cap.	32,22	50	6,00	25,72	*
दक्षिण पूर्व के जामाबोडा--मोहूदा (22 कि०मी०)--विद्युतीकरण	वि०नि० (3)	Jamadoba-Mohuda of South Eastern Railway (22 km)—Elecirification . . .	DF(3)	4,80	30	18	4,32	*
सामलकोट--काकीनाडा पोर्ट शाखा लाइन सहित विजयवाड़ा--विशाखापट्टणम (366 कि०मी०)--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी मू०आ०नि० वि०नि० (4)	Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam including Samalkot-Kakinada Port branch line (366 km)—Electrification . .	Cap. DRF DF(4)	1,96,07 4,71 9,30	4,00	15,75	1,76,32 4,71 9,30	*
आदरा--मिदनापुर--विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Adra-Midnapur—Electrification . .	Cap.	95,00.00	..	0.01	94,99.99	*
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं		**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS**						
कलकत्ता		CALCUTTA						
दम-दम--टालीगंज (कलकत्ता)-द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली का अभिकल्प एवं निर्माण	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Dum Dum-Tollygunj (Calcutta)—Design & construction of rapid transit system	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	13,30,84	10,54,68	125,00	1,51,16	*
बम्बई		BOMBAY						
अंधेरी--बांद्रा--अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Andheri-Bandra—Additional pair of lines	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	61,43	44,86	14,00	2,57	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of the Project			नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest esti-mated cost	1992-93 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approxi-mate expendi-ture upto 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1993-94	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to com-plete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—जारी METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS (Contd)							
बम्बई—जारी BOMBAY (Contd)-							
मानखुर्द—बेलापुर—लाइन का विस्तार Mankhurd-Belapur—Extension of line . .	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	2,87,11	67,35	12,00	2,07,76	9-5-92
मद्रास MADRAS							
मद्रास बीच—लुज—द्रुत पारवहन प्रणाली Madras Beach-Luz—Rapid Transit System . .	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	1,08,21	88,53	19,00	68	16-9-91
दिल्ली DELHI							
अंतः शहरी दैनिक यात्री सेवा का विद्युतीकरण Electrification of Intra Urban Rail Commuter Service	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Misc Advances (Cap.)	34,18	31,44	25	2,49	*
पूर्व रेलवे EASTERN RAILWAY							
सर्कुलर रेलवे परियोजना, कलकत्ता Circular Railway Project Calcutta	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	37,70	32,12	1,00	58	17-6-90

1993-94 में मशीन और संयंत्र पर व्यय

मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें से 75.79 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामानों के लिए तथा 9.21 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिए रखे गये हैं। 1993-94 के कार्यक्रम (नयी खरीद) में बदलाव के लिए केवल मशीनों और संयंत्रों की उन्हीं मदों को शामिल किया गया है, जिनकी मरम्मत किफायती नहीं है।

(नयी खरीद तथा निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं का सारांश रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम भाग-I के पृष्ठ 31-32 पर दिया गया है)।

1993-94 में रेलपथ का नवीकरण

1993-94 में रेलपथ के नवीकरण के लिए 1273.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1052.23 करोड़ रुपये चालू कामों के लिए तथा शेष 220.77 करोड़ रुपये नये कामों के लिए हैं।

1993-94 में चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य

चालू लाइनों के अन्य निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 1924.84 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1720.10 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् लगभग 89 प्रतिशत लाइन क्षमता के कार्यों तथा अन्य परिचालनिक सुधार कार्यों के लिए और शेष 204.74 करोड़ रुपये पुल संबंधी निर्माणकार्यों, उपयोगकर्त्ता सुविधाओं, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों तथा कर्मचारी सुविधाओं के लिए है।

1993-94 में चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा

नये निर्माण-कार्य और 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की अनुमानित लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू कार्य आदि इस ज्ञापन के परिशिष्ट-I के खंड (क) और (ख) में सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1993-94

The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 85.00 crores of which Rs. 75.79 crores are for programmed deliveries and Rs. 9.21 crores for new acquisitions. Machinery and Plant on replacement account included in the 1993-94 programme (new acquisitions) are, as usual, only items which are beyond economical repairs.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries is given at 31-32 pages of Part I of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme for Railways).

Track Renewals in 1993-94

The provision for Track Renewals in 1993-94 is Rs. 1273.00 crores of which Rs. 1052.23 crores are for works in progress and the balance of Rs. 220.77 crores is for new works.

Open Line Works 1993-94

Provision for other Open Line Works is Rs. 1924.84 crores of this an amount of Rs. 1720.10 crores or about 89 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements and the balance of Rs. 204.74 crores is distributed over bridge works, users amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff.

Particulars of Open Line Works in 1993-94

New works and important works in progress each estimated to cost above Rs. 5 crores are listed in sections (a) and (b) of Appendix-I to this Memorandum.

1993-94 में भंडार उचंत, निर्माण उचंत तथा विविध अग्रिम

बजट में पूंजी उचन्त शीर्ष (शुद्ध) के अन्तर्गत 90.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई थी जिसमें भंडार उचंत तथा निर्माण उचंत के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 53.57 करोड़ रुपये, 43.79 करोड़ रुपये करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि और विविध अग्रिम के अंतर्गत 7.36 करोड़ रुपये की कमी समाविष्ट थी। यह वृद्धि रेलों की बढ़ी गतिविधियों और उत्पादन यूनिटों में उत्पादन के उच्चतर स्तर को पूरा करने के कारण है।

1993-94 में जमाखाते

वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्मुक्त सामान आदि के लिए जमा खाते में कुल 362.13 करोड़ रुपये के समायोजन की सम्भावना है। यह राशि सकल मांग में शामिल नहीं है।

1993-94 में पूंजी (निर्माण) बजट का सारांश

1993-94 में रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः कुल 5600 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध खर्च होगा। इस खर्च का आबंटन-वार वितरण इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

पूंजी	960
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	2400
विकास निधि	235
पूंजी निधि	1960
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व)	45
जोड़	5600*

*इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए जुटाये जाने वाले 900 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि और चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) को प्रभार्य बजट अनुमानों के खर्च के अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक कार्यक्रम—भाग I और II की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advance in 1993-94

The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 90.00 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net) comprising a increase of Rs. 53.57 crores and Rs. 43.79 crores under Stores Suspense and Manufacture Suspense respectively and decrease of Rs. 7.36 crores under Misc Advances The increase is to cater to the increased activities of Railways and higher level of production in the Production Units.

Credits during 1993-94

Credits totalling Rs. 362.13 crores for released materials etc., are expected to be adjusted during the year. These do not figure in the gross demand.

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1993-94

The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 5600 crores during 1993-94 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways, allocationwise is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Capital	960
Depreciation Reserve Fund	2400
Development Fund	235
Capital Fund	1960
Open Line Works (Revenue)	45
TOTAL	5600*

*Excludes Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimates, 1993-94) proposed to be raised by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing the Railway Plan.

For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of the Expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) reference is inivited to the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Parts I and II.

परिशिष्ट-I

APPENDIX I

(क) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत के नये चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्य जिनके लिए 1993-94 में धन की व्यवस्था की गयी है :

(a) The new open line works costing over Rs. 5 crores for which funds have been provided in 1993-94 :

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	मध्य रेलवे	**CENTRAL RAILWAY**				
1.	कारनक बंदर –मुख्य लाइन कोचिंग कम्पलैक्स के ढांचे में परिवर्तन (चरण--I)	Carnak Bunder—Remodelling of main line coaching complex (Phase-I)		8,00	5,00	3,00
	पूर्व रेलवे	**EASTERN RAILWAY**				
3.	झपटेर ढाल–गुसकरा --15.2 कि० मी० (चरण--II)	Jhaptardal-Guskara 15.2 km (Phase-II).		12,79	2,00	10,79
			R.	7	..	..
5.	डानकुनी---नोडल माल टर्मिनल में विकास (चरण---I)	Dankuni—Development into a nodal freight terminal (Phase-I) . . .		6,00	1,00	5,00
6.	हवड़ा---50 बिजली इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बिजली लोको शेड	Howrah—Electric loco shed for homing 50 electric locos		11,50	6	11,44
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
7.	रेवाड़ी---भटिंडा---मी०ला० का ब०ला० में आमान परिवर्तन (300 कि०मी०)	Rewari-Bhatinda—MG to BG Gauge conversion (300 Km.) . . .		135,00	49,00	86,00
8.	जोधपुर---जैसलमेर---मी०ला० का ब०ला० में आमान परिवर्तन (297 कि०मी०)	Jodhpur-Jaisalmer.—MG to BG Gauge conversion (297 km.) . .		125,00	5,00	1,20
9.	लूनी-मारवाड़ मी० ला० से ब० ला० में--आमान परिवर्तन (72 कि०मी०)	Luni-Marwar—MG to BG—Gauge Conversion (72 km.) . . .		31,00	1,00	30,00
10.	जोधपुर--बड़ी लाइन डीजल शेड मरम्मत और धुलाई लाइन आदि ।	Jodhpur—BG diesel shed sick & washing line etc.		7,48	1,90	5,58
11.	रेवाड़ी--50 इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड की स्थापना	Rewari-Setting up of diesel shed to home 50 locos		6,02	82	5,20
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**				
13.	कर्पूरी ग्राम--सीहो (26.16 कि० मी०)--कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण--IV)	Karpuri Gram-Siho (26.16 km)—Patch doubling (Phase-IV)		21,00	50	20,50

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY			
14.	लमडिंग--डिब्रुगढ़--आमान परिवर्तन--मीटर लाइन के बदले सम्पर्क लाइनों सहित (769 कि० मी०) आमान परिवर्तन	Lumding—Dibrugarh—Conversion including link branches (769 km) in repiacement of MG	3,00,00	26,70	2,73,30
	दक्षिण रेलवे	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
15.	यशवंतपुर---बैंगलूर क्षेत्र के लिए दूसरे कोचिंग टर्मिनल की व्यवस्था	Yeshwantapur—Seeond coaching terminal for Bangalore area	10,29	1,00	9,29
16.	ईरोड—100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बड़ी लाइन ए०सी० बिजली रेल इंजन शेड	Erode—BG/AC Electric Loco Shed for homing 50 locos	10,20	50	9,70
17.	जोलारपेट्टै---वातब्रेक माल-डिब्बा स्टाक का नेमी ओवर-हालिंग	Jolarpettai—ROH of air brake wagons stock (BCN/BOXN)	5,73	50	5,23
18.	मैसूर शाप—बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों को आवधिक ओवर हालिंग बं.सीएन बीओएक्सएन	Mysore Shops—POH of BG coaches .	11,50	68	10,82
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY			
20.	गजपतिनगरम–विजयनगरम—विजयनगरम में जंक्शन प्रबंध सहित कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना चरण II खण्ड III	Gajaptinagaram-Vizianagaram—Patch doubling Ph. II Sec-III, including junction arrangement at Vizianagaram . .	22,00	2,00	20,00
	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY			
	फुलेरा मारवाड़–अहमदाबाद–आमान परिवर्तन (572 कि०मी०)	Phulera—Marwar-Ahmedabad—Gauge Conversion (572 km.) . . .	280,00	15,00	265,00
	नीमच---रतलाम---आमान परिवर्तन (135 कि०मी०)	Neemuch-Ratlam—Gauge conversion (135 km.)	65,00	2,00	63,00
25.	बम्बई लोकल--2.2 के०वी० स्टेशन क्युबिकल/उपस्कर का बदलाव और ट्रांसफार्मर क्षमता में वृद्धि करना	Bombay Local-Replacement of 2.2 kv station cubicles/equipment and augmentation of transformer capacity . .	6,52	1,00	5,52

(ख) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू-लाइन निर्माण कार्य जिनके लिए 1993-94 में धन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(b) Important Open Line Works in progress costing over Rs. 5 crores for which funds have been provided in 1993—94

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अंत तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	**CENTRAL RAILWAY**				
	दौण्ड-बारामती--छोटी लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन (42 कि० मी०)	Daund-Baramati—MG to BG (42 km)	12,50	1	3,00	9,49
	मथुरा-पलवल--स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल एवं पैनल अन्तर्पाशन और पलवल--असौटी--बल्लभगढ़ के बीच आई०बी०एस	Mathura-Palwal—Automatic block signalling & panel interlocking and IBS between Palwal-Asaoti-Ballabgarh .	16,86	16,80	6	..
	नर्मदा पुल का भाग	Narmada bridge portion . .	12,81	10,32	2,49	..
	कुरवाई--केथोरा--बीना नदी (2.7 कि० मी०) और बेतवा 'ए' केबिन--बेतवा 'बी' केबिन (3.34 कि०मी०) पुल के इक हरीलाइन भाग का दोहरीकरण (जोड़ 5.34 कि० मी०)	Kurwai-Kethora Bina River (2.7 km) and Betwa 'A' cabin-Betwa 'B' cabin (3.34 km)—Doubling of single line bridge portion (total 5.34 km.) .	8,63	8,52	10	1
	हेतमपुर--घेर--चम्बल पुल सहित इकहरी लाइन	Hetampu—Gherr—Single line including Chambal bridge	22,75	2,51	2,00	18,24
	कीरतगढ़-काला आखर (22.25 कि० मी०) और मेट पांजरा--भरतवाड़ा (38.38 कि० मी०) —(चरण V)-दोहरीकरण	Kiratgarh-Kala Akhar (22.25 km) & Metpanjra—Bharatwada (38.38 km) (Phase-V)—Doubling.	69,42	50,67	18,75	..
	नारखेड़--मेटपांजरा (34.34 कि० मी०) (चरण VI)-दोहरीकरण	Narkher-Metpanjra (34.34 km) (Phase-VI)—Doubling . .	40,90	9,48	31,42	..
	बंबई--कल्याण धीमा गलियारा --सिगनलों का पुनः अन्तरालन	Bombay-Kalyan slow corridor—Respacing of signals . .	9,83	1,11	1,50	7,22
	कुर्ला--नयी यात्री टर्मिनल (चरण-I)	Kurla—New passenger terminal (Phase-I)	25,19	24,26	93	..
	हबीबगंज--कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Habibganj—Coaching terminal facilities	9,98	8,36	90	72
	बंबई--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	Bombay—Passenger reservation system	20,57	20,52	5	..
	भोपाल--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	Bhopal—Passenger reservation system	6,27	6,26	1	..
	बंबई--कल्याण--जंक्शन केबलों/तारों का आप्टिकल फाइबर केबिलों द्वारा बदलाव	Bombay-Kalyan—Replacement of junction cables/wires by optical fibre cables . .	8,50	3,85	4,65	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 तक के अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
	बम्बई मंडल-- स्टेशनों पर लीवर फ्रेमों का पैनल अन्तर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव	Bombay Division—Replacement of lever frames by panel interlocking at 6 stations. . .	6,59	1,28	4,31	1,00
	बम्बई--भुसावल--सूक्ष्मतरंग उपस्कर संपर्क का बदलाव	Bombay-Bhusawal—Replacement of microwave equipment link.	23,55	10	2,21	21,24
	खरेवाड़ी--हीरापुर--कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई सुदृढ़ करना (चरण I)	Kherwadi-Hirapur—Strengthening of traction power supply (Phase-I)	8,26	7,43	83	...
	भोपाल--सवारी डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना	Bhopal—Coach repair—workshop	64,87	63,93	94	..
	भुसावल ए सी विद्युत लोको वर्कशाप—आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Bhusawal AC electric loco workshop—Modernisation (Phase-III)	6,98	4,31	2,67	..
	मनमाड सिविल इंजीनियरी वर्कशाप—आधुनिकीकरण	Manmad-Civil engineering workshop—Modernisation . .	12,96	3,39	52	9,15
	न्यू कटनी—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' रेकों को सम्हालने के लिए सुविधाएं	New Katni—Facilities to handle BOX 'N' rakes . . .	7,18	3,23	3,49	46
	ग्वालियर—उन्नत अनुरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए केन्द्र	Gwalior—Centre for advanced maintenance technology .	6,22	6,14	8	..
	झांसी—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Jhansi—Modernisation of workshop	29,91	54	8,00	21,37
	पुलगांव—केन्द्रीय आयुध डिपो के लिए रेल सुविधाएं निक्षेप	Pulgaon—Rail facilities for Central Ammunition Depot . Deposit	5,70 6,60	4,72	54	44
	पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY				
	हबरा—बोंगांव—टोकन रहित बाक संचालन ; दम-दम—तीन क्रासिंग स्टेशन एवं जंक्शन व्यवस्था और हबरा—अतिरिक्त लाइनें	Habra-Bongaon—Tokenless block working; Dum Dum—Three crossing stations & junction arrangements and Habra—Additional lines . . .	14,89	12,57	10	2,22
	साहिबगंज—न्यू फरक्का—मालदा टाउन के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (49.57 कि०मी०)	Sahibganj—New Farakka—Malda Town (49.57 km)—Doubling . . .	36,80	32,24	3,00	1,46
	गढ़वा रोड—सोननगर (चरण-IV)—सिगसिगी—बगहा विष्णुपुर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (79.11 कि०मी०)	Garwa Road—Sonenagar (Phase-IV)—Sigsigi-Bagha Bishnupur (79.11 km)—Doubling . .	56,00	51,00	5,00	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anti-cipated cost	1992-93 तक के अनुमानित खर्च Appro-ximate expen-diture to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
पूर्व रेलवे		EASTERN RAILWAY				
	दत्तापुकुर—हबरा (14.49 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Duttapukur—Habra (14.49 km). Doubling	18,17	4,60	2,37	11,20
	सोननगर—मुगलसराय—द्विदिशक सिगनल व्यवस्था सहित तीसरी लाइन और डाउन ग्रांड कार्ड से सी०आई० सी० सैक्शन तक फ्लाई ओवर	Sonenagar-Mughalsarai—Third line with bi-directional signalling and fly over from Dn. Grand Chord to CIC section . .	1,39,25	45,46	30,00	63,79
	खाना—झापटेरढाल—(चरण-I) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Khana-Jhapterdal-(Phase-I)—Doubling	9,00	20	2,00	6,80
	हावड़ा—शेवड़ाफुली एवं भद्रेश्वर बंडेल—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि और शेवड़ाफुली—बंडेल के बीच स्वचल सिगनल व्यवस्था	Howrah-Sheoraphuli & Bhadreshwar-Bandel—Augmentat on of Sectional capacity and automatic signalling between Sheoraphuli-Bandel . .	20,88	20,20	68	..
	वर्द्धमान—आनुषंगिक निर्माण कार्यों सहित यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन—(चरण-I)	Barddhaman—Remodelling of yard with ancillary works (Phase-I)	22,58	12,77	3,00	6,81
	मोकामा—पटना—बक्सर—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि (चरण-I क)	Mokameh-Patna-Buxar—Augmentation of sectional capacity (Phase-IA)	12,38	8,31	2,50	1,57
	वर्द्धमान—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Barddhaman—Remodelling of yard	22,26	5,02	1,00	16,24
	फतुआ—मालगाड़ी टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Fatuah—Freight terminal facilities	8,36	1,20	1,00	6,16
	राजेन्द्र नगर—कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Rajendranagar—Coaching terminal facilities . . .	5,04	25	1,00	3,79
	कलकत्ता क्षेत्र—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कंप्यूटरीकरण	Calcutta Area—Computerisation of passenger reservation system	22,00	20,74	30	96
	मुगलसराय—आंतरिक और बाहरी गियरों का बदलाव (11 केबिन) रा०	Mughalsarai—Replacement of indoor & outdoor gears (11 cabins) . . . . R.	22,90 11	11,37	4,45	7,08
	सियालदाह दक्षिण—पी एण्ड टी केबुलों के बदले नियंत्रण संप्रेषण	Sealdah South—Control communication in lieu of P&T cables	24,08	16,00	3,95	4,13

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे	**EASTERN RAILWAY**				
	प्रधानखुंटा-खाना—बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संप्रेषण (चरण-III) रा०	Pradhankanta-Khana—Control communication through wireless (Phase-III) . . .	25,59 R. 58	20,81	4,77	1
	गया—आंतरिक और बाहरी गियरों का रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव	Gaya—Replacement of indoor and outdoor gears by route relay interlocking . . .	9,85	6,38	1,01	2,46
	हावड़ा—वर्द्धमान—बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संप्रेषण सर्किट (चरण-IV)	Howrah-Barddhaman—Control communication circuit through wireless (Phase-IV) . .	17,82 R. 98	5	5,58	12,19
	हावड़ा—मुगलसराय—बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संप्रेषण सर्किट (चरण-V) रा०	Howrah-Mughalsarai—Control communication circuits through wireless (Phase-V) . .	23,29 R. 94	5	1,85	21,39
	मुगलसराय मंडल—लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव (6 स्टेशन)	Mughalsarai Division—Replacement of lever frames (6 stations)	8,34	34	2,96	5,04
	गोमो—मुगलसराय—चार अतिरिक्त कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Gomoh-Mughalsarai—Four additional traction sub-stations .	21,84	21,69	15	...
	दानकुनी—कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Dankuni—Traction sub-station	5,63	4	2	5,57
	बंडेल—ई एम यू कार शेड	Bandel—EMU car shed .	15,44	10,77	4,67	..
	बरवाडीह—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' मरम्मत डिपो	Barwadih—BOX 'N' repair depot	10,94	6,62	4,32	..
	अंडाल—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' मरम्मत डिपो	Andal—BOX 'N' repair depot .	7,81	5,96	1,85	..
	हवड़ा (टिकिया पाड़ा)—कोचिंग परिसर का आधुनिकीकरण	Howrah (Tikiapara)—Modernisation of coaching complex .	5,69	2,49	3,20	..
	जमालपुर—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Jamalpur—Modernisation of workshop	58,72	10,44	6,47	41,81
	कांचरापाड़ा—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Kanchrapara—Modernisation of workshop (Phase-III) . .	12,55	58	4,20	7,77
	अंडाल—ब०ला० के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार	Andal—Extension of diesel shed to hold 100 BG locos . .	7,33	1,55	3,79	1,99
	गोमो—100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बिजली लोको शेड की क्षमता बढ़ाना	Gomoh—Extension of homing capacity of electric loco shed for 100 locomotives . .	6,63	64	5,00	99

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा।	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
	फुलेरा—जोधपुर और बीकानेर–मेड़ता रोड—आमान परिवर्तन	Phulera—Jodhpur and Bikaner—Merta Road—Gauge conversion .	3,41,64	1,04,24	1,10,00	1,27,40
	भीलड़ी—लूनी और जोधपुर—आमान परिवर्तन	Bhildi—Luni—Jodhpur—Gauge conversion	2,05,00	11·01	0·01	20488.98
	दिल्ली—रेवाड़ी—एक लाइन का मी०ला० से ब०ला० में आमान परिवर्तन (83 कि०मी०)	Delhi-Rewari—MG to BG one line (83 km.)	38,00	23,70	10,00	4,30
	कोटकपूरा—फाजिल्का—मी० ला० रेलपथ को कोटकपूरा से से उखाकर भटिंडा में बिछाने (45 कि०मी०) सहित मी० ला० का ब०ला० में बदलाव (80 कि०मी०)	Kotkapura-Fazilka—MG to BG (80 km) with lifting of MG track from Kotkapura to Bhathinda (45 km.) . .	29,44	13,44	16,00	..
	रोहतक—समरगोपालपुर (10.01 कि०मी०); किनाना—बरसोला (20.42 कि०मी०) घासो—जाखल जं० (45.48 कि०मी०) (चरण-I) और गाजियाबाद—साहिबाबाद—तीसरी लाइन रा०	Rohtak-Samargopalpur (10.01 km); Kinana-Barsola (20.42 km); Ghaso-Jakhal (45.48 km) (Phase-I) & Ghaziabad-Sahibabad—3rd line . . . . . R.	65,28 1,93	64,03	25	1,00
	लखनऊ-उन्नाव—मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन करके और बड़ी लाइन का कानपुर सेंट्रल से कानपुर अनवरगंज तक विस्तार करके गंगापुल के ऊपर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Lucknow-Unnao—Doubling over Ganga bridge by converting MG into BG line & extending BG line from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj . .	62,02	45,69	2,00	14,33
	रामपुर- बरेली (चरण-II) (63 कि०मी०)	Rampur-Bareilly (Phase-II) (63 km.) . . .	45,88	20,88	12,14	12,86
	इलाहाबाद यार्ड—परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्धन	Allahabad yard—Additions & alterations . . .	14,31.47	14,31.46	0.01	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
	हज़रत निजामुद्दीन—कोचिंग/टर्मिनल सुविधाएं रिंग रोड़ की तरफ से प्रवेश सहित एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की सम्हालने के लिए प्लेटफार्म नं० 1 को जोड़ना/विस्तार करना	Hazrat Nizamuddin—Coaching/terminal facilities including entry from Ring Road side and connection/extension of platform No. 1 to dealing express trains	28,00	25,00	3,00	..
	गाजियाबाद—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Ghaziabad—Remodelling of yard	10,81	8,81	30	1,70
	मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद-गाजियाबाद—अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-IV)	Mughalsarai-Allahabad-Ghaziabad—Additional facilities (Phase-IV)	5,00	1,08	40	3,52
	नई दिल्ली—धुलाई लाइन के सामने एक अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म, ऊपरी पैदल पुल और मरम्मत लाइन को मालशेड क्षेत्र में शिफ्ट करके परिचालन क्षेत्र का विस्तार	New Delhi—One additional platform face washing line, FOB and extension of circulating area by shifting sick line to goods shed area	5,00	..	5,00	..
	लखनऊ—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण	Lucknow—Computerisation of passenger reservation system .	8,72	8,52	8	12
	भारतीय रेलों के लिए माल परिचालन सूचना और नियंत्रण प्रणाली	Freight Operation Information and Control System for Indian Railways	10,98,00	87,15	35,00	9,75,85
	इलाहाबाद-फाफामऊ—गंगा नदी पर कर्जन पुल सं० 163 के बदले अतिरिक्त पुल	Allahabad-Phaphamau—Additional bridge in lieu of Curzon Bridge No. 163 over river Ganga . . .	19,86	14,09	2,15	3,62
	मुरादाबाद-सहारनपुर—गंगा नदी पर दूसरा नया बलवाली पुल सं० 1248	Moradabad-Saharanpur—Second New Balawali Bridge No. 1248 over River Ganga . . .	22,67	7,04	1,80	13,83
	इलाहाबाद—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Allahabad—Route relay interlocking	6,80	6,30	50	..
	बाराणसी—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Varanasi—Route relay interlocking	8,98	8,56	42	..
	दिल्ली-मुगलसराय—चल रेडियो संचार नियंत्रण के लिए गाड़ी	Delhi-Mughalsarai—Train to control mobile radio communication	15,35	5,31	3,50	6,54
	टूंडला-मुगलसराय—माइक्रोवेव लिंक का अंकीय द्वारा बदलाव	Tundla-Mughalsarai—Replacement of microwave link by digital	30,85	4,55	7,04	19,26

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.		निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
उत्तर रेलवे		NORTHERN RAILWAY				
	दिल्ली—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन का बदलाव.	Delhi—Replacement of route relay interlocking . .	14,32	5,07	4,00	5,25
	मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद—नियंत्रण केबुल का बदलाव	Mughalsarai-Allahabad—Replacement of control cable . .	16,20	50	2,00	13,70
	मुगलसराय-कानपुर—अतिरिक्त 6 कर्षण सब स्टेशन	Mughalsarai-Kanpur-Additional 6 traction sub-stations . .	29,31	28,07	1,24	..
	कानपुर-गाजियाबाद—अतिरिक्त 6 कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Kanpur-Ghaziabad—Additional 6 traction sub-stations . .	33,54	25,25	38	7,91
	लखनऊ (आलमबाग)—बड़ी लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार	Lucknow (Alambagh)—Extension of diesel shed for holding 100 BG locot	9,28	10	3,00	6,18
	लखनऊ (चारबाग)—चारबाग कर्मशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Lucknow (Charbagh)—Modernisation of Charbagh Shops (Phase-III) . . .	1049.09	0.02	400	649.07
	खानआलमपुरा—वात ब्रेक स्टाक के लिए सुविधाओं का ग्रेडोन्नयन	Khanalampura—Upgradation of facilities for air brake stock .	5,93	10	80	5,03
	लखनऊ (आलमबाग)—सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा कर्मशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow (Alambagh)—Modernisation of carriage and wagon shops	21,81	20	4,50	17,11
	सतरोड-रेवाड़ी-हिसार—रक्षा विभाग के लिए अतिरिक्त ब.ला./मी.ला. सुविधाएं	Satrod-Rewari-Hisar—Additional BG/MG facilities for Defence Deptt..	5,31 Deposit 10,11	3,61	1,69	1
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
	बुढ़वल-सीतापुर (98 कि.मी.)—आमान परिवर्तन	Burhwal-Sitapur (98 km.)—Conversion	49,79 R. 33	25,00	14,00	10,79
	मुजफ्फरपुर-रक्सौल (चरण-I)—आमान परिवर्तन	Muzaffarpur-Raxaul (Phase-I)—Conversion	74,62 R. 47	3,00	27,00	44,62
	सगौली-नरकटियागंज—मी.ला. का ब.ला. में बदलाव	Sagauli-Narkatiaganj—Conversion of MG into BG . .	32,40	0.01	1,00	3139.99
	इलाहाबाद-वाराणसी (123 कि.मी.)—आमान परिवर्तन	Allahabad-Varanasi (123 km.)—Conversion	57,58 R. 44	23,00	30,00	4,58

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
	मनकापुर-कटरा-फैजाबाद—मी. ला. का ब.ला. में आमान परिवर्तन (37 कि.मी.)	Mankapur-Katra—Faizabad Conversion of MG into BG (37 Km.)		24,62	10,00	10	14,52
	छपरा-औंडिहार—आमान परिवर्तन	Chhapra-Aunrihar—Conversion		81,27	21,65	10,00	49,62
	काशीपुर-लालकुआ—आमान परिवर्तन	Kashipur-Lalkua—Conversion .		45,00	0.51	0·01	44,99.48
	समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा—वर्तमान मार्ग के अतिरिक्त समानांतर बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था करके मी.ला.का ब.ला. में बदलाव	Samastipur-Darbhanga—MG into BG by providing parallel BG line in addition to existing route		28,43	5	1,00	27,38
	मऊ-इंदारा—समपार सं० ओ विशेषके बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Mau-Indara—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 0 Spl.		5,03	10	54	4,39
			Deposit	5,09			
	गौरी बाजार-सिवान (ब.ला.)—सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव (7 स्टेशन)	Gauri Bazar-Siwan (BG)—Replacement of signalling equipment (7 stations) . .		7,81	35	3,00	4,46
	सिवान-छपरा—स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव (7 स्टेशन)	Siwan-Chhapra—Replacement of automatic block signalling equipment (7 stations) . .		7,26	1,61	2,32	3,33
	गोरखपुर-कटिहार—सूक्ष्मतरंग रेडियो उपस्कर का अंकीय सूक्ष्मतरंग उपस्कर से बदलाव	Gorakhpur-Katihar—Replacement of microwave radio equipment by digital microwave equipment		17,25	2,19	4,13	10,93
	गोंडा—फ्लैश बट झलाई संयंत्र	Gonda—Flash butt welding plant		6,07	3,70	2,37	..
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
	न्यू गुवाहाटी—लमडिंग चापरमुख-हैबरगांव सम्बद्ध शाखा लाइन सहित मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (202.11 कि.मी.)	New Guwahati-Lumding including Chaparmukh-Haibargaon linked branch line—Conversion MG to BG (202.11 km) .		138,93	47,27	33,00	58,66

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	**NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY**					
	बारसोई-दालखोला (29.05 कि.मी.) तथा धूलाबाड़ी-आलुवाबाड़ी (4.95 कि.मी.)—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Barsoi-Dalkhola (29.05 km) & Dhulabari-Aluabari (4.95 km)—Doubling		32,50	27,94	80	3,76
	अलुवाबाड़ी रोड—किशनगंज (31 कि.मी.) न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी-अम्बरी फलाकाटा (9 कि.मी.) तथा महानंदा पुल के दोनों ओर केबिनें—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Aluabari Road-Kishanganj (31 km), New Jalpaiguri-Ambari Falakata (9 km) and cabins on either side of Mahananda bridge—Doubling . .		41,62	16,93	20	24,49
	लमडिंग-बदरपुर—पहाड़ी खण्ड पर थ्रूपुट बढ़ाना (चरण II)	Lumding-Badarpur—Increasing throughput on hill section (Phase-II)		8,71	7,58	42	71
	लमडिंग-बदरपुर—यू एच एफ/वी एच एफ रेडियो संचार सुविधाएं	Lumding-Badarpur—UHF/VHF radio communication facilities		5,44	5,14	30	..
	मडिंग-तिनसुकिया—अतिरिक्त उच्च आवृत्ति सम्पर्क	Lumding-Tinsukia—Ultra high frequency link . . .		9,71	1,62	2,75	5,34
	माल्दा—60 से 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने की क्षमता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार	Malda—Extension of diesel shed homing capacity 60 to 100 locos		7,76	10	20	7,46
	न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी—वात ब्रेक स्टाक के लिए नेमी ओवरहाल तथा वात ब्रेक अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	New Jalpaiguri—ROH and Air Brake maintenance facilities for Air Brake stock . . .		7,52	17	90	6,45
	लमडिंग—मीटर लाइन डीजल रेल इंजन शेड जहां शुरू में 50 रेल इंजन खड़े करने की क्षमता होगी और बाद में 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए इसका विस्तार	Lumding—MG diesel loco shed with initial homing capacity of 50 locos with expansion to 100 locos.		9,79	12	5,29	4,38
	दक्षिण रेलवे	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**					
	मद्रास बीच-तिरुच्चिरापल्ली—मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	Madras Beach—Tiruchchirapalli—MG to BG. . .	R.	1,98,00 1,00	32,00	38,00	1,28,00

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रमसं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**					
	बेंगलूरू-हुबली--मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (469 कि.मी.)	Bangalore-Hubli—MG to BG (469 kms.)		2,35,00	79,00	65,00	91,00
	डिण्डीगुल-त्रिची--मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (93 कि.मी.)	Dindigul-Trichy—MG to BG (93 kms.)		56,00	0.01	100	54,99.99
	कायनकुलम--कोल्लम (41 कि.मी.)--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Kayankulam-Quilon (41 km.)—Doubling		42,17	29,22	3,00	9,95
	कोल्लम--तिरुवनन्तपुरम--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Quilon-Trivandrum Central—Doubling		81,23	86	0.01	80,36.99
	व्हाइटफील्ड-बंगारपेट-कुप्पम--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Whitefield-Bangarapet-Kuppam—Doubling		1,08,10	3,00	5,00	100,10
	पालक्काट-पोडुनूर--युग्म एकल लाइन सुविधा	Palghat-Podanur—Twin single line facility	रा R.	7,09 5	5,57	50	1,02
	मद्रास--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कंप्यूटरीकरण	Madras—Computerisation of Passenger System . .		19,85	1984.99	0.01	..
	शोरनूर-कालीकट--पुल संख्या 943-संकटग्रस्त पुल के बदले नया पुल	Shoranur-Calicut—Bridge No. 943—New bridge in lieu of distressed bridge . . .	रा R.	6,06 3	4,75	1,81	..
	अरक्कोणम-काटपाडि--यांत्रिक लीवर फ्रेम और सिगनल गियर	Arakkonam-Katpadi—Mechanical lever frames & signalling gears		6,52	4,90	79	83
	मद्रास सेन्ट्रल--रूट रिले अन्तःपाशन	Madras Central—Route relay interlocking . . .		6,39	5,80	59	..
	मद्रास-मैसूर--घिसी-पिटी तथा अप्रचलित सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली का बदलाव	Madras-Mysore—Replacement of wornout & obsolete microwave system . . .		23,87	7,34	4,28	12,25
	पालक्काट--ईरोड दासमपट्टी, ईरोड महादानपुरम-तिरुच्चिरापल्ली और कोडईकनाल-मदुरै-एम डब्ल्यू प्रणाली	Palghat—Erode—Dasampatti, Erode Mahadanapuram-Tiruchirappalli & Kodaikanal-Madurai—MW system . .		14,82	51	1,40	12,91
	बेसिन पुल--एकीकृत सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण डिपो	Basin Bridge—Integrated coach maintenance depot . .	रा R.	6,55 4	6,39	15	1
	पेरम्बूर--सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा कर्मशाला का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Perambur—Modernisation of Carriage & Wagon shops (Phase-III)		56,04	1,58	4,21	50,25

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	**SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**				
	गुंटूर--गुंतकल तथा गुंतकल--कल्लूरु (458 कि.मी.) कल्लूरु--धर्मावरम के उत्थापन सहित (76 कि० मी.)	Guntur-Guntakal & Guntakal-Kalluru (458 km.) with lifting of Kalluru—Dharmavaram (76 km.)	2,25,00 रा० R. 1,50	32,00	50,00	1,43,00
	काटपाडि-पकाला--तिरुपति--(104 कि.मी.)--आमान परिवर्तन	Katpadi-Pakala-Tirupati—(104 km)—Conversion . .	62,00	88	1,00	60,12
	सिकंदराबाद--द्रोणाचलम तथा सिकंदराबाद-बोलारम (331 कि०मी०)--आमान परिवर्तन	Secunderabad-Dronachallam & Secunderabad-Bolarum—(331 km)—Conversion . .	2,26,40	58,66	40,00	1,27,74
	मनमाड--परभनी-पर्लीवैजनाथ-आमान परिवर्तन	Manmad-Parbhani-Parlivaijnath—Conversion	1,74,45 रा० R. 55	1,05,47	55,00	13,98
	परभनी--पूर्णा तथा अदिलाबाद का आमान परिवर्तन	Parbhani-Purna & Adilabad—Conversion (248 Km.) .	2,12,80 R. 39	8,27	10,00	1,94,53
	होसपेट--हुबली-गोवा (सम्बद्ध फिंगुर्स सहित)-489 कि.मी.--आमान परिवर्तन	Hospet-Hubli-Goa (with linked fingures)—489 km.—Conversion	3,12,00	3	8,00	3,03,97
	मिरज-लोंडा (188 कि.मी.)--आमान परिवर्तन	Miraj-Londa (188 km)—Conversion	1,22,00	1	20,00	1,01,00
	रायचूर--मटमारी (17.05 कि.मी.) तथा कोसगी--कुप्पगल (13.61 कि.मी.)--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Raichur-Matmari (17.05 km) & Kosgi-Kuppugal (13.61 km)—Doubling . . .	25,69 रा० R. 26	21,69	4,00	..
	थानगुंडी--चेंगुटा (43.4 कि० मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Thangundi-Chegunta (43.4 km)—Doubling	33,95	33,82	13	..
	तांदूर--मलखेड रोड (45.6 कि.मी.)--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Tandur-Malkhaid Road (45.6 km)—Doubling . . .	38,46 रा० R. 43	38,07	39	..
	विकाराबाद--तांदूर (41.41 कि. मी.)--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Vikarabad-Tandur (41.41 km)—Doubling	46,84	32,33	14,28	23

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
	मलखेड रोड--वाडी (24.86 कि.मी.)--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Malkhaid Road-Wadi (24.86 km)—Doubling . . .	20,14	19,13	1,01	..
	सिकंदराबाद--अतिरिक्त कोचिंग सुविधाएं तथा मीटर लाइन यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Secunderabad—Additional coaching facilities & remodelling of MG yard	9,79	1,84	1,00	6,95
	मौलाअली-सनतनगर--कार्ड लाइन के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण	Maula Ali-Sanatnagar—Land acquisition for chord line .	7,27	6,72	55	..
	हैदराबाद क्षेत्र--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	Hyderabad Area—Passenger Reservation System	9,82	9,80	0.01	1.99
	निडदवोलू-सामलकोट--पुराने गोदावरी पुल काबद व	Nidadavolu-Samalkot—Replacement of old Godavari bridge	48,05	40,49	77	6,79
	गंगापल्ली--कमलापुरम-पुल संख्या 579 (पापाग्नि) का पुनर्निर्माण ।	Gangayapalle-Kamkalapuram—Rebuilding of bridge No. 579 (Papagni)	19,95	1,09	89	17,97
	हस्तावरम--नंदलूर-पुल संख्या 393 (चेय्यार) का पुन-निर्माण	Hastavaramu-Nandalur—Rebuilding of bridge No. 393 (Cheyyar)	25,37	1,21	81	23,35
	काजीपेट यार्ड--समपार संख्या 59-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Kazipet Yard—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 59-A	5,48	1	10	5,37
	कोलानूर-बिसुगिरशरीफ—पुल सं. 66 और 67 का पुनर्निर्माण	Kolanur-Bisurgirsheriff—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 66 & 67 .	7,44	5,88	56	1,00
	विजयवाड़ा-गुडूर—लीवर फ्रेमों और प्वांइट कनेक्शनों का बदलाव (6 स्टेशन)	Vijayawada-Gudur—Replacement of lever frames & point connections (6 stations). .	5,52	5,45	7	..
	विजयवाड़ा-आरकोणम—7 डी 6 कलिस्ट्रोन सूक्ष्म तरंग उपस्कर का डिजिटल उपस्कर से बदलाव	Vijayawada-Arkonam—Replacement of 7D6 Klystron microwave equipment with digital .	18,52	80	1,00	16,72
	सिकन्दराबाद—सिगनल गियरों तथा लीवर फ्रेमों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव	Secunderabad—Replacement of signalling gears & lever frames by route relay interlocking .	5,48	42	50	4,56
	हुबली-लोंडा-वास्को-डी-गामा-मिरज—सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली	Hubli-Londa-Vasco-da-Gama-Miraj—Microwave system .	7,01	3,14	1,50	2,37
	सिकन्दराबाद—सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	Secunderabad—Augmentation of coach maintenance facilities .	6,71	50	60	5,61

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY					
	पुरुलिया-कोटशिला—छो. ला. से ब. ला. (35 कि.मी.)	Purulia-Kotshila—MG to BG Conversion (35 km.) . .		20,00	5,00	5,00	10,00
	गोंदिया-चांदाफोर्ट—242 कि. मी.—आमान परिवर्तन	Gondia-Chandafort—242 km. —Conversion		1,70,22	1,13	50 00	1,19,09
	बिलासपुर-अकलतारा—तीसरी लाइन (27 कि.मी.)—दोहरीकरण।	Bilaspur-Akaltara—Third line (27 km.)—Doubling . .		25,68	1,43	20,00	4,25
	जोरांडा रोड-हिन्डोल रोड—दोहरीकरण	Joranda Road-Hindol Road—Doubling		24,17	22,76	1,41	..
	तालचेर-हिन्डोल रोड—(32.1 कि.मी.) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Talcher-Hindol Road (32.1 km.)—Doubling		29,25	2,21	22,24	4,80
	अम्बोदाला-बिस्समकटक और तिरुबाली-गुमादा—कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (99.96 कि.मी.)	Ambodala-Bissamcuttack & Tirubali-Gumada—Patch doubling (99.96 km.) .		78,00	77,65	35	..
	गुमादा-बोब्बिली—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Gumada-Bobbili—Doubling .		30,07	26,92	2,00	1,15
	बोब्बिली-गजपतिनगरम—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Bobbili-Gajapatinagaram—Doubling		29,28	7,73	15,00	6,55
	राजखरसवां—डांगावापोसी क्षेत्र और खड़गपुर को जोड़ते हुए बाई पास लाइन	Rajkharswan—Bye pass line connecting Dangoaposi area & Kharagpur	निक्षेप Deposit	5,30 5,30	1,05	0·01	423.99
	शालीमार—कोच टर्मिनल (चरण-I)	Shalimar—Coach terminal (Phase-I)		15,85	0.01	2,06	1378.99
	कोट्टवल्लसा-किरंदुल—लाइन क्षमता कार्य का इष्टतम उपयोग (चरण-II)	Kottavalasa-Kirandul—Optimisation of line capacity works (Phase-II)		17,40	16	4,99	12,25
	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयत्र—रेल सुविधाएं	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant—Rail facilities . . .	निक्षेप Deposit	9,74 1,66	1,40	1,00	7,34
	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयत्र परिधि यार्ड, (3.4 एम टी) चरण-II रेल सुविधाएं	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard (3.4 MT) Phase-II Rail facilities . . .	निक्षेप Deposit	7,59 2,08	4,11	1,00	2,48

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क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
		SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे					
	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र--बाह्य रेल सुविधाएं (चरण- I)	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (Phase-II)—External rail facilities	21,55	4,20	2,00	15,35
	जखापुर-जेनापुर--पुल सं. 449 के गर्डर का बदलाव (ब्राह्मणी)	Jakhapur-Jenapur—Regirdering of bridge No. 449 (Brahmani)	24,65 R. 11	7,03	1,50	16,12
	बिलासपुर-अनूपपुर-कटनी तथा अनूपपुर-मनेन्द्रगढ़--सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली	Bilaspur-Anuppur-Katni & Anuppur-Manendragarh—MW system	16,70	3,02	5,21	8,47
	टाटानगर--पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी केबिनों पर यांत्रिक लीवर फ्रेमों तथा ग्राउंड गियरों का बदलाव	Tatanagar—Mechanical lever frames & ground gears at East and West Cabins . . .	6,96	6,27	40	29
	टाटा-चक्रधरपुर--चांडिल तथा चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर--रेलवे के अपने स्वामित्व वाले दूर-संचार केबल लगाना	Tata-Chakradharpur-Chandil & Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Birmitrapur—Railway's own telecom cable	14,03	7,49	2,50	4,04
	चांडिल-दुर्ग-- 10 अतिरिक्त सब-स्टेशन	Chandil-Durg—Ten additional sub-stations . . .	24,08	23,92	16	...
	के.के. लाइन--लाइन क्षमता कार्यों को इष्टतम करना (चरण-II)	KK line—Optimisation of line capacity works (Phase-II) .	5,94	2,65	60	2,69
	खड़गपुर--कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-II)	Kharagpur—Modernisation of workshop (Phase-II) . .	42,53	39,87	1	2,65
	रायपुर- 60 से बढ़ाकर 100 रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार करना	Raipur—Expansion of 60 Locos diesel shed to 100 locos. .	21,07	5,00	9,62	6,45
	खड़गपुर--डीजल शेड 60 से बढ़ाकर 100 रेल इंजनों के लिए क्षमता का विस्तार करना	Kharagpur Diesel Shed—Expansion of capacity from 60 to 100 locos	8,99	22	3,56	5,21
	नीमपुरा--सवारी और माल-डिब्बा बी ओ एक्स एन/बी ओ एन डिपो	Nimpura—C&W BOXN/BCN Depot	9,00	55	1,62	6,83
	आंगुल--बी ओ एक्स एन/बी सी एन डिपो के अनुरक्षण हेतु सुविधाएं	Angul—Facilities for maintenance of BOXN/BCN depot . .	7,00	71	1,00	5,29

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	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	**SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY**				
	आंगुल--ब. ला. के 50 रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल शेड	Angul—50 loco BG diesel shed	15,40	30	1,50	13,60
	सम्बलपुर--नये मण्डल की स्थापना	Sambalpur—Setting up of new division	11,50	10,80	70	..
	पश्चिम रेलवे	**WESTERN RAILWAY**				
	वीरमगांव-जोधपुर--ब. ला. का सीधा रेल संपर्क और भिलडी-वीरमगांव--आमान परिवर्तन/नई लाइनें	Viramgam-Jodhpur-Direct BG raillink & Bhildi-Viramgam—Gauge conversion/new lines .	1,55,66	0.01	33	155,32.99
	आगरा--बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर (चरण-I)-सीधा ब.ला. रेल सम्पर्क, सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन तथा जयपुर से फुलेरा तक समांतर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना	Agra-Barmer/Jaisalmer (Phase-I) —Direct BG rail link. Conversion of Sawaimadhopur-Jaipur & parallel BG line from Jaipur to Phulera . . .	1,33,04	81,16	32,00	19,88
	रेवाड़ी-जयपुर--225 कि.मी.--आमान परिवर्तन	Rewari-Jaipur-225 km—Conversion	1,06,31	15,00	85,00	6,31
	अनास ब्रिज, पंचपिपलिया सुरंग तथा माही पुल --इकहरी लाइन के तीन टुकड़े	Anas bridge, Panchpipli Tunnel & Mahi bridge—Three single line stretches . . .	11,05	10,79	26	..
	वासद 'ए'-वासद--माही पुल सं. 624--दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Vasad 'A'-Vasad—Mahi bridge No. 624—Doubling . .	6,97	6,80	17	..
	पीरउमरोद--बेड़छा तथा बोलाई-अकोडिया	Pirumrod-Bercha & Bolai-Akodia —Doubling	22,71	18,17	4,54	..
	बैरागढ़--बाकनियन भौंरी तथा बाकनियन भौंरी-फांडा	Bairagarh-Bakanian Bhaunri & Bakanian Bhaunri-Phanda . —Doubling	16,20	9,23	5,84	1,13
	कालापीप--फांडा (41.49 कि.मी.)	Kalapipal—Phanda (41.49 km) —Doubling	51,04	52	0.01	5051·99
	मक्सी--बैरागढ़ (38.81 कि.मी.)	Maksi-Bairagarh (38.81 km.) . —Doubling	57,03	50	0.01	5652·99
	बांद्रा--टर्मिनल सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Bandra—Terminal facilities (Phase-I)	14,00	12,28	1.20	52

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

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	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY				
	उधना-जलगांव--लाइन क्षमता	Udhna-Jalgaon—Line capacity .	13,84	10,39	2,00	1,45
	अहमदाबाद--यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कंप्यूटरीकरण	Ahmedabad—Computerisation of passenger reservation system .	10,28	10,27	0.01	0.99
	उधना-जलगांव--नया पुल इकहरी लाइन (गिरना पुल संख्या 374)	Udhna-Jalgaon—New bridge single line (Girna Bridge no. 374)	9,84	1,02	1,40	7,42
	जयपुर-अजमेर--सूक्ष्म तरंग नेटवर्क का विस्तार	Jaipur-Ajmer—Extension of microwave network . .	5,10	4,50	60	..
	अहमदाबाद-आबूरोड--सूक्ष्मतरंग संचार (चरण-I)	Ahmedabad-Abu Road—Microwave communication (Phase-I)	6,25	5,45	80	..
	आबू रोड-अजमेर--सूक्ष्मतरंग संचार (चरण-II)	Abu Road-Ajmer—Microwave communication (Phase-II) .	6,38	5,73	65	..
	नागदा-भोपाल--रन थ्रू लाइनों और 29 स्टेशनों के ब्लाक खंड सीमा बोर्ड तक फेसिंग प्वाइंटों का रेलपथ परिपथन और धुरा काउंटरों द्वारा 18 स्टेशनों की ब्लाक जांच	Nagda-Bhopal—Track circuits on run through lines & facing points to block section limit board (29 stations) & block proving by axle counters (18 stations)	15,57	7,93	2,54	5,10
	नागदा-कोटा--लूप लाइनों पर धुरा काउंटर तथा चरण-II में 25 स्टेशनों का रेलपथ परिपथन	Nagda-Kota—Axle counter on loop lines and Phase-II track circuiting (25 stations) . .	6,08	3,60	1,00	1,48
	विरार-वडोदरा--4 स्टेशनों पर पैनल अन्तपशिन तथा 1 स्टेशन का सालिड स्टेट अंतपशिन	Virar-Vadodara—Panel interlocking (4 stations) & solid state interlocking (1 station) .	7,84	3,87	3,47	50
	महालक्ष्मी-अहमदाबाद--अनुरूपी सूक्ष्म-तरंग संपर्क का एम. बी. डिजिटल से बदलाव	Mahalaxmi-Ahmedabad—Replacing analogue microwave link by MBs digital . . .	22,49	9	3,50	18,90
	वडोदरा-रतलाम--अनुरूपी सूक्ष्म-तरंग प्रणाली का डिजिटल सूक्ष्म-तरंग प्रणाली से बदलाव-एम.बी.पी. क्षमता।	Vadodara-Ratlam—Replacing analogue microwave system by digital MW system MBPs capacity	11,50	8	2,00	9,42
	नाईगांव--कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Naigaon—Traction sub-station	6,46	1,67	4,79	..

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे	**WESTERN RAILWAY**				
	बंबई उपनगरीय--महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर 22 के.वी. केबुल का बदलाव	Bombay Suburban—Replacement of 22 kv cable at critical locations	5,19	79	1,57	2,83
	मैरीन लाइन्स--कर्षण सब स्टेशन	Marine Lines—Traction sub-station	9,35	16	5	9,14
	दाहोद--बिजली रेल इंजन के पुनर्स्थापन की सुविधाएं	Dahod—Electric locomotive rehabilitation facilities . .	20,00	1,03	1,73	17,24
	कोटा--माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Kota—Modernisation of wagon workshop	27,44	50	7,00	19,94
	प्रताप नगर--एल पी जी टंकी माल डिब्बों सहित टंकी माल डिब्बों का आवधिक ओवरहालिंग को केन्द्रीकृत करना	Pratapnagar—Centralising of tank wagon POH including LPG tank wagon . .	8,00	25	1,25	6,50
	वाटवा--वात ब्रेक युक्त माल डिब्बा स्टाक के लिए नेमी ओवरहाल और अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार	Vatva—ROH and expansion of maintenance facilities for air braked freight stock. .	5,92	1,86	1,59	2,47
	चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	**CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS**				
	बिजली रेल इंजनों की निर्माण क्षमता 100 से बढ़ाकर प्रतिवर्ष 130 रेल इंजन करना (चरण-III)	Augmentation of electric loco manufacturing capacity from 100 to 130 locos per year (Phase-III)	16,94	2,48	6,96	7,50
	आर.आई.सी. तथा एम.सी.पी. प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए साधन-सामग्री	Input for implementation for RIC & MCP technology .	6,34	42	4,00	1,92
	बिजली रेल इंजनों की निर्माण क्षमता 130 से बढ़ाकर प्रतिवर्ष 150 रेल इंजन करना (चरण-IV)	Augmentation of electric loco manufacturing capacity from 130 to 150 locos per year (Phase-IV)	25,00	2	4,08	20,90
	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	**DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS**				
	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना में उत्पादन क्षमता 155 से बढ़ाकर 170 इंजन करना	Augmentation of production capacity at DLW—155 locos/170 engines . . .	15,50	2,16	7,90	5,44
	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	**INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY**				
	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना--अभिकल्प एवं विकास सुविधाएं	ICF—Design and development facilities	5,07	2,87	2,19	1

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1992-93 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1992-93	1993-94 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1993-94	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
	पैरम्बूर--सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Perambur—Modernisation of ICF	67,90	62,99	2,49	2,42
	पहिया एवं धुरा संयत्र	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT				
	पहिया एवं धुरा कारखाने की क्षमता बढ़ाना	Augmentation of capacity of Wheel & Axle Plant . .	31,89	6,28	15,80	9,81
	डीजल कलपुर्जा कारखाना	DIESEL COMPONENT WORKS				
	पटियाला--डीजल कलपुर्जा कारखाना (चरण-II)	Patiala—Diesel component works (Phase-II)	62,00	59,35	1,50	1,15
	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	RAIL COACH FACTORY				
	कपूरथला--सवारी डिब्बों के निर्माण के लिए रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना की स्थापना	Kapurthala—Setting up of Rail Coach Factory for manufacturing passenger coaches . .	4,14,00	3,23,83	29,53	60,64
	अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन	RESEARCH DESIGNS & STANDARDS ORGANISATION				
	लखनऊ--श्रांति जांच प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow—Modernisation of Fatique Testing Laboratory .	7,44	3	1,06	6,35
	मुगलसराय--अ.अ.मा.सं. के लिए रेलपथ जांच सुविधाएं	Mughalsarai—Test track facilities for RDSO	5,98	2,42	1	3,55
	अ.अ.मा.सं. के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र (1988-89)	M&P for RDSO (1988-89) .	13,08	12,76	22	10

परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX

1993-94 में यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं

Expenditure proposed on Passenger Amenities and

रेलवे RAILWAYS	यात्री सुविधायें Passenger Amenities: सवारी डिब्बों में पानी भरने, यात्रियों के लिए स्टेशनों पर पानी की सप्लाई के लिए स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी और/या भूतलीय प्रबन्ध, जिसमें केवल सवारी गाड़ियों पर पानी की सामान्य व्यवस्था ही शामिल नहीं है अपितु रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए जल शोधक संयंत्र, बिजली-चालित या जलशीतक, पानी के ठेले आदि की सामान्य व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in Carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water in carriages but also purification plants installed, water coolers—electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of passengers.	प्रतीक्षालयों, जिनमें प्रबलित सीमेंट, कंक्रीट और दूसरी तरह की बैंचों की व्यवस्था तथा रेल-उपयोगकर्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रबन्धों में सुधार या विस्तार शामिल है। Waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations including extension or improvements to existing arrangements to meet the requirements of railway passengers.	ठेके के अनुसार विक्रेता अपने खर्च पर जो व्यवस्था करते हैं, उसके अतिरिक्त रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए स्टेशनों पर भोजनालय, विश्रामालय और दूसरी चीजों की दुकानों की व्यवस्था Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations provided for catering to railway passengers, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	स्टेशनों पर रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के इस्तेमाल के लिए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था अथवा उनमें सुधार Provision or improvement of latrines provided for railway passengers at stations.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विविध सुधार अर्थात् स्टेशन, प्लेटफार्मों पर बैठने के स्थान, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों आदि की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, *viz.*, provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms, at stations to cater to the needs of railway passengers.	यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए स्टेशनों पर नहाने की सुविधाएं Bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.	यात्रियों को अधिक अच्छी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान सवारी डिब्बों में सुधार जैसे पंखों की व्यवस्था, रोशनी और शौचालयों में सुधार, डिब्बों की छत में विशेष विसंवाहकों की व्यवस्था, सवारी डिब्बों में पानी की बड़ी टंकियों और अच्छे सामान की फिटिंग आदि की व्यवस्था। Improvement to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulation in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings etc., intended to provide improved facilities to railway passengers etc.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्लेटफार्मों या प्रतीक्षालयों और शेडों या स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने की दुकानों में बेहतर रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendor's stalls at stations to cater to the requirements of railway passengers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
मध्य Central .	1,12,57	70,80	70,00	15,00	80,05	23,40	1,00,07	10,00
पूर्व Eastern .	1,15,56	22,07	43,00	5,10	4,18,64	..	..	69,57
उत्तर Northern .	1,03,27	1,04,95	25,47	15,64	82,00	15,32	60,23	56,57
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern.	32,43	28,00	..	..	45,94	..	..	32,15
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier .	43,38	47,36	50,15	29,20	10,16	11,00	..	63,37
दक्षिण Southern .	78,11	97,73	50,06	35,48	95,08	7,09	..	59,06
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	1,20,05	1,41,28	7,81	39,75	18,42	..	..	25,43
दक्षिण पूर्व South Eastern	61,84	74,37	..	..	26,61	..	2,30	58,00
पश्चिम Western .	1,20,09	1,23,40	37,21	50,06	1,67,64	..	5,07	35,72
जोड़ TOTAL	7,87,30	7,09,96	2,83,70	1,90,23	9,44,54	56,81	1,67,67	4,09,87

II

II

के लिए सुविधाओं पर प्रस्तावित खर्च
Other Railway Users' Amenities in 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं Other Railway Users' Amenities

यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए स्टेशनों पर शीशे लगे चौखटों में समय सारणी की व्यवस्था Exhibition of time table sheets in glass fronted frames to serve the requirements of Passenger.	पिछले सभी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सुविधाएं जो रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए मेलों के संबंध में दी गयी हों और जो 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हों Works under all the above heads meant to cater to railway passengers provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किसी स्टेशन पर जरूरी समझे गये दूसरे काम जैसे सूचना कार्यालय या कियोस्क और लाउड-स्पीकर आदि Any other work considered essential for meeting the requirements of railway passengers at any stations, *e.g.*, Information Offices or Kiosks, public announcement systems etc.	प्लेटफार्मों को ऊंचा, लम्बा चौड़ा करना तथा सतही बनाना Raising, lengthening, widening-Surfacing of Platforms	यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण Compurterisation of Passenger Reservation system.	जोड़ TOTAL	जल शीतकों, पानी की ट्रालियों सहित पीने का पानी Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, water trollies etc.	विभिन्न किस्म की बेंचों सहित प्रतीक्षास्थलों की व्यवस्था। Waiting accommodation, including provision of various types of benches.	जलपान-गृहों और विक्रेताओं के स्टालों की व्यवस्था, जिनमें ठेकेदारों द्वारा अपनी लागत पर मुहैय्या किये जाने वाले जलपान-गृह और स्टाल शामिल नहीं है Refreshment rooms and Vendors' Stalls, except those that a contractor has to provide at his own cost	शौचालय Latrines	विविध सुधार जैसे सीटों, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, namely provision of seats, hedges and shade-trees.	रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था Lighting arrangements and provision of fans.	कोई अन्य अपेक्षित कार्य जैसे पूछताछ कार्यालय सूचना केन्द्र आदि Any other work considered essential, *e.g.*, Enquiry Offices/Information Centres etc.	उपर्युक्त शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काम जो मेलों के संबंध में हों और 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हों Work under the above heads provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	जोड़ TOTAL	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6,00	..	1,62,11	50,00	3,67,03	10,67,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,67,03
..	..	1,12,23	1,13,83	3,53,00	12,53,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,53,00
5,53	45,58	1,45,70	40,00	1,36,00	8,36,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,36,26
..	..	1,35,39	26,09	5,02	3,05,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,05,02
..	..	1,51,58	43,80	14,98	4,64,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,64,98
7,02	..	1,68,37	52,00	2,52,95	9,02,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,02,95
..	..	1,55,26	92,00	1,65,00	7,65,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,65,00
..	..	4,28,48	248,40	96,00	9,96,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,96,00
..	..	1,96,63	64,18	3,49,99	11,49,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,49,99
18,55	45,58	*16,55,75	7,30,30	†17,39,97	77,40,23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77,40,23

* उसमें अन्य योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत यात्री सुविधा कार्यों के लिए 357.62 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
* Includes Rs. 357.62 lakhs for Passenger Amenity works under other Planheads.
† योजना शीर्ष "कम्प्यूटरीकरण" के अंतर्गत इस लेखे में व्यवस्था शामिल है।
† Provision on this account has been included under the Planhead 'Computerisation'.

परिशिष्ट III

कर्मचारियों के कल्याण पर प्रस्तावित खर्च 1993-94

APPENDIX III

Expenditure Proposed on Staff Welfare 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	निर्माण कार्य WORKS: कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं Amenities for Staff	कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर Staff Quarters	जोड़ Total	अन्य सेवाएं OTHER SERVICES: चिकित्सा संबंधी खर्च Medical expenses	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सेवाएं Health & Welfare services	शिक्षा Education	कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण Staff Training	कर्मचारियों के लिए कैन्टीन और अन्य सुविधाएं Canteens and other staff Amenities	जोड़ Total	कुल जोड़ Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
मध्य Central	4,73,00	31,00	5,04,00	17,86,35	8,98,24	2,68,30	6,00,58	1,74,81	37,28,28	42,32,28
पूर्व Eastern	3,20,00	4,30,77	7,50,77	22,12,85	10,45,48	4,10,67	5,23,81	1,37,32	43,30,13	50,80,90
उत्तर Northern	4,48,77	3,60,48	8,09,25	22,14,91	13,03,98	3,13,48	7,85,39	1,26,63	4,44,39	55,53,64
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern	94,48	65,00	1,59,48	11,39,42	4,42,20	1,35,98	2,28,70	23,03	19,69,33	21,28,81
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	3,26,55	3,10,62	6,37,17	11,36,35	7,04,54	3,93,80	2,50,97	23,67	25,09,33	31,46,50
दक्षिण Southern	2,85,15	4,01,43	6,86,58	20,78,48	6,47,68	2,85,53	3,76,46	1,02,81	34,90,96	41,77,54
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	4,75,00	5,87,64	10,62,64	13,91,79	5,26,72	6,35,15	4,62,38	86,06	31,02,10	41,64,74
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	3,95,92	6,39,64	10,35,56	17,70,86	12,28,07	9,03,08	4,60,40	96,90	44,59,31	54,98,87
पश्चिम Western	6,35,51	7,21,33	13,56,84	19,21,17	9,33,63	4,83,14	5,20,07	1,06,63	39,64,64	53,21,48
मेट्रो रेलवे Metro Railway	..	..	..	5,00	..	..	..	..	5,00	5,00
रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	..	8,05,48	8,05,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,05,48
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	..	30,89	30,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,89
का. नि. (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	3,00	..	3,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00
अ०अ०मा०सं० R.D.S.O.	20,00	..	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,00
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	..	57,76	57,76	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,76
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,38,49	..	1,38,49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,38,49
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	9,05	1,17,04	1,26,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,26,09
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,10,36	..	1,10,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,36
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	5,00	45,00	50,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,00
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	92,64	..	92,64	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,64
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	16,78	..	16,78	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,78
जोड़ TOTAL	£34,88,43	*46,04,08	80,92,51	156,57,18	77,30,54	38,29,13	42,08,76	8,77,86	323,03,47	403,95,9
(2) का०नि०उ० W.M.S. (Overheads)	3,61,27	..	3,61,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,61,27

£इसमें कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाओं के लिए 245 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं जो विशिष्ट योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत इसके भाग के रूप में है।

£Includes Rs. 245 lakhs for amenities for staff forming part of schemes.

*इसमें क्वार्टरों के लिए 2130 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। जो विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में है

*Includes Rs. 2130 lakhs for quarters forming part of schemes under various plan-heads.

परिशिष्ट IV

APPENDIX IV

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना व्यय

Plan head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1993-96

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

1993-94 के दौरान योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना-व्यय

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण-मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction) .	34,00,00	7,00,00	13,00,01	8,00,00	20,50,00	19,78,98	2,00,00
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुन: बिछाना (c) Restoration of Dismantled lines .	..	..	..	25,00,00	..	..	..
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	3,00,00	..	191,00,01	83,10,02	59,70,00	104,99,99	184,00,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	54,82,00	44,46,90	17,76,91	50,00	1,00,00	8,00,01	19,81,16
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम (f) Traffic Facilities—Yard Remodelling and others . . .	22,56,45	15,77,75	13,51,03	1,59,22	1,55,00	3,85,71	5,60,46
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	5,65,05	4,23,00	37,20,00	67,02	24,98	4,06,95	2,56,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,00
(झ) चल स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	9,32,54	13,23,71	20,89,59	4,51,81	85,25	12,39,86	2,95,20
(ञ) रेल पथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	225,00,00	162,00,00	181,00,00	38,63,97	46,48,00	85,62,52	156,00,00
(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge Works	7,79,07	8,48,76	15,29,54	4,24,60	3,31,45	11,02,40	10,73,05
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी काम (l) Signalling and Telecommunication works	20,04,13	33,02,00	27,91,18	13,05,96	7,08,43	12,72,00	11,97,01
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (m) Taking over of line wires from P & T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects .	..	5,00,00	..	..	..	..	..
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical works . .	10,34,47	7,94,09	7,94,00	95,00	2,21,21	3,90,00	4,41,00
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery and Plant .	8,11,92	9,51,01	5,79,57	2,74,78	3,28,27	7,01,95	2,90,97
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops—including Production Units	26,30,89	41,80,31	20,36,12	6,81,04	8,94,84	19,96,36	3,60,81

IV

Plan-head and Railway-wise Plan expenditure during 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Rail Coach Factory	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	अ॰अ॰मा॰सं॰ R.D.S.O.	महानगर परिवहन रियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	रेलवे बोर्ड (चल-स्टाक) Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
83,11,40	1,00,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188,40,40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,00,00
55,00,00	134,32,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815,12,97
63,00,00	10,81,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220,18,00
27,07,63	9,85,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101,38,50
1,34,00	4,03,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,83,00	..	..	5,00,00
7,45,75	7,02,78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1845,96,13	1924,62,62
234,88,85	143,00,00	..	..	36,66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1273,00,00
9,30,00	11,09,49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,28,36
16,23,43	23,38,21	9,29	..	11,49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165,63,13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274,60,00	..	..	..	280,00,00
10,73,47	16,61,60	61,45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,66,29
8,92,51	5,99,45	6,50,88	18,20,47	4,64,71	1,14,04	19,57	..	..	..	..	..	85,00,10
34,03,53	19,30,05	18,74,10	9,47,50	3,75,98	16,33,51	1,50,00	29,52,81	..	..	..	..	260,47,85

परिशिष्ट

APPENDIX

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवेवार

Plan Head and Railway-wise

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	3,10,00	2,79,42	3,60,48	65,00	2,40,62	4,01,43	2,33,94
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for staff	4,73,00	3,20,00	4,48,77	94,48	3,26,55	2,85,15	2,50,00
(न) (1) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	7,00,00	9,00,00	7,00,26	3,00,00	4,50,00	6,50,00	6,00,00
(2) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings — Public Undertakings :	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	4,64,91	2,92,68	6,25,45	1,30,00	2,19,57	1,95,00	3,25,00
(ब) भंडार उंचत (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	3,56,29	2,50,95	16,16,88	5,55,64	2,86,38	2,17,46	—3,64,18
(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—3,23,00	—47,90	—2,65,98	1,19	—50,38	8,00	—1,37,34
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	1,15	19,00	—1,14,85	..	..	..	3,54
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	..	1,00,00	..	..	..	..	..
जमा या वसूलियां Credit or Recoveries	—61,08,74	—36,07,90	—50,87,58	—14,88,00	—5,05,00	—52,45,07	—37,15,80
जोड़ TOTAL	385,70,13	337,53,78	534,51,39	186,41,73	164,85,17	258,48,70	378,67,82

@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*बम्बई (26,00,00) कलकत्ता (125,00,00), और मद्रास (19,00,00) औरदिल्ली (25,00)।

£मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए।

@Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate 1993-94) proposed to be raised by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing the Railway Plan.

*Bombay (26,00,00) Calcutta (125,00,00), Madras (19,00,00) and Delhi (25,00)

£For Metro Railway ,Calcutta.

IV

योजना व्यय 1992-93 (समाप्त)
Plan expenditure during 1993-94 (Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा Rail Coach Factory	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	अ०अ० मा०सं० R.D.S.O.	महानगर परिवहन कारखाना Metropolitan Transport Projects	रेलवे बोर्ड (चल-स्टाक) परियोजनाएं Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4,66,64	1,95,86	66,04	45,00	57,76	30,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,53,08
3,95,92	6,35,51	9,05	5,00	..	..	7,43	..	..	..	..	..	32,50,86
9,00,00	8,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,00,26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,21,42	2,75,99	55,10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,05,12
—2,79,74	—3,08,70	20,78,61	10,11,04	—10,98,32	2,99,07	5,40,00	1,96,53	..	..	—1,13£	..	53,56,78
55,94	—5,86,92	20,59,94	17,69,32	4,64,59	4,98,42	5,29,31	4,04,25	..	..	..	..	43,79,44
..	..	—1,72,71	—11,00,00	4,62	56,83		65,35	..	..	..	5,00,85	—7,36,22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170,25,00*	..	171,25,00
—45,47,32	—57,71,83	..	..	..	—30	..	—10,00	..	..	—1,25,00	..	—362,12,54
525,63,43	338,83,72	66,91,75	44,98,33	3,17,49	26,32,46	12,46,31	36,08,94	274,60,00	4,83,00	168,98,87	1850,96,98	5600,00,00@

परिशिष्ट V
भारतीय रेलों का तुलन-पत्र

APPENDIX V
BALANCE SHEET OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		31-3-1991 को As on 31-3-1991	31-3-1992 को As on 31-3-1992
देयताएं	**LIABILITIES**		
1. (क) निम्नलिखित से निवेश —	1. (a) Investments financed from : —		
(i) पूंजी ऋण (सामान्य राजकोष से अग्रिम)	(i) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	16125,80	17712.46
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Depreciation Reserve Fund	3874,84	4676 76
(iii) विकास निधि	(iii) Development Fund	1279,82	1373.66
(iv) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(iv) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	366,43	425.06
(v) राजस्व	(v) Revenue	464,39	496,12
(ख) विविध	(b) Miscellaneous	89,20	124,29
(ग) जोड़	(c) Total	22200,48	24808.35
2. रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां :—	2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	876,63	1021,04
(ii) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	64	68
*(iii) विकास निधि	*(iii) Development Fund		..
(iv) पेंशन निधि	(iv) Pension Fund	116,43	287,74
(v) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	52,86	60.12
(vi) जोड़	(vi) TOTAL	1046,56	1369.58
3. बैंक खाता :—	3. Banking Account : —		
(i) भविष्य निधियां आदि	(i) Provident Funds etc.	2174,28	2393,79
(ii) विविध जमा, अग्रिम आदि	(ii) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	872,85	751,48
(iii) जोड़	(iii) TOTAL	3047,13	3145,27
4. देय मांगें (अर्थात् वर्ष के अन्त में पूरी न की गयी दायिताएं)	4. Demands payable (i.e., liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	295,90	312,09
5. अन्तर्विभागीय आदि संव्यवहारों के कारण शुद्ध दायिता	5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc. transactions	789,41	939.32
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	27379,48	30565,61
परिसम्पत्तियां	**ASSETS**		
1. हस्ते रोकड़	1. Cash in hand	462,31	493,33
2. ब्लाक परिसम्पत्तियां (दुतरफा मद 1)	2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	22200,48	24808,35
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन निधियां (दुतरफा मद 2 और 3)	3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra item 2 and 3)	4093,69	4514,85
4. वसूल या समायोजित किये जाने वाले विविध अग्रिम (फुटकर देनदार)	4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	86,83	101,69
5. यातायात से आमदनी (वर्ष के अन्त तक भी जिसकी वसूली नहीं हुई)	5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	382,49	493.88
6. मदें जिनका समायोजन सिविल विभागों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के साथ होना बाकी है	6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	81,81	75,33
7. वसूली मांगें	7. Demands recoverable	71,32	77,78
जोड़	TOTAL	27379,48	30565,61

*विकास निधि के अन्तर्गत दिखाये गये आंकड़े शुद्ध राजस्व अधिशेष के विनियोग और वर्ष में निधि से निकाली गयी रकम के बाद शेष राशि के सूचक हैं ।

£*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) से संबंधित 1990-91 और 1991-92 के क्रमशः 960,03 लाख रुपये और 1128,02 लाख रुपये और मार्च, 1992 तक सर्कुलर रेलवे से सम्बन्धित 34,19 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं ।

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

£Excludes Rs. 960,03 and Rs. 1128,02 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Railways) for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. and Rs. 34,19 lakhs pertaining to Circular Railway upto March, 1992

परिशिष्ट VI — APPENDIX VI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी — Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupcess)

प्रशासन	Administration	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मध्य	Central	2043,52	2173,39	2209,39
पूर्व	Eastern	1494,36	1608,37	1635,24
उत्तर	Northern	2628,55	2927,03	3007,07
पूर्वोत्तर	North Eastern	681,52	748,33	775,81
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा	Northeast Frontier	882,40	992,90	1088,78
दक्षिण	Southern	1423,42	1630,75	1668,05
दक्षिण मध्य	South Central	1594,24	1767,60	1822,17
दक्षिण पूर्व	South Eastern	2369,11	2572,00	2636,82
पश्चिम	Western	1576,63	1701,57	1738,38
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	175,77	194,89	210,02
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	Diesel Locomotive Works	164,51	184,80	191,47
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	Integral Coach Factory	164,88	166,21	165,25
पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र	Wheel and Axle Plant	187,08	207,49	214,35
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	Diesel Component Works	194,93	208,06	211,32
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण	Railway Electrification	1748,63	1968,68	2037,36
रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, कपूरथला	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	382,85	415,25	434,69
रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य विविध मदें	Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	6	14	221,30
जोड़—भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी	TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	17712,46	19477,46	20267,47
महानगर परिवहन परियोजना —बम्बई	Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	98,57	98,60	98,85
कलकत्ता	Calcutta	925,81	1044,28	1168,02
दिल्ली	Delhi	33,86	65,86	91,86
मद्रास	Madras	69,78	88,78	107,78
जोड़	TOTAL	1128,02	1297,52	1466,51
सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता	Circular Railway, Calcutta	34,19	34,69	35,69
कुल ब्याज देय पूंजी—महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं तथा सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता पर परिव्यय सहित	Total Capital—at-Charge-including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta	18874,67	20809,67	21769,67

टिप्पणी

1—पूर्व, उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलों के आंकड़ों में भूतपूर्व असम रेलवे, भूतपूर्व ईस्टर्न पंजाब रेलवे और भूतपूर्व बंगाल असम रेलवे के भागों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी की अनुमानित रकम भी शामिल है।

2—1949-50 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों में मिलायी गयी भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों और 1-4-1950 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने वाली चालित लाइनों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जो लगभग 63.76 करोड़ रुपये है, संबंधित रेलों की, जिनका अब ये हिस्सा है, पूंजी में जोड़ दी गयी है, लेकिन यह अभी अनन्तिम है।

3.—ब्याज देय पूंजी का अर्थ सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा किया गया अंशदान है।

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-Charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Reilway.
2. The Capital-at-Charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.
3. Capital—at—charge means capital contributed by General Revenues.

परिशिष्ट VI—क

पूंजी निधी से निवेश

APPENDIX—VI(A)

INVESTMENT FROM CAPITAL FUND*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Rupees in lakhs)

प्रशासन Administration		संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मध्य रेलवे	Central Railway	24,38	125,99
पूर्व रेलवे	Eastern Railway	45,80	121,67
उत्तर रेलवे	Northern Railway	10,83	236,84
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	North Eastern Railway	24,54	102,13
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	Northeast Frontier Railway	3,25	3,25
दक्षिण रेलवे	Southern Railway.	5,41	110,73
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	South Central Railway	5,42	159,53
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	South Eastern Railway	83,12	266,15
पश्चिम रेलवे	Western Railway.	35,08	139,02
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	0	42,72
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	Diesel Locomotive Works	0	18,85
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	Integral Coach Factory.	0	—2,71
पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र	Wheel and Axle Plant	0	19,38
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	Diesel Component Works	0	9,20
रेल विद्युतीकरण	Railway Electrification	0	193,92
रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, कपूरथला	Railway Coach Factory, Kapurthala	0	26,65
रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य विविध मदें	Railway Board & Other Misc. Items	0	624,51
जोड़—	TOTAL	237,83	2197,83

*1992-93 से पूंजी निधि सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। (आगे के ब्यौरे के लिए परिशिष्ट XVII देखें)

*Capital Fund is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memoradum has been submitted to RCC in this regard. (For further details refer Appendix XVII)

परिशिष्ट VII

पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि से वित्त पोषित विभिन्न कोटियों की रेल परिसम्पत्तियों का 31 मार्च, 1992 को कुल मूल्य ।

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जैसी कि लेखों में दिखायी गई है, रेलों में निवेश के लिए सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा दी गयी रकम है, इसमें मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि या विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि या राजस्व से खरीदी गयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत शामिल नहीं है । इसके विपरीत, ब्लाक लेखे में, जो भारतीय रेलों के वार्षिक विनियोग लेखों का अनुबन्ध होता है, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार की लागत को दिखाया जाता है । नीचे की तालिका में, ब्लाक लेखे से निकाली गयी मुख्य कोटियों के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1992 को रेलवे की परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य दिखाया गया है (लेकिन इसमें उन परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य शामिल नहीं है जो राजस्व से सृजित की गयी हैं क्योंकि उनके बदलाव का खर्च भी साथ-साथ राजस्व से ही किया जायेगा) ।

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as on 31st March, 1992.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Accounts for the Indian Railways indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue as also the "improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March 1992 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue).

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figurs in lakhs of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋणखाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि०नि० और दु०क्ष०नि० से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०आ०नि० से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का मूल्य भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को छोड़कर । £ Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account £
*1. भूमि	*1. Land	333,56	360,32
2. संरचना संबंधी इंजीनियरी के काम—	2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(क) स्टेशन और कार्यालय	(a) Station and Offices	524,01	1038,93
(ख) कारखाने और भंडार की इमारतें	(b) Workshops and Stores buildings . .	518,84	676,71
(ग) रिहाइशी इमारतें	(c) Residential Buildings . . .	606,82	937,96

	विवरण Particulars	ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋण खाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि.नि. और दु०क्ष०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०प्रा०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का तत्व भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को छोड़कर। Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account
(घ) रेलपथ—	(*d*) Track—		
*(i) रचना आदि	*(*i*) Formation etc.	2642,87	2886,64
(ii) रेल-पथ सामग्री	(*ii*) Permanent way materials . .	2725,96	5572,61
(iii) पुल	(*iii*) Bridges	986,17	1516,44
3. चल-स्टाक—	3. Rolling Stock—		
(क) रेल इंजन और अतिरिक्त बायलर	(*a*) Locomotives and spare boilers . . .	1647,75	2112,02
(ख) सवारी-डिब्बे, रेल कार और बिजली गाड़ी-स्टाक सहित	(*b*) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	1020,79	1360,34
(ग) माल-डिब्बे	(*c*) Wagons	1483,08	1644,37
(घ) घाट उतराई व्यवस्था	(*d*) Ferries	3,22	3,88
(ङ) रेल एवं सड़क सेवाएं	(*e*) Rail-cum-Road Services	83	89
(च) सड़क मोटर कार और सार्वजनिक यातायात के लिए अन्य वाहन	(*f*) Road motor cars and carriers for Public Traffic	..	13
4. चल स्टाक को छोड़कर उपस्कर (मशीन और संयंत्र आदि)	4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	3493,46	4354,08
@*5 उचंत (चल परिसम्पत्तियां जैसे वस्तु-सूची या भंडार संग्रहण)	@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	1246,08	1367,04
*6. सरकारी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के हिस्सों में निवेश	*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	479,02	479,87
जोड़	TOTAL .	17712,46	24312,23

*अक्षय परिसम्पत्तियों के सूचक आंकड़े ।

£इसमें राजस्व-चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्यों से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों का व्यय (4,96.12 लाख रुपये) शामिल नहीं है ।

@मार्च, 1992 तक के महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) के 1128.02 लाख रुपये और सर्कुलर रेलवे के 34.19 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं है ।

*Represents non-wasting assets.

£Excludes expenditure on assets created from Revenue —Open Line Works Rs. 496, 2 lakhs.

@This excludes Rs. 1128,02 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) and Circular Railway Rs. 34.19 lakhs up to March 1992

परिशिष्ट APPENDIX VIII

भारत की सरकारी रेलों के महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing important financial figures of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	*ब्याजदेय पूंजी *Capital-at-Charge	पूंजी निधि से निवेश£ Investment from capital Fund£	यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति Gross Traffic Receipts	कुल संचालन व्यय Total Working expenses	शुद्ध राजस्व Net Revenue	अधिशेष (+) कमी (—); Excess (+) Shortfall (—)	प्रतिशत Percentage of: परिचालन अनुपात Operating Ratio	ब्याजदेय पूंजी और पूंजी निधि से निवेश, का शुद्ध राजस्व से Net Revenue to Capital at charge and Investment from Capital Fund	ब्याजदेय पूंजी और पूंजी निधि से निवेश, का अधिशेष/कमी से Excess/Shortfall to Capital at charge and Investment from Capital Fund
51-52	850,11		290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52-53	857,38		270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53-54	869,30		274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54-55	901,58		286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55-56	968,98		316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56-57	1071,71		347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.5
57-58	1222,44		379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58-59	1356,59		390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59-60	1432,28		422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60-61	15,2087		456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61-62	1682,98		500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62-63	1896,81		566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63-64	2159,63		632,21	472,27	145,19	49.24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64-65	2435,12		660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65-66	2680,32		733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66-67	2841,57		768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67-68	2978,03		818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68-69	3101,27		898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69-70	3195,51		951,28	790,02	146.56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70-71	3330,78		1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71-72	3520,99		1096,59	911,85	169,08	17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72-73	3725,81		1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73-74	3893,38		1137,89	1066,33	55,41	—115,51	93.7	1.4	—2.9
74-75	4105,56		1408,19	1317,29	73,64	—113,83	93.5	1.8	—2.8
75-76	4354,78		1767,01	1609,62	137,03	—61,11	91.1	3.1	—1.4
76-77	45,3370		2036,11	1718,56	296,29	+87,24	84.4	6.5	1.9
77-78	4797,12		2123,42	1750,12	352,79	+126,23	83.0	7.4	2.6
1978-79	5023,92		2151,04	1867,55	260,82	+36,66	87.5	5.2	0.7
1979-80	5484,64		2337,84	2142,38	227,29	—66,24	91.5	4.1	—1.2
1980-81	6096.35		2624,02	2536,46	127,49	—197,87	96.1	2.1	—3.2
1981-82	6698.05		3538,24	3182,05	403,06	+46,59	89.4	6.0	0.7
1982-83	7251,09		4376,21	3883,35	554,29	+118,31	88.3	7.6	1.6
1983-84	7567,80		4986,24	4661,46	378,95	—44,75	93.9	5.0	—0.6
1984-85	8285,65		5358,77	5142,17	270,10	—195,59	96.3	3.3	—2.4

परिशिष्ट/APPENDIX VIII

भारत की सरकारी रेलों के महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing important financial figures of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	०ब्याज देय पूंजी *Capital-at-Charge	पूंजी निधि से निवेश Investment from capital Fund£	यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति Gross Traffic Receipts	कुल संचालन व्यय Total Working expenses	शुद्ध राजस्व Net Revenue	अधिशेष (+)/ कमी (—)/ Excess (+) Shortfall (—)	परिचालन अनुपात Operating Ratio	प्रतिशत/Percentage of: ब्याजदेय पूंजी और पूंजी निधि से निवेश, का शुद्ध राजस्व से Net Revenue to Capital at charge and Investment from Capital Fund £	प्रतिशत/Percentage of: ब्याजदेय पूंजी और पूंजी निधि से निवेश, का अधिशेष//कमी से Excess/Shortfall to Capital at charge and Investment from Capital Fund£
3									
1985-86	9078,07		208,416	5823,14	685,87	a+178,83	90.6	7.6	2.0
1986-87	10373,10		7505,66	6900,56	680,84	a+101,99	92.2	6.6	1.0
1987-88	11622,22		8435,25	7802,95	723,15	a+84,29	92.5	6.2	0.7
1988-89	12987,51		9259,29	8632,99	737,33	a+21,67	93.0	5.7	0.2
1989-90	14629,45		10739,41	9887,73	982,07	a+173,26	91.5	6.7	1.2
1990-91	16125,80		12096,49	11153,86	1113,78	a+175,67	92.0	6.9	1.2
1991-92	17620,02		13729,74	12389,19	1540,95	a+435,00	89.5	8.7	2.4
1992-93	19409,76		15884,00	13960,00	2130,00	a+563,54	87.7	10.9	3.0
1992-93 (R.E.)	19477,46	237,83	16115,00	10575,00	2244,66	a+756,68	87.0	11.4	3.8
1993-94 (B.E.)	20267,47	2197,83	19021,00	11955,00	3448,00	+2195,00	83.1	15.3	9.8

०इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सकुलर रेलवे (कलकत्ता) का पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है ।

नोट:—शुद्ध राजस्व, सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान के अलावा सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है ।

(2) अधिशेष, सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश चालू और आस्थगित के भुगतान सहित सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है ।

(क) आस्थगित लाभांश के भुगतान होने के बाद ।

£1992-93 से पूंजी निधि सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस सम्बन्ध में रे.अ.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway. (Calcutta).

NOTE: Net Revenue represents the net earning after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

(2) Excess represents the net earnings after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend current and deferred to General Revenues.

(a) After payment of deferred dividend.

£Capital Fund is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

परिशिष्ट VIII(क)

APPENDIX VIII(A)

प्रत्येक योजना अवधि में शुद्ध राजस्व और औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर अधिशेष/कमी का प्रतिशत दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing percentage of Net Revenue and Excess/Shortfall to average Capital-at-Charge in each Plan Period.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

अवधि Period	औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी Average Capital-at-Charge	औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average Net Revenue to average Capital-at-Charge		औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध अधिशेष (+)/कमी (—) का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average excess (+)/Shortfall (—) on the average Capital-at-Charge	
		रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage	रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.		रु० Rs.	
1. पहली योजना अवधि I Plan period (1951 - 56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
2. दूसरी योजना अवधि II Plan period (1956 - 61)	1320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
3. तीसरी योजना अवधि III Plan period (1961 - 66)	2170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
4. 1966-67 से 1968-69 1966-67 to 1968-69	2973,62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
5. चौथी योजना अवधि IV Plan period (1969 —74)	3535,02	136,04	3.9	—21,32	—0.6
6. पांचवीं योजना अवधि V Plan period (1974— 78)	4447,79	214,94	4.8	9,68	0.2
7. 1978-79 से 1979-80 1978-79 to 1979-80	5254,28	244,05	4.6	—14,79	0.3
8. छठी योजना अवधि VI Plan period (1980—1985)	7179,79	346,78	4.8	—34,66	—0.8
9. सातवीं योजना अवधि VII Pl n period (1985—'990)	11738,07	761,85	6.5	112,01	1.0
10. 1990-91 से 1991-92 1990-91 to 1991-92	16919,13	1327,37	7.8	305,34	1.8

परिशिष्ट IX

APPENDIX IX

ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का रेलवे-वार प्रतिशत और पूंजी निधि से निवेश*

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and investment from Capital Fund*

रेलवे Railway	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (सं.अ.) (B.E.)	1992-93 (ब.अ.) (R.E.)	1993-94 (ब.अ) (B.E.)
मध्य Central	17.4	23.0	22.2	18.3	24.1	24.1	22.5	23.6	22.3	25.7	30.7	35.5	32.9	42.1
पूर्व Eastern	—4.5	—6.0	—10.9	—14.7	—5.2	—4.2	—9.1	—5.9	—6.8	—4.4	—5·6	—0.3	—0.2	5.8
उत्तर Northern	8.8	13.0	9.7	7.3	15.3	17.5	19.7	11.7	13.3	9.6	8·7	14.1	12.5	18.8
पूर्वोत्तर North Eastern	—21.0	—23.0	—37.1	—41.7	—37.7	—40.3	—41.6	—42.5	—42.0	—42.5	—39·7	—32.8	—34.9	—25.0
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	—16.9	—15.0	— 24.1	—28.9	—27.4	—29.1	—30.8	—30.0	—24.3	—24.2	—25·3	—24.6	—23.3	—19.3
दक्षिण Southern	—6.3	—8.0	—9.9	—10.1	—11.3	—13.4	—15.0	—11.1	—12.6	—9.5	—9·0	—8.5	—8.8	—2.3
दक्षिण मध्य South Central	7.6	11.0	7.5	9.9	13.9	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.5	7.8	13·3	13.3	16.5	19.0
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	14.7	17.0	15.4	16.5	22.8	21.3	23.5	24.5	25.4	26.1	30.6	29.8	32.9	34.5
पश्चिम Western	17.7	18.0	19.4	15.7	19.8	20.1	21.6	22.6	26.7	27.3	32·2	38.1	41.0	49.5

टिप्पणी :—शुद्ध राजस्व, जिस में सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश शामिल नहीं है, पूरा करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है।

NOTE: Net Revenue represents the net earnings after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

*1992-93 से पूंजी निधि सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध में रे.अ.सु. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

*Capital Fund is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

परिशिष्ट APPENDIX X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग
SOURCES & APPLICATION OF FUNDS

परिशिष्ट X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan 1951—56	दूसरी योजना II Plan 1956—61	तीसरी योजना III Plan 1961—66	चल योजन Rolling Plan 1966-69
निधियों के साधन	SOURCES OF FUNDS				
1. शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	240,23	337,50	621,22	366,93
घटाकर	Less				
2. सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	(2) Dividend to General Revenues . .	112,84	243,24	473,77	424,59
@आस्थगितलभांश	@(ii) Deferred Dividend	..	..	..	..
3. अधिक(+)/घाटा(--)	Excess(+)/Shortfall(—)	+67,41	+94,66	+147,45	—57,66
4. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	166,68	229,37	387,28	296,59
5. राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue . .	23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02
6. पेंशन निधि को अंशदान (शुद्ध)	Contribution to Pension Fund (Net) . .	...	...	23,00	30,51
7 £दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि को अंशदान	£Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	...	...	...	...
8 निधि शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on Fund balances	26,68	20,40	23,66	20,18
9. कुल आंतरिक रोकड़ अर्जन	Total Internal Cash Generation . . .	284,08	396,98	634,75	316,64
10. सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान	Contribution received from the General Revenues :				
***(क) पूंजी लेखे पर	***(a) On Capital Account . . .	141,94	594,27	1140,77	412,37
(ख) निम्नलिखित के लिए अस्थायी कर्ज—	(b) As temporary loans for :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . .	...	..	..	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund . . .	...	29,40	...	25,30
सामान्य राजस्व से कुल	Total from General Revenues . . .	141,94	578,67	1140,77	437,67
निधियों के साधनों से कुल (9+10)	TOTAL—SOURCES OF FUNDS (9+10) . .	426,02	975,65	1755,52	754,31

*वास्तविक देय 518,69 लाख ।

**वास्तविक देय 2007,20 लाख ।

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान शामिल नहीं है ।

@1990-91 से आगे

£इस में राजस्व मांग सं. 12 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में भुगतान की गयी राशि शामिल नहीं है । 1-4-1993 से इस निधि को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस सम्बन्ध में रे० अ० स० को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

चौथी योजना IV Plan	पांचवीं योजना V Plan	1978-79 से to	छठी योजना VI Plan	सातवीं योजना VII Plan			आठवीं योजना VIII Plan		
							ब.अ.	संशोधित	बजट
1969—74	1974—78	1979—80	1980—85	1985—90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 BE	1992-93 RE	1993-94 BE
680,21	859,75	488,11	1733,89	3809,26	1113,78	1540,95	2130,00	2244,66	3448,00
788,84	837,00	*451,45	**1568,99	3249,22	926,14	1031,48	1150,00	1146,00	1253,00
..	..	..	..	..	11,97	74,47	416,46	341,98	..
—108,63	+22,75	+36,66	+164,90	560,04	175,67	435,00	563,54	756,68	2195,00
537,74	516,34	350,62	2844,14	6791,14	1970,65	2028,31	2322,00	2322,00	2425,00
35,25	29,48	15,23	48,96	146,21	37,45	33,07	45,00	45,00	45,00
31,20	—3,42	—2,07	—103,34	—605,97	92,30	157,77	74,00	—49,76	4,15
..	32,10	19,25	45,47	238,08	61,95	63,56	64,77	59,33	..
59,30	103,04	65,42	183,33	205,14	58,00	76,01	97,67	91,37	102,14
554,86	700,29	485,11	3183,46	7334,64	2396,02	22793,72	3169,98	3224,61	4771,29
794,22	901,01	80,860	2985,64	6369,10	1496,35	1756,16	1754,96	1765,00	790,00
132,28	549,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99,71	44,24	36,97	146,86	198,07	..	..	..	..	..
1026,21	1494,92	845,57	3132,50	6567,17	1496,35	1756,16	1754,96	1765,00	790,00
1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	13901,81	3892,37	4549,88	4921,94	4989,61	5561,29

*Actually payable 518,69 lakhs.

**Actually payable 2007,20 lakhs.

***Excludes contribution received from General Revenues for Metropolitan Transport Projects.

@With effect from 1990-91 onwards

£Exclude the amounts paid as Accident Compensation under Revenue Demand No. 12. This Fund is proposed to be closed w.e.f. 1-4-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

परिशिष्ट X—जारी

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan 1951—56	दूसरी योजना II Plan 1956—61	तीसरी योजना III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 से to 1968-69
निधियों का उपयोग	APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
1 राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue	23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02
£2. पूंजी—रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में वृद्धि	£Capital—Addition to Railway Assets	141,94	549,27	1140.77	418,10
3. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से प्रभृत बदलाव कार्य	Replacements charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund	206,50	320,42	360,30	253,90
4. विकास निधि—निर्माण कार्य	Development Fund—Works	50,53	121,46	131,41	63,69
* पूंजी निधि से उपयोग	*Utilisation from Capital Fund	..	..	..	..
5. दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में प्रभृत निर्माण कार्य	Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	...	...	...	...
6. जोड़ (1 से 5)	Total (1 to 5)	422,28	1043,70	1685,84	762,71
7. निम्नलिखित के लिए प्राप्त किये गये ऋणों की वापसी :	Repayment of loans obtained for :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	..	...	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	...	29,40	...
@8 आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता	@Deferred Dividend	...	...	...	...
9. अस्थायी ऋणों पर ब्याज :	Interest on temporary loan				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	..
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	1,82	53	1,04
10 निधि शेष में वृद्धि/कमी	Increase/decrease in Fund balances	+43,74	—69,87	+459,75	—9,44
11 जोड़—निधियों का उपयोग	TOTAL—APPLICATION OF FUNDS	426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31
(क) 1 अप्रैल को निधि में अथशेष	(a) Opening Fund balance as on 1/4	158,05	157,41	109,57	182,45
(ख) 31 मार्च को निधि में इतिशेष, वित्तीय समायोजन के बिना अंतरण को छोड़कर	(b) Closing Fund balance as on 31/3 excluding TWFA	161,79	87,54	169,32	173,01
		+3,74	—69,87	+59,75	—9,44
(ग) बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण	(c) Transfer without financial adjustment	+1,52	+4,82	+2,00	+7,25
(घ) निधि के शेष में वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—)	(d) Increase (+)/Decrease (—) in Fund balances	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19
(ङ) वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—) का विवरण—	(e) Details of increase (+)/Decrease (—)				
(1) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	—20,63	—78,13	+33,06	+45,33
(2) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	+32,45	+6,89	+9,76	—59,71
(3) विकास निधि	(iii) Development Fund	—6,56	+6,19	—6,24	—29,38
(4) पेंशन निधि	(iv) Pension Fund	...	...	+25,17	+41,57
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	...	...	...	...
(6) पूंजी निधि	£(vi) Capital Fund	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19
**वर्ष के अंत में शेष अस्थायी ऋण	Temporary loan outstanding at the end of :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	..	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	29,40	...	25,30
		...	29,40	...	25,30

£ इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता को छोड़कर महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं ।

£Excludes Metropolitan Transport Projects other than Circular Railway, Calcutta.

@1989- तक

@Upto 1989

*1992-93 से पूंजी निधि सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस सम्बन्ध में रे.अ.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

*Capital Fund is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

APPENDIX X—*Contd.*

Sources and Application of Funds.

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

चौथी योजना IV Plan	पांचवीं योजना V Plan	1978-79 से to	छठी योजना VI Plan	सातवीं योजना VII Plan			आठवीं योजना VIII Plan		
							ब.अ.	संशोधित	बजट
1969—74	1974—78	1979—80	1980—85	1985—90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 BE	1992-93 RE	1 993-94 BE
35,25	29,42	15,23	48,96	146,21	37,45	33,07	45,00	45,00	45,00
793,13	901,01	806,60	2985,64	6369,10	1496,35	1756,16	1754,96	1765,00	790,00
494,07	479,94	323,64	3019,82	6370,97	1870,22	1943,56	2300,00	2313,C0	2400,C0
97,01	76,33	53,76	160,16	463,02	122,23	97,28	145,00	134,60	235,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237,83	1960,00
..	5,17	13,69	85,37	210,75	61,01	59,89	85,00	82,40	..
1419,66	1491,93	1214,92	6299,96	13560,05	3587,26	3889,96	4329,96	4577,83	5430,00
14,21	423,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	295,33	267,44	239,11	..
..	..	1,98	74,47	116,72	..	..	..	..	..
2,09	58,97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,90	29,95	17,99	74,58	182,99	53,44	42,39	14,38	12,85	...
+129,21	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	42,05	251,67	322,20	310,16	159,85	131,29
1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	13901,81	3892,37	4549,88	4921,94	4989,64	5561,29
174,86	1628,22	1119,49	647,37	3239,46	794,89	1047,37	1351,91	1369,58	1529,43
304,07	1809,34	1182,89	622,00	3207,17	1039,95	1368,76	1662,07	1529,43	1660,72
+129,31	+181,12	+63,49	—25,37	—32,29	245,06	321,39	310,16	159,85	131,29
+14,61	..	+32,30	—107,68	74,34	6,61	81	..	..	..
+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—42,85	251,67	322,20	310,16	159,85	131,29
+77,92	+79,28	+58,54	+124,75	534,38	150,87	144,41	92,29	75,66	97,10
—3,07	+37,37	+3	+13	22	3	4	4	4	..
—1,24	—1,02	+66	+3,30	4,44	..	..	144,07	..	4,44
+70,21	+35,07	+26,87	+16,84	—523,49	96,61	170,50	91,78	—32,67	20,86
..	+30,42	+9,69	—28,57	35,39	4,16	7,25	—18,02	—19,91	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,73	8,89
+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	42,06	251,67	322,20	310,16	159,85	131,29
99,72	216,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108,30	152,54	189,50	336,36	2150,20	534,44	239,11	267,44	..	..
208,02	368,68	189,50	336,36	2150,20	534,44	239,11	267,44	..	..

परिशिष्ट XI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियां और उनके खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways.

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
**ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge .	11622,22	12987,51	14629,45	16125,80	17712,46	19409,76	19477,46	20267,47
£पूंजी निधि से निवेश	£Investment from Capital Fund							237,83	2197,83
जोड़	Total							19715,29	22465,30
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री— ऊंचे दर्जे	Passengers —Upper	234,35	296,79	333,89	404,87	490,42	619,00	595,00	696,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	1825,71	2158,71	2335,03	274263	3194,20	4029,00	3735,00	4414,00
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS	2060,06	2455,50	2668,92	3147,50	3684,62	4648,00	4330,00	5110,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	254,71	270,74	313,31	336,38	398,43	415,00	430,00	460,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods . .	5981,95	6343,11	7624,49	8407,87	9462,13	10568,00	11100,00	13173,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other earnings . .	162,14	224,97	226,35	241,76	302,40	293,00	330,00	343,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	84,58,86	9294,32	10833,07	12133,51	13847,58	15924,00	16190,00	19086,00
उचंत	Suspense . .	—23,61	—35,03	—93,66	—37,02	—117,84	—40,00	—75,00	—65,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां	*Gross Traffic Receipts .	8435,25	9259,29	10739,41	12096,49	13729,74	15884,00	16115,00	19021,00
संचालन व्यय—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses —Ordinary Working Expenses —								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways .	363,40	391,07	436,94	462,56	494,92	564,95	554,65	616,37
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works .	737,11	806,98	879,48	929,48	1015,67	1134,02	1137,12	1266,47
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	553,44	602,29	693,90	741,29	788,87	896,80	871,00	986,83
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	747,15	804,83	927,43	984,13	1085,93	1196,90	1204,44	1329,74
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . .	388,69	419,21	475,45	483,45	525,42	589,65	60[illegible],37	672,31
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses— Rolling Stock & Equipment . .	629,46	657,84	719,01	760,09	847,29	933,28	956,01	1047,63
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses — Traffic . .	774,81	933,48	1154,70	1402,00	1649,74	2006,28	2013,84	2243,82
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses — Fuel . . .	1238,57	1339,73	1481,43	1699,60	1969,90	2204,32	2292,55	2729,14
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities . .	256,19	283,39	312,15	339,01	374,61	420,28	426,83	469,54
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	327,19	355,78	387,31	431,34	451,64	520,03	5[illegible]0,88	597,90
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	5,60	3,62	3,90	6,49	6,57	6,82	7,37	7,88
जोड़	TOTAL . .	6021,61	6598,22	7471,70	8239,44	9210,56	10473,33	10587,06	11967,63
उचंत	Suspense .	—18,66	—15,23	—26,97	—5,54	—1,37	—13,33	—12,06	—12,63
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	6002,95	6582,99	7444,73	8233,90	9209,19	10460,00	10575,00	11955,00
विनियोग :—	Appropriation to :—								
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	Depreciation Reserve Fund .	1350,00	1500,00	1715,00	1950,00	2000,00	2300,00	2300,00	2400,00
पेंशन निधि	Pension Fund	450,00	550,00	728,00	969,96	1180,00	1200,00	1200,00	1500,00
*चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियों सहित	*Includes Receipts of worked lines ,	30	30	26	34	33	34	42	34

**महानगर परिवहन परियोजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है। **Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects,

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
कुल संचालन-व्यय	Total Working Expenses	7802,95	8632,99	9887,73	11153,86	12389,19	13960,00	14075,00	15855,00
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्तियां	Net Traffic Receipts	632,30	626,30	851,68	942,63	1340,55	1924,00	2040,00	3166,00
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्तियां—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	3	2	3	4	5	5	1,04	2,06
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Boards	..	32	1,22	2,15	1,29	1,62	1,51	1,72
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,71	3,01	8,27	4,95	4,54	2,60	4,11	3,89
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	67,91	58,58	59,72	64,57	66,36	71,00	65,00	67,00
(5) लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend relief & other concessions	173,56	207,40	232,61	283,35	311,76	339,40	340,79	358,85
कुल विविध प्राप्तियां	Total Misc. Receipts	244,21	269,33	301,85	355,06	384,00	414,67	412,45	433,52
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	Payment to Worked Lines—								
(क) शुद्ध आमदनी	(a) Net earnings	11	10	10	26	14	13	13	13
(ख) छूट	(b) Rebate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	3,73	3,16	2,38	1,54	3,29	2,82	2,82	2,79
(3) अन्य विविध व्यय	Other Misc. Expenditure	45,95	54,58	62,92	75,03	72,72	81,70	86,82	94,58
(4) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	31,04	36,86	41,32	37,45	33,07	45,00	45,00	45,00
(5) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	4,60	5,00	5,00	5,04	8,00	8,00	8,00	9,00
(6) दु०क्ष०नि० में विनियोग	Appropriation to ACSPF.	67,91	58,58	59,72	64,57	66,36	71,00	65,00	—
कुल विविध खर्च	Total Misc. Expenditure	153,36	158,30	171,46	183,91	183,60	208,67	207,79	151,52
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	90,85	111,03	130,39	171,15	200,40	206,00	204,66	282,00
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	723,15	737,33	982,07	1113,78	1540,95	2130,00	2244,66	3448,00
सामान्य राजस्व को देय भुगतान—	Payments due to General Revenues—								
(1) देय लाभांश	Dividend payable	613,54	689,33	782,61	900,12	1005,50	1123,98	1120,03	1208,95
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	Grant in lieu of passenger fare tax	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	£41,15
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,20	3,21	3,08	2,90	2,86	2,90	2,85	2,90
आस्थगित लाभांश	Deferred Dividend	..	..	..	11,97	74,47	416,46	341,98	..
जोड़	TOTAL	638,86	715,66	808,81	938,11	1105,95	1566,46	1487,98	1253,00
अधिक (+)/कमी (—)	Excess(+)/Shortfall(—)	+84,29	+21,67	+173,26	+175,67	+435,00	+563,54	+756,68	+2195,00
**परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio@	92.5%	93.0%	91.5%	92.0%	89.5%	87.7%	87.0%	83.1%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge and Investment from Capital Fund	6.2%	5.7%	6.7%	6.9%	8.7%	10.9%	11.4%	15.3%

*मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता को शामिल किया गया है।

@सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों पर हुई हानि को हिसाब में लेने के बाद परिचालन अनुपात 82.7% बनता है। ब०अ० 1993-94।

£परिशिष्ट 11 में उल्लिखित पूंजी निधि 1992-93 से सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस सम्बन्ध में रे.अ.स. को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

*Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta

@The operating Ratio after taking into account loss on strategic lines works out to 82.7% (BE 93-94).

£Capital Fund, referred to in APP. XI, is proposed to be constituted w.e.f. 1992-93. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

परिशिष्ट XI

मध्य रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge**	1397,23	1564,96	1768,93	1933,20	2043,52	2191,49	2173,39	2209,39
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund							24,38	125,99
जोड़	Total							2197,77	2335,38
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(*a*) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	**49,46**	60,99	69,63	88,99	98,45	139,50	123,51	144,76
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	348,26	408,26	449,47	534,12	638,25	796,50	738,39	877,76
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passenger	**397,72**	**469,25**	519,10	623,11	**736,70**	936,00	861,90	1022,52
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other coaching	**52,91**	56,99	64,78	68,32	81,16	86,00	76,00	82,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods	**947,39**	**1029,03**	1229,75	1372,51	1553,01	1691,00	1745,29	2167,68
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	24,63	33,35	**30,41**	41,76	45,53	46,50	**50,77**	52,00
जोड़	TOTAL	**1422,65**	**1588,62**	**1844,04**	**2105,70**	**2416,40**	**2759,50**	**2733,96**	**3324,20**
उचत	SUSPENSE	—9,73	—9,48	—19,33	+0,45	+6,68	—6,00	—6,00	—12,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	1412,92	1579,14	1824,71	2106,15	2423,08	2753,50	2727,96	3312,20
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	43,21	47,32	52,89	56,80	59,54	67,05	65,53	71,98
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	93,96	106,52	118,97	123,04	136,08	144,64	145,24	154,87
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	88,55	96,86	113,12	115,57	115,53	132,88	134,60	161,72
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	94,76	111,13	123,81	131,11	147,65	155,19	154,20	167,74
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	58,91	62,46	71,14	71,34	76,86	83,44	83,43	88,86
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	94,14	97,12	104,05	113,55	123,72	133,14	137,50	154,50
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	119,86	124,98	170,25	203,26	244,31	290,54	294,85	379,87
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	208,97	228,10	253,43	300,09	358,33	391,42	424,50	526,06
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	28,21	33,62	35,60	38,89	44,13	45,79	46,57	49,78
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	**33,38**	40,42	52,04	59,79	57,35	62,68	65,96	80,19
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	74	37	48	48	76	50	70	81
जोड़	TOTAL	1864,69	948,90	1095,78	1213,83	1364,26	1507,27	1553,08	1836,38
उचंत	Suspense	—4,67	—7,17	—4,76	+1,81	+6,35	+2,34	—2,06	+1,38
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	860,02	94,173	1091,02	1215,64	1370,61	1509,61	1551,02	1837,76
इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	Includes receipts of worked lines	21	21	18	24	25	24	22	24

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	187,24	207,61	242,08	279,50	286,66	325,30	319,87	322,42
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	64,34	78,01	116,97	141,60	167,30	171,11	163,14	213,19
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	1111,60	1227,35	1450,02	1636,74	1824,57	2006,02	2034,03	2373,37
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	301,32	351,79	374,69	469,41	598,51	747,48	693,93	938,83
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां (2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Subsidised companies Other Miscellaneous Receipts	4	6	5	6	6	6	4	5
(3) रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड	Rly. Recruitment Board	—	—	—	—	—	58	30	30
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	Surcharge on passengers	13,57	10,77	12,11	13,47	14,20	15,00	14,10	14,48
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	17,04	20,73	24,03	29,89	32,69	34,68	[illegible]	34,59
जोड़—कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS	30,65	31,56	36,19	43,42	46,95	50,32	48,26	49,42
(ख) खर्च—	Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	56	63	39	29	51	13	39	27
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान—शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines – Net earnings	11	10	10	13	14	13	13	13
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	3,77	3,16	3,28	3,04	3,20	4,04	3,95	4,08
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि को विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	13,57	10,77	12,11	13,47	14,20	15,00	14,10	..
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	18,01	14,66	15,88	16,93	18,05	19,30	18,57	4,48
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	12,64	16,90	20,31	26,49	28,90	31,02	29,69	44,94
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	313,96	368,69	395,00	495,90	627,41	778,50	723,62	983,77
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	85,05	95,28	108,25	122,24	132,40	144,02	141,65	149,72
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+228,91	+273,41	+286,75	+373,66	+495,01	+634,48	+581,97	+834,05
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	78.5%	77.7%	78.89%	77.6%	75.2%	72.6%	74.5%	71.4%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-Charge and investment from Capital Fund	22.5%	23.6%	22.33%	25.7%	30.7%	35.5%	32.9%	42.1%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के नामे के +5,08 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992–93) और +508 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993–94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. +5,08 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93) and Rs. +5,08 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1993-94) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the other Zonal Railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्व रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
**ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-Charge . .	1043,53	1103,52	1230,08	1308,99	1494,36	1594,00	1608,37	1635,24
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund							45,80	121,6
जोड़	Total							1654,17	1756,91
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper . .	10,31	14,78	18,33	19,22	22,03	32,50	37,07	42,95
दूसरा दर्जा	Second . .	222,93	259,80	280,18	330,27	378,54	481,50	460,39	539,78
जोड़ यात्री	Total Passenger .	233,24	274,58	298,51	349,49	400,57	514,00	497,46	582,73
(2) अन्य कोचिंग—	Other Coaching .	24,04	29,07	29,17	31,04	39,25	38,00	3,800	41,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods . . .	721,62	780,27	903,08	990,10	1059,76	1245,00	1267,69	1503,65
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	20,69	40,40	36,00	33,80	38,89	39,00	39,60	41,00
जोड़	TOTAL	999,59	1124,32	1266,76	1404,43	1538,47	1836,00	1842,75	2168,38
उचंत	Suspense . . .	—10,73	—17,96	—3,22	—6,77	—13,25	— 4,50	—14,50	—15,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts .	988,86	1106,36	1263,54	1397,66	1525,22	1831,50	1828,25	2153,38
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	54,47	59,21	66,68	67,09	72,65	82,88	83,56	91,91
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way &Works	101,38	107,18	113,15	119,41	129,90	144,91	146,80	163,54
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	75,95	80,00	91,32	96,51	100,22	115,42	108,44	117,32
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	131,64	143,56	162,65	167,93	183,05	198,24	201,96	216,80
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	65,24	70,09	79,49	77,47	82,45	95,33	99,87	107,32
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	104,90	109,19	120,20	126,70	144,40	159,92	165,10	179,30
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	95,00	114,15	139,62	153,04	178,20	225,28	217,59	274,54
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	159,20	180,55	191,36	200,10	227,20	257,26	261,07	299,72
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	35,28	37,36	41,60	43,49	47,03	55,14	55,15	60,49
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	59,41	49,25	54,02	65,71	63,33	83,40	88,75	102,62
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	1,19	59	69	82	1,11	1,42	1,28	1,50
जोड़	TOTAL	883,66	951,13	1060,78	1118,27	1229,54	1419,20	1429,57	1615,06
उचंत	Suspense . . .	—3,09	—6,44	—6,33	— 5,45	—6,06	—8,18	—8,48	—6,58
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	880,57	944,69	1054,45	1112,82	1223,48	1411,02	1421,09	1608,48
*इसमें चलित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts of worked lines.	9	8	8	10	8	10	19	10

**इसमें 1989-90 से आगे सर्कुलर कलकत्ता शामिल नहीं किया गया है

**Excludes from 1989-90 onward Circular Railway Calcutta.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	152,82	163,97	190,24	206,83	206,41	234,04	233,91	242,67
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	65,81	77,55	112,48	14857	186,63	190,38	186,15	217,29
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	1099,20	1186,21	1357,17	1468,22	1616,52	1835,44	1841,15	2068,44
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	—110,34	—79,85	—93,63	—70,56	—91,30	(—)3,94	—12,90	84,94
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	49	37	1	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	30	22	11	6	13	51	42	31
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	8,26	7,54	7,83	8,20	8,67	8,83	8,00	8,28
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	13,14	11,85	8,60	14,86	13,15	13,14	13,56	13,29
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	21,70	19,61	17,03	23,49	21,96	22,48	21,98	21,88
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..
(2) चालित लाइनों को छूट का भुगतान	Payment to Worked lines – Rebate . . .	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
(3) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	35	27	32	40	28	21	24	16
(4) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	3,50	4,98	4,79	4,98	4,90	4,05	4,28	4,31
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	8,26	7,54	7,83	8,20	8,67	8,83	8,00	..
कुल व्यय	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	12,12	12,80	12,95	13,72	13,86	13,10	12,53	4,48
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	9,58	6,81	4,08	9,77	8,10	9,38	9,45	17,40
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	—100,76	—73,04	—89,55	—60,79	—83,20	5,44	—3,45	102,34
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान— (1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया-कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Payments to General Revenues— Dividend to General Revenues Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax . . Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	66,80	73,28	72,51	84,27	9962	104,83	106,67	112,65
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	—167,56	—146,32	—162,00	—145,06	—182,82	(—)99,39	—11012	—10,31
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	110.3%	106.1%	107.64%	104.9%	105.5%	100.4%	100.4%	95.7%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund .	—9.1%	—5.9%	—6.84%	—4.4%	—5.57%	0.3%	—0.2%	5.8%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —51,67 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और —51,67 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Credit of Rs. —51,67 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93 and Rs. —51,67 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1993-94 towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

उत्तर रेलवे

NORTHERN RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	1541,15	1797,57	2088,61	2327,06	2628,55	2844,53	2927,03	3007,07
पूंजी दिधि से निवेश	Investment form Capital Fund							10,83	236,84
जोड़	Total							2937,86	3243,91
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings —								
(क) कोचिंग—	(*a*) Coaching —								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger —								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper . . .	50,61	62,56	70,31	80,53	95,19	117,50	112,00	130,77
दूसरा दर्जा	Second . . .	337,88	394,99	440,08	509,53	571,36	731,50	682,11	807,79
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passenger . .	388,49	457,55	510,39	590,06	666,55	849,00	794,11	938,56
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	45,89	45,13	60,89	61,52	70,17	80,00	89,00	95,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods . . .	1035,06	1000,02	1221,95	1295,15	1468,16	1628,00	1737,43	2086,14
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	21,72	46,89	41,80	39,06	65,91	63,40	78,31	81,00
जोड़	TOTAL	1491,16	1549,59	1835,03	1985,79	2270,79	2620,40	2698,85	3200,70
उचंत	Suspense . . .	+14,56	—5,42	—57,28	—7,50	-88,09	—9,00	—50,00	—20,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	1505,72	1544,17	1777,75	1978,29	2182,70	2611,40	2648,85	3180,70
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses —								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses —								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	48,58	51,97	57,97	62,93	69,46	76,74	76,90	86,44
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	117,39	123,73	135,07	144,85	160,89	183,62	183,77	208,76
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	97,94	104,61	116,29	128,34	138,50	151,12	150,95	176,09
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	99,05	99,19	113,77	131,56	144,47	148,59	155,14	184,06
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	60,96	65,69	71,74	76,88	85,82	91,82	94,17	115,73
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	111,26	115,70	122,93	131,93	149,07	165,03	177,20	193,75
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	119,75	158,83	182,68	236,33	253,45	313,57	337,65	359,12
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	214,13	227,43	245,14	269,13	318,92	371,42	403,08	461,48
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	40,00	42,08	47,14	52,02	56,97	64,15	63,90	70,88
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	58,17	54,61	63,63	73,95	85,64	86,66	87,35	106,87
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	83	51	58	95	97	97	93	93
जोड़	TOTAL	968,06	1044,35	1156,94	1308,87	1464,16	1653,69	1731,04	1964,11
उचंत	Suspense . . .	—6,20	+32	—2,52	+1,63	—1,23	—2,36	—2,95	—1,58
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	961,86	1044,67	1154,42	1310,50	1462,93	1651,33	1728,09	1962,53

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	194,25	229,00	278,00	330,01	345,07	410,72	411,44	430,99
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	67,21	82,02	96,74	149,78	186,69	188,57	187,68	232,69
जोड़—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	1223,32	1355,69	1529,16	1790,29	199469	2250,62	2327,21	2626,21
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	282,40	188,48	248,59	188,00	188,01	360,78	321,64	554,49
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियाँ	Ssubsidised companies	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitmennt Board	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	1,58	2	16	..	1,29	15	18	15
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	9,71	8,77	9,06	10,76	9,39	10,88	10,00	10,20
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	23,91	30,20	38,97	44,16	48,96	49,39	52,01	52,19
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	35,20	38,99	48,19	54,55	59,70	60,42	62,19	62,54
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	35	40	76	71	59	34	14	13
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue	4,07	8,30	10,11	9,28	8,15	8,51	7,85	5,96
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	9,71	8,77	9,06	10,76	9,39	10,88	10,00	..
कुल खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	14,13	17,47	19,93	20,75	18,13	19,73	17,99	6,09
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	21,07	21,52	28,26	34,20	41,57	40,69	44,20	56,45
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	303,47	21,000	276,85	222,20	229,58	401,47	365,84	610,94
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान— (1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Payments to General Revenues – Dividend to General Revenues – Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . – Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund –	72,01	80,30	96,64	112,84	130,96	145,66	150,68	164,09
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (–) for the year .	+231,46	+129,70	+180,21	+109,36	+98,62	+255,81	+215,16	+446,85
परिचालन अनुपात*	Operating ratio* . .	82.5%	87.5%	83.47%	90.1%	87.9%	86.0%	86.3%	82.1%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund	19.7%	11.7%	14.11%	9.6%	8.73%	14.1%	12.5%	18.8%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —38,12 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992–93) और —38,12 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993–94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Credit of Rs.—38,12 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93 and Rs.—38,12 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1993-94 towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

*सामरिक लाइनों पर घाटे को हिसाब में लेकर परिचालन अनुपात 81.1% (ब.अ. 93-94) बनता है।

*The Operating Ratio after taking into account loss on strategic lines works out to 81.1% (B.E. 1993-94).

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	433,80	484,65	551,75	611,65	681,52	773,26	748,33	775,81
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund.							24,54	102,13
जोड़	Total							772,87	877,94
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings –								
(क) कोचिंग	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	Passengers –								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	1,78	2,30	2,26	2,24	2,61	4,50	4,60	5,32
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	118,82	149,76	157,50	178,16	206,28	206,28	237,25	275,62
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passengers . .	120,60	152,06	159,76	180,40	208,89	262,50	241,85	280,94
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching . .	13,27	12,54	11,96	18,48	15,72	19,00	21,00	23,00
(ख) माल	Goods	123,62	125,31	154,18	164,32	181,82	213,00	224,35	279,70
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings .	11,69	6,07	10,40	10,27	12,15	16,00	12,80	13,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	269,18	295,98	336,30	373,47	418,58	510,50	500,00	596,64
उचत	Suspense .	+2,72	—89	—1,48	—1,21	—4,38	—75	—75	—1,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	271,90	295,09	334,82	372,26	414,20	509,75	499,25	595,64
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	29,02	31,07	33,14	36,64	38,57	44,92	44,30	48,96
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	45,57	52,77	56,65	56,54	61,90	68,22	68,12	74,55
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	34,58	37,74	41,81	44,83	48,14	52,29	53,78	59,42
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	38,99	43,17	48,36	51,60	59,45	63,00	63,87	70,88
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	21,75	23,74	28,85	30,03	31,27	33,68	34,70	37,32
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses – Rolling Stock & Equipment	38,91	39,83	43,48	46,80	50,93	57,32	59,39	63,72
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses – Traffic	58,52	55,93	67,27	80,38	83,38	102,75	102,53	83,22
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses – Fuel	60,11	74,48	86,27	92,18	98,21	108,00	107,92	120,82
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	16,15	18,29	19,85	23,34	23,75	26,86	26,99	28,48
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	19,09	22,66	21,32	22,79	20,41	27,77	27,99	30,90
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	95	33	28	87	47	55	70	74
जोड़	TOTAL	363,64	400,01	447,28	486,00	516,48	585,36	590,29	619,01
उचत	Suspense	+1,35	+35	—87	—40	+2,42	—2,40	—4,17	—4,66
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	364,99	400,36	446,41	485,60	518,90	582,96	586,12	614,35

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990--91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास धारक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	58,17	64,46	74,95	87,18	90,70	104,85	106,68	113,38
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	30,40	38,12	47,36	63,97	82,54	83,73	84,92	100,21
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL —WORKING EXPENSES	453,56	502,94	568,72	636,75	692,14	771,54	777,72	827,94
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	—181,66	—207,85	—233,90	—264,49	—277,94	—261,79	—278,47	—232,30
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions —								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(*a*) Receipts —								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कंपनियां	Subsidised companies .	..	..	..	..	..	—	1,00	2,02
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	..	45	4	...	14	34
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	..	2	5	..	—	..
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	4,92	3,94	3,86	3,82	3,48	3,85	3,30	3,85
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	3,64	4,64	5,30	6,86	8,83	9,80	10,11	10,48
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL —RECEIPTS . .	8,56	8,58	9,18	11,15	12,40	13,65	14,55	16,69
(ख) खर्च	(*b*) Expenditure —								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	23	—6	23	34	28	15	35	18
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works —Revenue	2,15	2,99	3,15	2,19	1,17	1,88	2,08	3,85
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	4,92	3,94	3,86	3,82	3,48	3,85	3,30	..
कुल खर्च	TOTAL —EXPENDITURE .	7,30	6,87	7,24	6,35	4,93	5,88	5,73	4,03
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	1,26	1,71	1,94	4,80	7,47	7,77	8,82	12,66
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	—180,40	—206,14	—231,96	—259,69	—270,47	—254,02	(-)269,65	-219,64
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues . . . — Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . . — Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund . —	25,95	28,90	32,88	37,28	42,02	47,27	47,05	51,05
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	-206,35	—235,04	—264,84	—296,97	—312,49	(-)301,29	-316,70	-270,69
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	168.0%	169.8%	169.37%	170.6%	164 8%	151.6%	156.4%	139.5%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from CapitalFund.	-41 6%	-42.5%	-42.04%	—42.5%	—39 69%	-32.8%	(-)34.9%	-25.0%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —21,14 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और —21,14 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Crdit of Rs. —21,14 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1992-93) and Rs. —21,14 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1993-94) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित RE 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	542,37	609,61	694,29	786,97	882,40	983,88	992,90	1088,78
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund							3,25	3,25
जोड़	Total							996,15	1092,03
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	5,79	5,39	7,24	7,64	8,61	11,00	10,66	12,44
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	43,72	49,65	53,87	64,57	70,44	84,50	80,88	97,24
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passengers	49,51	55,04	61,11	70,21	79,05	95,50	91,54	109,68
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	7,28	6,76	7,62	10,31	10,12	12,00	12,00	13,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	138,18	156,95	191,53	213,74	227,01	260,00	254,03	311,45
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	6,71	8,34	9,27	8,57	11,71	10,85	14,22	16,00
जोड़	TOTAL	201,68	227,09	269,53	302,83	327,89	378,35	371,79	450,13
उचंत	Suspense	+50	—2,26	+46	—131	—4,88	—1,25	—1,25	—2,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	202,18	224,83	269,99	301,52	323,01	377,10	370,54	448,13
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	21,56	23,07	26,70	27,92	30,16	34,60	33,62	37,07
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	46,52	53,59	54,53	57,37	63,68	70,23	70,26	74,99
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	24,52	28,00	29,07	32,23	35,60	39,19	37,82	38,17
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	28,74	30,45	33,68	38,94	42,57	45,88	46,33	47,65
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	15,08	16,47	18,66	19,76	22,13	24,21	25,10	26,23
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	29,70	31,87	34,97	37,82	39,22	42,32	42,10	43,98
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	61,44	65,32	65,93	74,15	86,06	102,83	91,75	90,58
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	36,13	38,07	38,09	43,12	49,62	55,49	57,76	65,00
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	21,26	25,88	27,59	33,30	34,09	37,74	38,77	41,68
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	18,42	22,86	21,74	22,62	24,52	30,00	28,02	31,04
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	33	15	35	50	47	34	65	70
जोड़	TOTAL	303,70	335,73	351,31	384,73	428,12	482,83	472,18	497,09
उचन्त	Suspense	+2,34	—226	—1,57	—90	+11	—2,13	—2,13	—2,13
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	306,04	333,47	349,74	383,83	428,23	480,70	470,05	494,96

*इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।

*Includes receipts of worked lines.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	68,56	80,59	94,28	109,70	116,70	138,48	138,12	146,14
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund .	23,18	26,68	33,08	42,40	51,58	52,95	50,50	83,28
कुल—संचालन व्यय	Total Working Expenses	397,78	440,74	477,10	535,93	596 5	672,13	658,67	724,38
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	—195 60	-215,91	-207,11	234,41	-273,50	295,03	—288, 3	—276,25
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board					4	—	1	1
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .		1	1	3	7		6	8
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	70	63	54	55	53	68	70	67
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions .	31,21	35,58	40,89	46,49	52,57	57,18	59,89	68,04
कुल—प्राप्ति	Total—Receipts . .	31,91	36,22	41,43	47,12	53,21	57,86	60,66	68,80
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys . . .	33	47	33	16	23	50	35	39
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue . . .	2,37	2,23	2,42	2,70	2,51	3,79	3,30	2,97
(3) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines Net earnings . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	70	63	54	55	53	68	70	..
कुल—खर्च	Total—Expenditure .	3,40	3,33	3,29	3,41	3,27	4,97	4,35	3,36
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	28,51	32,89	38,14	43,71	49,94	52,89	56,31	65,44
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	-167,09	—183,02	—168,97	—190,70	—223,56	(-)242,14	—231,82	—210,81
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenue –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues . . . Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. . . Contribution to Railways Safety Works Fund .	—4,92	—4,34	—83	6,08	3,99	16,45	6,64	17,6)
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (–)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall(—) for the year . . .	-162,17	-178,68	—168,14	—196,78	—227,55	-258,59	—238,46	-228,41
परिचालन अनुपात*	Operating Ratio * . .	196.1%	195.1%	177.60%	117.3%	181·9%	178.2%	177.7%	161.4%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to capital at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund .	-30.8%	-30.0%	—24.34%	—24.2%	—25.34%	—24.6%	-23,3%	-19.3%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के +16,00 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992–93) और +16,00 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993–94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*सामरिक लाइनों पर घाटे को हिसाब में लेने के बाद परिचालन अनुपात 149.9% (ब.अ. 1993-94) बनता है।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. +16,00 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1992-93 and Rs. +16,00 lakhs (Budget Estimates, 1993-94 towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railway used by this Railway.

*The Operating Ratio after taking into account loss n strategic lines works out to 149.9% (BE 1993-94).

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX—XI

दक्षिण रेलवे

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	983,90	1075,55	1191,01	1320,45	1423,42	1558,90	1630,75	1668,05
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,41	110,73
जोड़	Total							1636,16	1778,78
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(i) Passenger								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	25,36	31,75	34,53	39,15	45,07	61,00	60,45	70,22
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	169,53	204,55	210,40	253,72	292,05	361,00	339,01	404,40
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS	194,89	236,30	244,93	29[illegible],87	337,12	422,00	399,46	474,62
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(ii) Other Coaching	32,59	36,63	45,62	44,80	55,59	54,00	56,00	61,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	302,65	329,30	387,83	453,67	487,[illegible]4	545,00	539,53	691,32
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	22,83	27,50	30,95	31,59	38,98	36,00	39,60	41,00
जोड़	TOTAL	552,96	629,73	709,33	822,93	918,93	1057,00	1034,59	1267,94
उचंत	Suspense	+1,14	+2,98	+91	—35	—91	—1,50	—[illegible],50	—2,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	554,10	632,71	710,24	822,58	918,02	1055,50	1033,09	1265,94
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	38,57	41,64	46,30	48,61	52,35	59,84	57,13	62,33
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	63,24	68,06	76,69	81,23	89,93	99,35	96,20	108,10
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	44,60	42,04	57.33	58,19	59,91	71,56	63,88	70,25
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	85,74	88,57	105,53	109,16	117,21	135,15	127,[illegible]6	137,53
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	35,15	36,47	41,51	40,32	44,61	50,61	50,90	53,10
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	50,49	50,21	55,04	55,65	62,44	72,18	69,36	74,22
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	65,04	84,06	91,64	98,79	109,51	135,06	138,[illegible]9	160,45
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	91,78	96,02	104.09	135,47	154,35	170,05	178,95	210,43
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	25,79	27,07	30,33	3182	36,13	39,23	41,81	45,72
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	32,53	34,46	38,93	40,93	45,12	48,84	50,13	54,61
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, pension and other retirement benefits	11	16	15	18	21	24	22	23
जोड़	TOTAL	533,04	568,76	647,54	700,35	771,17	882,11	874.13	976,97
उचंत	Suspense	—1,76	—1,73	—81	—1,18	—111	—96	609	—1,20
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	531,28	567,03	646,73	699,17	770,66	881,15	880,22	975,77

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	134,92	146,20	166,34	188,19	195,80	223,69	222,81	240,03
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	48,20	53,56	65,89	87,67	114,98	118,18	114,72	141,93
कुल—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL -WORKING EXPENSES	714,40	766,79	878,96	975,03	1081,44	1223,02	1217,75	1357,73
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	-160,30	-134,08	-168,72	-152,45	-163,42	-167,52	-184,66	-91,79
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्तियां—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies								
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recrutment Board	..	..	..	15	10	20	17	20
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	18	4	54	21	1,25	50	1,45	1,42
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	Surcharge on passengers	6,00	4,45	4,58	50,3	5,30	5,47	4,80	4,87
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions.	16,93	19,81	22,87	28,48	37.58	39,65	43,26	47,82
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL RECEIPTS	23,11	24,30	27,99	33,87	44,23	45,82	49,68	54,31
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	43	22	3	—1,27	17	27	20	19
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Lines Works – Revenue	3,82	4,80	4,78	3,26	3,11	4,94	4,80	3,97
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	6,00	4,45	4,58	503	5,30	5,47	4,80	—
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,25	9,47	9,39	7,02	8,58	10,68	9,80	4,16
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	12,86	14,83	18,60	26,85	35,65	35,14	39,88	50,15
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenues	-147,44	—119,25	—150,12	-125,60	-127,77	—132,38	-144,78	-41,64
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues								
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax								
(3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	61,42	66,85	74,85	84,50	93,69	103,47	106,80	118,36
@वर्ष में अधिक(+) या कमी(-)	@Excess(+) or Shortfall (–) for the year	-208,86	-186,10	—224,97	-210,10	-221,46	-235,80	-251,58	(-)160,00
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	129.5%	122.0%	124.02%	118·6%	117.8%	115.8%	117.1%	107.2%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund	-15.0%	—11.1%	—12.60%	-9.5%	-8·98%	-8 5%	-8·8%	-2,3%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —19,39 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और —19,39 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

Excludes edit of Rs. —19,39 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93) and Rs.—19,39 lakhs, (Budget Estimate 1993-94) towards interest on Rolling Stock of this Railway used by other zonal railways.

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे — SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण — Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget, 1993-94
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	1239,85	1214,27	1351,91	1453,42	1594,24	1727,31	1767,60	1822,17
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,42	159,53
जोड़	Total							1773,02	1981,70
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings -								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching -								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	23,89	28,91	33,14	49,17	60,01	73,50	64,93	77,12
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	167,42	196,68	212,98	245,43	299,82	374,25	344,71	409,28
जोड़ यात्री	Total Passenger	191,31	225,59	246,12	294,60	359,83	447,75	409,64	486,40
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	27 29	27,75	30,79	28,63	45,12	38,00	45,00	48,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	546,90	622,29	721,48	790,07	915,17	1034,00	1107,61	1280,53
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	16,96	20,77	20,41	22,34	30,96	25,00	32,50	34,00
जोड़	Total	782,46	896,40	1018,80	1135,64	1351,08	1544,75	1594,75	1848,93
उचंत	Suspense	+1,70	—1,22	-1,14	+2,36	—173	—3,00	-300	—3,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	784,16	895,18	1017,66	1138,00	1349,35	1541,75	1591,75	1845,93
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses -								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses -								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	32,39	34,24	39,24	41,26	43,77	50,25	50,14	55,33
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	72,77	83,31	94,15	98,57	102,58	118,40	119,10	130,08
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	55,54	61,46	65,31	71,98	74,35	92,67	80,94	91,05
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	58,91	68,32	77,22	80,13	88,21	101,75	99,83	118,46
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	26,23	31,65	35,98	37,70	40,11	47,75	46,85	53,18
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	50,70	53,02	58,05	61,12	63,46	73,99	72,41	79,06
(09) परिचालन व्यय यातायात	Operating Expenses Traffic	54,47	72,67	103,38	130,40	151,96	186,69	191,27	213,70
(10) परिचालन व्यय ईंधन	Operating Expenses Fuel	123,53	123,29	135,39	166,25	190,20	221,88	218,55	273,32
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	23,84	26,60	30,65	32,93	35,62	40,73	41,48	46,16
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	24,55	27,98	29,48	33,02	38,33	43,13	42,23	49,57
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	3	17	5	30	34	34	36	40
जोड़	Total	522,96	582,71	668,90	753,66	830,93	977,58	962,96	1110,31
उचंत	Suspense	+3	—20	+18	-3,61	+240	+1	+1,01	+1,51
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses	522,99	582,51	669,08	750,05	833,33	977,59	963,97	1111,82

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	168,38	184,23	187,79	213,61	215,52	243,34	249,54	260,10
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	23,33	49,84	60,91	80,33	109,01	109,78	106,66	120,93
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	714,70	816,58	917,78	1043,99	1157,86	1330,71	1320,17	1492,85
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	69,46	78,60	99,88	94,01	191,49	211,04	271,58	353,08
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियाँ	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	33	1	41	32	25	15	10
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	46	3	10	14	23	11	15	15
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	Surcharge on passengers	3,91	3,27	3,29	3,61	3,78	4,11	3,20	3,40
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions.	17,66	19,37	19,52	21,86	23,23	23,40	24,65	25,53
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL RECEIPTS	22,03	23,00	22,92	26,02	27,56	27,87	28,15	29,18
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	34	26	6	20	5	33	37	26
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue	3,22	3,64	4,53	3,69	2,93	4,08	4,28	5,48
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,91	3,27	3,29	3,61	3,78	4,11	3,20	—
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7,47	7,17	7,88	7,53	6,76	8,52	7,85	5,74
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	14,56	15,83	15,04	18,52	20,80	19,35	20,30	23,44
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	84,02	94,43	114,92	112,53	212,29	230,39	291,88	376,52
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	77,33	75,95	84,43	92,75	101,44	108,94	112,02	121,25
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (−) for the year	+6,69	+18,48	+30,49	+19,78	+110,85	+121,45	+179,86	+255,27
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	91.3%	91.1%	90.07%	92.2%	85.5%	86.1%	82.7%	80.7%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि में निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund	6.8%	7.8%	8.50%	7.8%	13.32%	13.3%	16.5%	19.0%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के + 19,22 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और + 19,22 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. +19,22 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93) and Rs. +19,22 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे
राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI
SOUTH EASTEN RAILWAY
Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	1680,34	1837,48	2004,83	2162,25	2369,11	2517,38	2572,00	2636,82
पूंजी निधि से निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,12	266,15
जोड़	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2655,12	2902,97
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings –								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	(i) Passengers –								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	19,45	25,50	27,37	34,19	39,89	47,00	50,58	59,47
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	119,99	141,80	149,57	173,68	202,60	241,50	224,42	262,42
जोड़—यात्री	Total passengers	139,44	167,30	176,94	207,87	242,49	288,50	275,00	321,89
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(ii) Other Coaching	23,79	26,36	28,97	28,12	35,43	37,00	37,00	39,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	1257,57	1355,16	1673,75	1886,61	2198,46	2425,00	2564,47	2910,36
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	19,20	21,01	22,22	23,36	23,57	24,00	25,39	25,00
जोड़	Total	1440,00	1569,83	1901,88	2145,96	2499,95	2774,50	2901,86	3296,25
उचंत	Suspense	+64	+8,65	–2,13	—10,22	—3,61	–5,00	—500	–5,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	1440,64	1578,48	1899,75	2135,74	2496,34	2769,50	2896,86	3291,25
संचालन व्यय —	Working Expenses–								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses–								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	50,38	53,61	59,19	62,30	65,62	75,38	72,59	80,73
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	109,77	122,46	131,53	139,96	154,02	172,74	175,26	194,38
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	61,60	75,03	89,54	93,92	105,27	120,69	122,80	131,38
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	105,27	111,78	130,01	138,80	152,80	179,76	183,10	194,23
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	47,16	52,95	60,14	60,07	66,84	76,34	79,16	89,58
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	72,77	77,78	90,63	93,71	107,48	115,04	116,57	127,30
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	82,56	115,24	165,08	224,90	315,10	380,33	356,86	404,55
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	178,70	201,26	232,42	267,50	310,72	337,40	340,85	411,50
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	34,80	38,36	42,72	45,03	51,43	59,49	59,79	66,56
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,61	50,20	53,01	60,41	59,35	78,97	64,60	72,52
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund Pension and other retirement benefits	78	75	75	1,25	1,19	1,30	1,30	1,30
जोड़	Total	783,40	899,42	1055,02	1188,26	1389,82	1597,44	1572,88	1774,03
उचंत	Suspense	—2,47	—58	—4,33	+41	—2,35	—1,68	—1,40	—1,40
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total —Ordinary Working Expenses	780,93	898,84	1050,69	1188,26	1387,47	1595,76	1571,48	1772,63

परिशिष्ट XI | Appendix XI | (लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	226,43	249,68	284,[illegible]7	316,79	320,63	369,86	370,83	389,51
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	55,30	61,19	90,22	116,70	112,79	113,96	138,64	192,59
कुल—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL -WORKING EXPENSES	1062,66	1209,71	1425,08	1621,75	1820,89	2079,58	2080,95	2354,73
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	377,98	368,77	474,67	513,99	675,45	689,92	815,91	936,52
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions --								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts --								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	(i) Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(ii) Railway Recruitment Board . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	(iii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	(iv) Surcharge on passengers . .	4,52	4,05	3,60	3,68	3,75	4,18	3,90	4,00
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividends reliefs and other concessions .	21,25	30,05	37,88	52,97	53,49	66,73	62,15	66,52
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL -RECEIPTS . .	25,78	34,10	41,48	56,67	57,25	70,91	66,24	70,72
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure --								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	(i) Surveys . .	75	31	24	24	28	36	27	48
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान—छूट	(ii) Payment to Worked Lines -Rebate .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	3,28	2,82	3,02	3,22	3,16	5,10	5,27	5,14
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	4,52	4,05	3,60	3,68	3,75	4,18	3,90	..
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	8,56	7,19	6,87	7,15	7,20	9,65	9,45	5,63
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts . .	17,22	26,91	34,61	49,52	50,05	61,26	56,79	65,09
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	395,20	395,68	509,28	563,51	725,50	751,18	872,70	1001,61
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues --								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Woks Fund	102,06	112,78	127,05	141,95	156,33	170,37	174,13	187,13
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@(+)Excess or Shortfall(−) for the year . .	+293,14	+282,90	+382,23	+421,56	+569,17	+580,81	+698,57	+814,48
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio . .	74.0%	77.1%	75.16%	75.6%	72.9%	75.0%	71·8%	71·5%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि में निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund	23.5%	21.5%	25.40%	26.1%	30.62%	29.8%	32.9%	34.5%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के + 67,56 लाख रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और + 67,56 लाख रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं

@Excludes debit of Rs. +67,56 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1992-93) and Rs. +67,56 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1993-94) towards inteest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

पश्चिम रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge**	1172,76	1275,09	1380,86	1500,56	1576,63	1724,25	1701,57	1738,38
पूंजी निधि में निवेश	Investment from Capital Fund							35,08	139,02
जोड़	Total							1736,65	1877,40
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(*a*) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(*i*) Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	47,69	64,61	71,08	84,74	102'83	132,50	131.20	152,95
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	295,20	351,11	378,51	451,37	547,61	696,50	624,21	735,78
जोड़ यात्री	Total passengers	342,89	415,72	449,59	536,11	650,44	829,00	755,41	888,73
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(*ii*) Other Coaching	27,65	29,50	33,51	45,16	45,87	51,00	56,00	58,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods	908,96	944,78	1140,94	1241,70	1371,50	1527,00	1659 60	1942,17
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	17,61	20,46	24,68	30,79	34,41	32,00	36,56	39,70
जोड़	TOTAL	1297,11	1410,46	1648,72	1853,76	2102,22	2439,00	2507,57	2928,60
उचंत	Suspense	—24,41	–9,43	—10,45	—12,47	–7,67	—9,00	+7,00	–5,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	1272,70	1401,03	1638,27	1841,29	2094,55	2430,00	2514,57	2923,60
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	45,07	48,72	54,59	58,75	62,51	72,97	70,54	81,24
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	86,03	88,92	98,10	107,82	116,04	131,06	131,59	156,34
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	70,15	76,55	90,11	99,72	111,35	120,98	117,79	141,43
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	103,75	108,23	131,83	134,34	149,99	168,60	172,10	191,60
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	57,75	58,91	67,00	68,92	74,11	85,13	86,80	99,46
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	76,31	80,90	86,55	89,57	100,71	109,80	111,85	126,60
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	117,46	141,50	167,93	199,85	226,79	268,15	281,95	276,60
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	164,36	169,79	194,24	224,85	261,14	290,02	298,77	359,34
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	30,84	34,11	36,63	41,12	45,38	51,05	52,25	59,67
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	41,76	52,95	52,58	51,56	57.02	57,97	65,24	68,92
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	64	59	56	1,14	1,05	1,16	1,23	1,27
	TOTAL	794,12	861,17	980,12	1077,64	1206,09	1356,89	1390,11	1562,47
	Suspense	—4,12	+2,56	—5,86	+2,17	—1,87	+2,06	+2,06	+2,06
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	790,00	863,73	974,26	1079,81	1204,22	1358,95	1392,17	1564,53

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	159,22	174,26	197,20	218,19	222,51	249,72	246,80	254,76
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	72,01	82,70	103,94	138,45	167,82	170,67	166,97	195,53
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	1021,23	1120,69	1275,40	1436,45	1594,55	1779,34	1805,94	2014,82
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	251,47	280,34	362,87	404,84	500,00	650,66	708,63	908,78
विविध संव्यवहार —	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कंपनियां	Subsidised companies .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	20	69	72	59	56	58
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	18	19	6	14	18	21	9	9
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	16,30	15,16	14,85	15,45	17,26	18,00	17,00	17,25
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	7,14	11,70	10,36	9,06	11,13	13,79	11,82	10,98
जोड़	TOTAL	23,62	27,05	25,47	25,34	29,29	32,59	29,47	28,90
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	38	44	—26	50	69	13	37	39
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण —राजस्व	Open Line Works –Revenue	4,85	3,94	5,25	5,09	3,94	8,61	8,59	8,91
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	16,30	15,16	14,85	15,45	17,26	18,00	17,00	..
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL –EXPENDITURE .	21,53	19,54	19,84	21,04	21,89	26,74	25,76	9,30
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	2,09	7,51	5,63	4,30	7,40	5,85	3,71	19,60
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	253,56	287,85	368,50	409,14	507,40	656,51	712,34	928,38
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान	Payments to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues; Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax; Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	69,29	75,55	82,32	89,35	92,88	103,59	99,20	105,77
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	+184,27	+212,30	+286,18	+319,79	+414,52	+552,92	+613,14	+822,61
परिचालन अनुपात*	Operating ratio* . .	79.1%	79.3%	77.71%	77.4%	75.9%	72.9%	71·9%	68.7%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व तथा पूंजी निधि से निवेश का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge and Investment from Capital Fund	21.6%	22.6%	27.38%	27.3%	32.18%	38.1%	41·0%	49.5%

@इस में इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के +21,85 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1992-93) और +21,85 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

*सामरिक लाइनों पर घाटे को हिसाब में लेने के बाद परिवर्तन अनुपात 68.6% (ब. अ. 93-94) बनता है ।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. +21,85 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1993-94) and Rs. +21,85 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1993-94) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

*The operating Ratio after taking into account loss on strategic lines works-out to 68.6% (B.E. 93-94)

परिशिष्ट XI — APPENDIX XI

मेट्रो रेल, कलकत्ता — METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण — Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	संशोधित Revised 1992-93	बजट Budget 1993-94
*पूंजी निवेश	*Capital Investment	546,19	625,15	706,46	805,99	925,81	1048,14	1044,28	1168,02
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings–								
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger - Second	1,96	2,11	2,47	2,78	2,98	3,75	3,63	3,93
अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coachnig	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry other Earning	10	18	21	22	29	25	25	30
जोड़—	TOTAL	2,06	2,30	2,68	3,00	3,27	4,00	3,88	4,23
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses –								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	17	22	24	26	29	32	34	38
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	47	44	64	69	65	85	78	86
(05) रेल इंजन की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	30	43	57	56	53	74	65	79
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	44	78	94	96	1,22	1,34	1,39	1,53
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses –Rolling Stock & Equipment	31	2,22	3,11	3,24	3,86	4,54	4,53	5,20
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic	69	80	92	90	98	1,08	1,10	1,19
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel	1,65	74	1,00	1,00	1,21	1,38	1,30	1,47
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	1	2	4	7	8	10	12	12
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	29	39	56	56	57	61	61	66
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
जोड़	TOTAL	4,33	6,04	8,02	8,24	9,39	10,96	10,82	12,20
उचंत	Suspense	—7	—8	−9	—2	—3	—3	—3	—3
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses	4,26	5,96	7,93	8,22	9,36	10,93	10,79	12,17
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	22	33	41	49	66	67	62	2,36
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL –WORKING EXPENSES	4,48	6,29	8,34	8,71	10,02	11,60	11,41	14,53
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	—2,42	—3,99	−5,66	—5,71	—6,75	—7,60	—7,53	—10,30
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	—2,42	—3,99	−5,66	—5,71	—6,75	—7,60	—7,53	—10,30

*यह भारतीय रेल प्रणाली की ब्याज देय पूंजी का भाग नहीं है। इसका लेखा-जोखा महानगर परिवहन परियोजना के विविध अग्रिम पूंजी के अंतर्गत अलग से रखा जाता है।

*Do not form the part of Capital-at-Charge of Indian Railway System. Booked separately under miscellaneous advances Capital (MTP.)

परिशिष्ट XII APPENDIX XII

रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	नवीकरण और बदलाव के लिए निकाली गई रकम Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net acceretion to Fund during the year	नाममात्र इतिशेष Nominal closing balance	घाटा पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी ऋण Temporary loans to meet deficit	*वास्तविक इतिशेष *Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	11,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	11,00
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	4,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(क) (*a*) 7,69	4,90	(ख) (*b*) 49,90	..	1,65
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	91,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	96,00
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	91,84
1942-43	(ग) (*c*) 12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(घ) (*d*) —22,38	82,09
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,37
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(ङ)(*e*) 102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(च)(*f*) 17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(छ)(*g*)112,44
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(ज) (*h*) 95,74	..	95,75
1948-49	(झ)(*i*) 23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	10,11
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(ञ) (*j*)123,65	..	123,65

परिशिष्ट XII—जारी

रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

APPENDIX XII—*contd.*

Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund from				निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during year	†इतिशेष †Closing Balance
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(ट *k*) 122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(ठ *l*) 116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	– 4,05	(ड *m*) 122,79.*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	– 12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(ढ *n*) 103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	– 14,24	(ण *o*) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	– 32,32	(त *p*) 56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	– 20,40	(थ *q*) 37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	– 17,40	(द *r*) 19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(ध *s*) 32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(न *t*) 77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100.33	93,82	6,51	(प *u*) 79.74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(फ *v*) 98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(ब *w*) 126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(भ *x*) 144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(म *y*) 167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(य *z*) 174,16*
1973-74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(कक *aa*) 175,74
1974-75	115,00	2,70	9,18	126,88	122,52	14,36	(कख *ab*) 189,98
1975-76	115,00	2,85	10,13	127,98	124,57	3,41	(कग *ac*) 197,93
1976-77	135,00	2,87	10,88	148,75	125,22	23,53	(कघ *ad*) 218,67
1977-78	140,00	2,93	12,69	155,62	117,64	37,93	(कङ *ae*) 265,15
1978-79	145,00	2,80	14,77	162,57	136,19	26,38	(कच *af*) 282,87
1979-80	200,00	2,82	16,79	219,61	187,45	32,16	(कछ *ag*) 313,07
1980-81	220,00	3,20	17,44	240,64	278,63	—37,99	(कज *ah*) 75,59
1981-82	350,00	3,30	12,61	365,91	504,31	—138,40	137,19
1982-83	556,00	3,43	5,79	565,22	655,58	—90,36	46,83
1983-84	850,00	3,73	5,32	859,05	783,78	+75,27	122,10
1984-85	850,00	4,48	9,79	864,27	797,54	+66,73	188,83
1985-86	920,00	6,38	10,48	936,86	981,48	—44,62	144,21
1986-87	1250,00	9,32	12,11	1271,43	1175,29	+96,14	240,35
1987-88	1350,00	11,96	21,99	1383,96	1172,27	+211,68	452,03
1988-89	1500,00	12,73	30,44	1543,17	1477,62	+65,55	(कझ *ai*) 520,10
1989-90	1715,00	15,75	39,20	1769,95	1564,31	+205,64	725,74
1990-91	1950,00	20,65	50,44	2021,09	1870,22	+150,87	(कञ *aj*) 876,63
1991-92	2000,00	28,31	59,67	2087,98	19+3,57	+144,41	1021,04
1992-93 (ब०अ० B.E.) . .	2300,00	22,00	70,29	2392,29	2300,00	+92,29	1162,74
1992-93 (सं०अ० R.E.) . .	2300,00	22,00	66,66	2388,66	2313,00	+75,66	1096,70
1993-94 (ब०अ० B.E.) . .	2400,00	25,00	72,10	2497,10	2400,00	+97,10	1193,80

†1933-34 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के इतिशेष में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को दिये गये कर्ज के 9 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। 1937-38 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के शेष में शाखा लाइनों के हिस्से खरीदने में लगाये गये 31 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं। 1942-43 में यह रकम रेलवे आरक्षित निधि के निवेश लेखे में अन्तरित कर दी गयी।

*ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं।

(क) इसमें छोड़ी हुई परिसम्पत्तियों के लेखे में 32 लाख की पूंजी शामिल है, जो बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गयी थी।

(ख) इसमें बर्मा रेलवे के बकाया के 1,48 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न तथा रुहेलखण्ड और कुमाऊं रेलवे से अन्तरित नवीकरण उचंत के 23 लाख शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 6,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें बंगाल-नागपुर, मद्रास और सदर्न मराठा और साउथ इण्डियन रेलों के बीच रेल-पथ और चल-स्टाक आदि पर खर्च के लिए नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 1.08 लाख शामिल हैं।

(च) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे कम्पनी से गतायु चलस्टाक आदि के हिसाब में वसूल की गयी 20 लाख की रकम शामिल है।

(छ) इसमें पाकिस्तान रेलवे पर अनुमानित बकाया के 20,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ज) इसमें 1 लाख निकालकर पाकिस्तान रेलवे से संबंधित छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति के लेखे में अनुमानित हिस्से के 20,30 लाख शामिल नहीं है।

(झ) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोजित 11,80 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के लेखे के 7,67 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं। एक का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(ट) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 45 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ठ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 81 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ड) इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 48 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ढ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2,76 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और 1-4-1950 को ली गई भूतपूर्व मैसूर राज्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में कमी के लिए किये गये समायोजन के 1,62 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1,17 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ण) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(त) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 13 लाख शामिल हैं।

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42, also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railways.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways' Renewals suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal-Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal—Nagpur and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age of rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share, less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7.67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(थ) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे से संबंधित भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 5 लाख और मध्य रेलवे के विभाजन के पूर्व के संशोधित बकाया के 97 लाख शामिल हैं तथा विकास निधि में किया जाने वाला 2 लाख का खर्च इसमें शामिल नहीं है, जो मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(द) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 30 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और विकास निधि से अंतरित योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा और दक्षिण रेलों के 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक के श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों पर हुए खर्च के 19 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ध) इसमें विकास निधि और पूंजी से अन्तरित मध्य रेलवे पर 4 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(न) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर 1 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।

(प) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित 2,60 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है—उत्तर रेलवे पर (137), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41)। इसमें पूर्व (1), उत्तर (1,85) और दक्षिण (7) रेलों पर अन्तरित पूंजी से खर्च के 1,93 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(फ) इसमें भागलपुर-मंदारहिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम के खर्च के विकास निधि से प्रत्याशित पश्चलेखन के 30 लाख और पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलों पर पूंजी से 1,97 लाख शामिल नहीं है।

(ब) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित होने वाले 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(भ) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर विकास निधि को अन्तरित 23 लाख शामिल हैं।

(म) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(य) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित 38 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कक) इसमें पूंजी और विकास निधि से अन्तरित क्रमशः 40 लाख और 30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कख) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 12 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कग) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 4,54 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कघ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 2,79 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कङ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 50 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कच) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 33,31 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कछ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 1,96 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कज) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित नाम खाते के 51 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कझ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित के 2,52 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कञ) इसमें 1989-90 में मू. आ. नि. पर ब्याज के खाते में टी डब्ल्यू एफ ए द्वारा लगाये गये 2 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western Railway (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred of Eastern (1), Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(v) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 33 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

(*ab*) Excludes 12 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ac*) Includes 4,54 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ad*) Excludes 2,79 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*ae*) Includes 50 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*af*) Includes 33,31 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ag*) Includes 1,96 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ah*) Includes 51 lakhs transfer of debit to Capital.

(*ai*) Includes 2,52 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*aj*) Includes 2 lakhs adjusted through TWFA on account of interest on DRF pertaining to 1989-90.

परिशिष्ट XIII

रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि

APPENDIX XIII

Railway Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(कक *aa*) –38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,42
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(कख *ab*) 1	..	..	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(कग *ac*) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	-90	90	6,79
1942-43	8.86	(कघ *ad*) 6,36	2,56	9,35
1943-44	(कग *ac*) 13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(कख *ab*) 13	(कफ *av*) 15,25	–15,12	(कच *af*) 23,22
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	(कछ *ag*) 13,60	–13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	(कज *ah*) 12,58	–2,58	6,84
1948-49	(कच *ai*) 3	5	–2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

परिशिष्ट XIII—जारी

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

Railway Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(कञ *aj*) 13,58†
1951-52	(कट *ak*) 19,12	—18	19,30	(कठ *al*) 33,72†
1952-53	(कड *am*) 2,26	—4	2,30	(कढ *an*) 36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(कण *ao*) 8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(कत *ap*) 48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(कथ *aq*) 1,09	..	1,09	(कद *ar*) 49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(कभ *ax*) 51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44†
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37†
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(कन *at*) 1,79	..	1,79	(कप *au*) 58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(कपप *auu*) 63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(कफ *av*) 20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(कब *aw*) 33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(कभ *ax*) 9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(कम *ay*) 8,89	(कय *az*) 10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(खक *ba*) 25,13	(खख *bb*) 23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(खग *bc*) 9,02	(खघ *bd*) 12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(खङ *be*) 99,81	(खच *bf*) 99,72	9	42†
1974-75	(खछ *bg*) 184,49	(खज *bh*) 168,33	16,16	16,58†
1975-76	(खझ *bi*) 155,51	(खञ *bj*) 170,02	—14,51	2,07†
1976-77	(खट *bk*) 214,05	(खठ *bl*) 164,05	50,00	52,07†
1977-78	(खड *bm*) 166,27	(खढ *bn*) 180,55	—14,28	37,79†
1978-79	(खण *bo*) 1	..	1	33
1979-80	3	..	3	36
1980-81	5	..	5	41
1981-82	2	..	2	43
1982-83	2	..	2	45
1983-84	2	..	2	47
1984-85	2	..	2	49
1985-86	(खत *bp*) 12	..	12	61
1986-87	2	..	2	63
1987-88	2	...	2	56*
1988-89	3	..	3	59
1989-90	2	..	2	61
1990-91	3	..	3	64
1991-92	4	..	4	68
1992-93 (बं०अ० B.E.)	4	..	4	71
1992-93 (सं०अ० R.E.)	4	..	4	72@

*इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 9 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 9 lakhs TWFA

@इस निधि को 1-4-1993 से बंद किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसका इतिशेष रेलवे विकास निधि में अंतरित कर दिया गया है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

@This fund is proposed to be closed w.e.f. 1.4.1993 and the Closing Balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum has been submitted to Railway Convention Committee in this regard.

ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

*इतिशेष के मद में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋण के लेखे 1925-26 से 1936-37 तक 47 लाख, 1937-38 से 1939-40 तक 48 लाख, 1940-41 से 1941-42 तक 43 लाख, 1942-43 से 1943-44 तक 83 लाख, 1944-45 में 90 लाख, 1945-46 में 83 लाख, 1946-47 में 52 लाख, 1947-48 से 1950-51 तक 26 लाख, 1951-52 में 28 लाख, 1952-53 में 40 लाख, 1953-54 में 46 लाख, 1954-55 में 50 लाख, 1955-56 में 51 लाख, 1956-57 में 57 लाख, 1957-58 से 1959-60 तक 48 लाख, 1960-61 में 44 लाख, 1961-62 से 1965-66 तक 37 लाख, 1966-67 से 1974-75 तक 31 लाख और 1975-76 से 1984-85 तक 32 लाख और 1985-86 से आगे 23 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

**1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(कक) इसमें जो रकम दिखायी गयी है वह सामानों के बही मूल्य और बाजार में उनके चालू भाव में अन्तर के कारण खर्च की गयी।

(कख) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई निवेश पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कग) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कघ) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अन्तरित किया गया।

(कङ) इसमें सुधार निधि (अब विकास निधि) को अन्तरित 12 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कच) 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(कछ) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए।

(कज) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए।

(कझ) यह शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ का द्योतक है।

(कञ) इसमें 1-4-1960 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के 1,35 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कट) इसमें बचत से विनियोग के 18,34 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कठ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधित लेखे के 84 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कड) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 1,19 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कढ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित लेखे के 3 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कण) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 7,14 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कत) इसमें 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित शेष के अन्तर के 7 लाख, 1-4-1950 को अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के 25 प्रतिशत हिस्से के 21 लाख और इस पर ब्याज के 6 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कथ) इसमें टिप्पणी (कत) के अनुसार विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी होने से सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 55 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

These figures are provisional as the balance of the Ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 32 lakhs from 1975-76 to 1984-85 and Rs. 23 lakhs from 1985-86 onwards on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

**Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*aa*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ah*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1960.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(कद) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी के 1,40 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कध) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे के संशोधित बकाया के के 33 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कन) इसमें भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 33 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कप) इसमें रियासती रेलों से सम्बन्धित बकाया में से भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के छोड़े गये बकाया के 61 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कपप) पूर्णांकन के कारण 1 शामिल नहीं है।

(कफ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,39 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 18,27 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कब) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,15 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 31,53 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कभ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 1,18 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 7,86 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कम) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 8,86 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कय) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 9,83 लाख और पूंजी परिशोधन के 33 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खक) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 24,92 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खख) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 19,84 लाख, 1969-70 के एक-तिहाई ऋण की अदायगी के 2,95 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 40 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खग) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 8,63 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खघ) 1969-70 में लिये गये पहले ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी और 1970-71 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 11,26 लाख और उस ऋण पर ब्याज के 1,69 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खङ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 99,72 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खच) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के लिए।

(खछ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 183,07 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खज) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 129,61 लाख में 1973-74 से संबंधित अग्रेनीत लाभांश दायिता के 15,79 लाख, 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 5,48 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खझ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 152,21 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खञ) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 61,11 लाख 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 61,03 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 15,64 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खट) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 146,95 लाख शामिल हैं।

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues 2,95 lakhs due to one-third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8.63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bf*) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*bg*) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 129,61 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 15,79 lakhs throwforward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bi*) Includes 152,21 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bj*) Made up of 61,11 lakhs for dividend equalisation, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 repayment of 61,03 lakhs, first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 15,64 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bk*) Includes 146,95 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(खठ) इसमें 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख और 1975-76 में लिये गये तीसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 50,74 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,05 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खड) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 67,44 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खढ) इसमें 1974-75 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख, 1975-76 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 50,7 लाख, 1976-77 म लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 48,98 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,81 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खण) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 37,47 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खत) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को ऋण की वापसी के लिए 9 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(*bl*) Made up of 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, repayment of 61,02 lakhs, second instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and of 50,74 lakhs first instalment of third loan taken in 1975-76 and 19,05 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bm*) Includes 67,44 lakhs loan from General Revenue

(*bn*) Made up of 61,02 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1974-75, repayment of 50,74 lakhs due to second instalment of loan taken in 1975-76 and 48,98 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1976-77 and 19,81 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bo*) Includes 37,47 lakhs T.W.F.A.

(*bp*) Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of refund of ' Loans to Branch Line Companies".

परिशिष्ट XIV — APPENDIX XIV

रेलवे विकास निधि — Railway Development Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net Accretion to fund	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan out-standing to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Revenue surplus etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1946-47	(क a) 15,00	..	24	15,24	41		41	14,83	14,83	..
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	..	18	18	34	..	34	—16	14,67	..
1947-48 (15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	..	30	30	59	..	59	—29	14,38	..
1948-49	84	..	43	1,27	2,33	..	2,33	—1,06	13,32	..
1949-50	..	..	43	43	—5	..	—5	48	13,80	..
1950-51	10,00	..	52	10,52	5,35	..	5,35	5,17	(ख b) 19,44	..
1951-52	10,00	..	65	10,65	7,70	..	7,70	2,95	(ग c) 22,48	..
1952-53	12,00	..	76	12,76	8,10	..	8,10	4,66	27,14	..
1953-54	2,65	..	73	3,29	9,81	..	9,81	—6,52	20,62	..
1954-55	9,10	..	60	9,70	12,78	..	12,78	—3,08	17,54	..
1955-56	7,08	..	49	7,57	12,14	..	12,14	—4,57	12,97	..
1956-57	20,22	..	43	20,65	19,84	..	19,84	81	(घ d) 13,75	..
1957-58	13,38	..	25	13,63	25,53	..	25,53	—11,90	15	..
1958-59	8,93	10,98	(ङ e) —80	19,11	27,87	19	28,06	—8,95	(च f) 1,69	10,98
1959-60	20,12	14,85	15	35,12	24,89	65	25,54	9,58	(छ g) 8,91	25,83
1960-61	32,01	3,58	48	36,07	23,32	98	24,30	11,77	(ज h) 19,13	(झ i) 29 41
1961-62	24,40	..	84	25,24	21,14	53	21,67	3,57	(ञ j) 10,49	..
1962-63	42,06	..	70	42,76	23,17	..	23,17	19,59	(ट k) 29,68	..
1963-64	49,24	..	1,54	50,78	29,94	..	29,94	20,84	(ठ l) 52,23	..
1964-65	13,18	..	1,72	14,90	28,25	..	28,25	—13,35	(ड m) 38,99	..
1965-66	18,56	..	1,34	19,90	28,91	..	28,91	—9,01	(ढ n) 30,09	..
1966-67	..	..	68	68	27,95	..	27,95	—27,27	(ण o) 3,37	..
1967-68	..	11,24	19	11,43	19,15	24	19,39	—7,96	(त p) 46	11,24
1968-69	..	14,06	14	14,20	16,59	80	17,39	—3,19	(थ q) 1,26	25,30
1969-70	..	18,14	9	18,23	17,08	1,52	18,60	—37	(द r) 1,18	43,45
1970-71	..	21,58	9	21,67	18,23	2,46	20,69	98	(ध s) 1,34	65,03
1971-72	9,21	21,62	29	31,12	20,82	3,52	24,34	6,78	12	86,65

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund	इतिशेष Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan Out-standing to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Railways' Excess etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज और ऋण की वापसी Interest on Loan and Repayment of loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1972-73	2,92	15,72	32	18,96	21,49	3,71	25,20	–6,24	(नt) 1,96	(u)85,65
1973-74	..	22,65	8	22,73	19,39	4,69	24,08	–1,35	(फv) 31	108,30
1974-75	..	21,90	3	21,93	16,17	6,00	22,17	–24	(बw) 26	130,20
1975-76	..	22,34	8	22,42	16,32	7,33	23,65	–1,23	(भx) 24	152,54
1976-77	25,86	..	22	26,08	17,62	8,24	25,86	22	(मy) 14	152,54
1977-78	34,61	..	23	34,84	26,22	8,39	34,61	23	(यz) 24	152,54
1978-79	34,68	5,37	41	40,46	25,94	8,74	34,68	5,78	(कखab) 6,06	157,91
1979-80	..	31,59	35	31,94	27,82	9,25	37,07	–5,13	(कगac) 90	189,50
1980-81	..	34,66	7	34,73	29,77	11,24	41,01	–6,28	(कघad) –5,19	224,16
1981-82	44,07	..	19	44,26	27,23	11,84	39,07	5,19	..	224,16
1982-83	46,36	..	43	46,79	32,74	14,05	46,79	..	..	224,16
1983-84	..	49,59	..	49,59	32,65	16,23	48,88	71	71	273,75
1984-85	..	62,61	5	62,66	37,78	21,21	58,99	3,67	4,38	336,36
1985-86	62,11	..	16	62,27	42,10	24,39	66,49	–4,22	16	336,36
1986-87	101,99	11,80	1	113,80	84,03	29,93	113,96	–16	..	348,16
1987-88	84,29	53,79	..	138,08	103,50	34,58	138,08	..	..	401,95
1988-89	21,67	127,33	..	149,00	106,02	43,04	149,06	–6	(कङae) ..	529,28
1989-90	173,26	5,16	..	178,42	127,37	51,05	178,42	..	..	534,44
1990-91	175,67	...	..	175,67	122,23	53,44	175,67	..	..	534,44
1991-92	435,00	...	..	435,00	97,28	(कच af) 337,72	435,00	..	..	239,11
1992-93(बअBE)	563,54	..	7,35	570,89	145,00	(कछ ag) 281,82	426,82	144,07	144,07	..
1992-93 (संअRE)	386,56	..	..	386,56	134,60	(कज ah) 251,96	386,56	..	..	..
*1993-94(ब.अ. BE)	235,00	..	4,44	239,44	235,00	..	235,00	4,44	45,36@	..

1950-51 से इतिशेष के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें मिलाये गये भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के बकाया को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(क) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 12 करोड़ और रेलवे अधिशेष के 3 करोड़ शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया 47 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 9 लाख (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

These figures from 1950-51 are provisional as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(*b*) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*c*) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*d*) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

* 1993-94 (ब०अ०) मे विकास निधि 40.92 करोड़ रुपये के अथशेष से आरम्भ होगी जिसमें 1.4.1993 से बंद की जाने वाली दु०क्ष०नि० और रेलवे राजस्व निधि से अन्तरित क्रमशः 40.20 करोड़ और 0.72 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया हैं।

*The Development Funa in 1993-94 (B.E.) will open with a balance of Rs. 40.92 crores comprising of Rs. 40.20 crores and Rs. 0.72 crores transferred from ACSPF & RRF respectively consequent upon their proposed discontinuance w.e.f. 1-4-1993. A memorandum has been submitted to RCC in this regard.

@इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋण के लेखे के 23 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

@ ncludes Rs. 23 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

(ङ) इसमें विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित सामान्य राजस्व को लौटाये गये ब्याज के 88 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(च) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित 2,20 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं परन्तु दीसा-गांधीधाम और चुनार-राबर्टसगंज लाइनों की लागत के 7,61 लाख शामिल हैं, जिन्हें पूंजी में अन्तरित किया गया।

(छ) इसमें 1,02 लाख शामिल हैं जो पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा और महालक्ष्मी के कुछ माल-डिब्बा कारखानों और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन की लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण हैं।

(ज) इसमें उत्तर रेलवे के उतरेटिया-सुलतानपुर-जफराबाद और पठानकोट-माधोपुर नयी लाइनों की, वास्तविक आंकड़ों के आधार पर लगाये गये लाभ के अनुसार, लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण 3,32 लाख शामिल हैं। हबड़ा कार शेड के खर्च को पूंजी आदि में अन्तरित करने के कारण 1 लाख और 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की योजना के कुछ हिस्से से सम्बन्धित खर्च को पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विकास निधि में अन्तरित करने के कारण, 4,88 लाख भी शामिल हैं।

(झ) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1961-62 में सामान्य राजस्व को 29,41 लाख रुपये के ऋण की वापसी।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1955 को निर्माणाधीन मध्य रेलवे की खंडवा-हिंगोली और दक्षिण रेलवे की कोल्लम-एर्णाकुलम नयी लाइनों की लागत को पूंजी में तदर्थ अन्तरित करने के कारण 16,81 लाख शामिल हैं। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार ऐसा किया गया है। साथ ही पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर—मंदार हिल पुनर्निर्माण के कार्य की लागत के पूंजी में गलत अन्तरण के कारण 39 लाख और पश्चिम रेलवे के आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के 9 लाख शामिल हैं। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार सामान्य राजस्व के कर्ज को चुकता करने के 29,41 लाख और श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में पूंजी और मू०आ०नि० में गलत समायोजन के पश्चलेखन के कारण 9 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ट) इसमें दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की बोब्बिली-सलूरु नयी लाइन, जिसे अब लाभप्रद समझा जा रहा है, की लागत के पूंजी में अन्तरण के 11 लाख शामिल हैं और 1961-62 में पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर-मंदार हिल के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य पश्चिम रेलवे के और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित गलत समायोजन के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 48 लाख इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के गोधरा-रतलाम खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने और करगडा में पार-स्टेशन बनाने के खर्च के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं।

(ठ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित कुछ निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 250 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है। इसमें मध्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंतरित 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं लेकिन पश्चिम रेलवे के पूंजी और चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व में अन्तरित 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(*e*) Excludes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the Central Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances.

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*h*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*i*) Rs. 29,41 lakhs loan repaid to General Revenues in the year 1961-62 in terms of accepted recommendations of the Railway convention Committee 1960.

(*j*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction of 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hidgoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations from the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mander Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*k*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South-Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*l*) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and OLWR on Western Railway.

(ड) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित पूर्व रेलवे से सम्बन्धित उन निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 11 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है ।

(ढ) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे से सम्बन्धित निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 15 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है । इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को पूंजी से अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ण) इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (47 लाख) और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (7 लाख) से सम्बन्धित कुछ निर्माण कार्यों, जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है, और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है, की लागत के 54 लाख और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अन्तर्गत इस निधि में गलती से रखे गये एक लाख शामिल हैं जिन्हें चा०ला० रा० और मू०आ०नि० को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

(त) इसमें पूंजी में अन्तरित 2,45 लाख शामिल हैं--उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,49), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर (--12), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (90) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (18) और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित 2,60 लाख भी शामिल हैं--उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,37), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41) ।

(थ) इसमें आगे लिखी मदों पर खर्च के 3,99 लाख शामिल हैं--पूर्व रेलवे में भागलपुर-मंदार हिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम पर (54), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर सी टी सी सम्बन्धी काम पर (3,25) और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोरखपुर--कटिहार के बीच माइक्रोवेव संचार व्यवस्था पर (20) इस खर्च का पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में पश्चलेखन कर दिया गया ।

(द) इसमें सियालदह ढांचा परिवर्तन, चरण I के सम्बन्ध में किये गये खर्च को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित करने के कारण 29 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ध) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से तीसरे दर्जे के कुछ सवारी डिब्बों के खर्च के अन्तरण के 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(न) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 7 लाख शामिल हैं । 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(प) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1971 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 से संबंधित बकाया राहत राशियों की तुलना में 16.72 करोड़ रुपये ऋणदायिता के रूप में शामिल किये गये थे ।

(फ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 30 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ब) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल ह ।

(भ) इसमें पूंजी से अंतरित 1,21 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(म) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 32 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(य) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 13 लाख शामिल हैं

(कख) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कग) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं । 1 का अंतर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(कघ) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल ।

(कङ) इसमें विना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 6 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कच) इसमें समान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 295,33 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कछ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व की बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 267,44 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कज) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 239,11 करोड़ रु. शामिल हैं

(*m*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*n*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*o*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*p*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49), Northeast Frontier (--12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(*q*) Includes 3,99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorkhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E. Rly. (20) written-back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*s*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

(*t*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*u*) The loan liability was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores against arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee 1971.

(*v*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*w*) Includes 19 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*x*) Includes 1,21 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*y*) Excludes 32 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*z*) Includes 13 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment

(*ab*) Includes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ac*) Excludes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*ad*) Includes 19 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 6 lakhs transfered without financial adjestment..

(*af*) Includes Rs. 295,33 lakhs towards repayment of loan outstanding to General Revenues.

(ag) Includes Rs. 267,44 lakhs towards repayments of loan outstanding to General Revenues.

(ah) Includes Rs. 239,11 lakhs towards repayment of loan outstandtng to General Revenues.

परिशिष्ट XV
रेलवे पेंशन निधि

APPENDIX XV
Railway Pension Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund					निधि से निकासी Withdrawn from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing Balance
	राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि (अंशदायी) से अंतरण By transfer from S.R. P.F. (Contributory)	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1964-65	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(क a) 13,82
1965-66	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(ख b) 25,17
1966-67	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(ग c) 44,09
1967-68	53	10,00	30	2,01	12,84	5,34	7,50	(घ d) 52,37
1968-69	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(ङ e) 67,90
1969-70	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(च f) 80,02
1970-71	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(छ g) 92,86
1971-72	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(ज h) 100,33
1972-73	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(झ i) 125,06
1973-74	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	12,10	(ञ j) 142,21
1974-75	3,71	16.00	60	7,80	28,11	18,98	9,13	(ट k) 159,94
1975-76	5,23	24,50	80	9,03	39,56	30,01	9,55	(ठ l) 179-77
1976-77	3,81	35,00	90	10,24	49,95	40,25	9,70	(ड m) 199,71
1977-78	4,64	40,00	1,00	11,40	57,04	50,35	6,69	(ढ n) 216,34
1978-79	6,39	50,00	1,00	13,02	70,41	62,96	7,45	(ण o) 241,52
1979-80	12,55	65,00	1,30	15,92	94,77	75,35	19,42	(त p) 29,17
1980-81	11,76	85,00	1,50	19,40	117,66	105,57	12,09	(थ q) 333,75
1981-82	8,18	100,00	1,80	21,72	131,70	124,93	6,77	(द r) 358,99
1982-83	9,85	150,00	2,02	24,64	186,51	180,73	5,78	(ध s) 394,32
1983-84	14,37	185,00	3,10	26 79	229,26	223,80	5,46	(न t) 428,25
1984-85	8,26	225,00	4,00	27,63	264,89	278,15	–13,26	(प u) 432,26
1985-86	9,89	265,00	5,00	27,70	307,59	352,58	–44,99	(फ v) 411,82
1986-87	6,19	354,00	5,98	24,84	391,01	464,66	–73,65	(ब w) 363,89
1987-88	41,88	454,60	7,00	19,04	522,52	711,04	–188,52	(भ x) 208,02
1988-89	3,14	555,00	7,85	8,58	574,57	744,15	–169,58	म(y) 52.90
1989-90	29	733,00	9,30	2,31	744,90	791,65	–46.75	13,22
1990-91	28	975,00	9,42	4,31	989,01	892,40	+96,61	116,43
1991-92	71	1188,00	9,51	12,73	1210,95	1040,45	+170,50	(z)287,74
1992-93 (ब०अ० B.E.)	..	1208,00	10,00	17,78	1235,78	1144,00	+91,78	328,30
1992-93 (सं०अ० R.E.)	24	1208,00	10,00	17,09	1235,33	1268,00	–32,67	255,07
1993-94 (ब०अ० B.E.)	15	1509,00	11,00	16,71	1536,86	1516,00	+20,86	275,93

इसमें संबंधित उपान्तिक वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति पर सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन लाभों का विकल्प देने वाले कर्मचारियों की अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से अन्तरित (क) 79 लाख, (ख) 35 लाख, (ग) 1,16 लाख, (घ) 78 लाख, (ङ) 4,22 लाख, (च) 4.10 लाख, (छ) 1,25 लाख, (ज) 1,10 लाख, (झ) 8,08 लाख (ञ) 5,05 लाख (ट) 8,60 लाख, (ठ) 10,28 लाख, (ड) 10,24 लाख (ढ) 9,94 लाख, (ण) 17,73 लाख (त) 30,22 लाख (थ) 30.49 लाख, (द) 18,47 लाख, (ध) 29,55 लाख, (न) 28,46 लाख, (प) 17,27 लाख, (फ) 24,55 लाख और (ब) 25,72 लाख, (भ) 32,65 लाख (म) 14,46 लाख (य) 81 लाख और शामिल हैं ।

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs, (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs, (*e*) 4,22 lakhs, (*f*) 4.10 lakhs, (*g*) 1,25 lakhs, (*h*) 1,10 lakhs, (*i*) 8,08 lakhs, (*j*) 5,05 lakhs, (*k*) 8,60 lakhs, (*l*) 10,28 lakhs, (*m*) 10,24 lakhs, (*n*) 9,94 lakhs, (*o*) 17,73 lakhs, (*P*) 30,22 lakhs, (*q*) 30,49 lakhs, (*r*) 18,47 lakhs, (*s*) 29,55 lakhs, (t) 28,46lakhs, (u) 17,27 lakhs, (*v*) 24,55 lakhs, (*w*) 25,72 lakhs (*x*) 32,65 lakhs (y) 14,46 lakhs and (z) 81 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years

परिशिष्ट XVI
APPENDIX XVI

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund			निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing balance
	अधिभार से From Surcharge	ब्याज Interest	जोड़ Total	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident compensation	संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Safety and Passenger amenities works	जोड़ Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75	6,65	26	6,91	12	5	17	6,74	(a)8,50
1975-76	7,90	64	8,54	51	33	84	7,70	16,20
1976-77	8,98	1,07	10,05	30	1,38	1,68	8,37	24,57
1977-78	10,00	1,52	11,52	51	3,39	3,90	7,62	32,19
1978-79	9,90	1,90	11,80	70	6,15	6,85	4,95	37,14
1979-80	10,21	2,23	12,44	16	7,54	7,70	4,74	41,88
1980-81	10,50	2,54	13,04	39	10,62	11,01	2,03	43,91
1981-82	11,07	2,74	13,81	47	11,35	11,82	1,99	45,90
1982-83	9,89	2,66	12,55	84	18,89	19,73	—7,18	38,72
1983-84	9,26	2,10	11,36	1,05	21,08	22,13	—10,77	27,95
1984-85	9,09	1,30	10,39	1,60	23,43	25,03	—14,64	13,31
1985-86	27,44	81	28,25	2,18	26,94	29,12	—87	12,44
1986-87	30,91	66	31,57	64	34,90	35,54	—3,97	8,47
1987-88	67,91	1,37	69,28	93	43,03	43,96	+25,32	33,79
1988-89	58,58	2,40	60,98	2,17	49,98	52,15	+8,83	42,62
1989-90	59,71	2,83	62,54	57	55,89	56,46	+6,08	48,70
1990-91	64,57	3,22	67,79	2,62	61,01	63,63	+4,16	52,86
1991-92	66,36	3,58	69,94	2,80	59,89	62,69	+7,25	60,11
1992-93 (ब०अ० BE)	71,00	2,22	73,22	6,24	85,00	91,24	—18,02	26,25
1992-93 (सं०अ० RE)	65,00	3,16	68,16	5,67	82,40	88,07	—19,91	(b) 40,20

(क) इसमें विविध निक्षेप से प्रोफार्मा समायोजन के 1,76 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इस निधि को 1-4-93 से बंद किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसका इतिशेष रेलवे विकास निधि में अंतरित कर दिया गया है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है। दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति पर किया जाने वाला खर्च, जो अब तक इस निधि पर प्रभार्य किया जाता था, आगे से सीधे संचालन व्यय और यात्री सुविधा तथा संरक्षा कार्य विकास निधि को प्रभार्य होगा।

(a) Includes 1,76 proforma adjustment from Deposit Miscellaneous.

(b) This fund is proposed to be closed w.e.f. 1-4-93 and the Closing Balance transferred to Railway Development Fund. A memorandum has been submitted to Railway Convention Committee in this regard. The expenditure on Accident Compensation hitherto charged to this Fund will henceforth be charged directly to working expences and Passenger Amenities and safety works to Development Fund.

परिशिष्ट--XVII
पूंजी निधि–रेलवे

APPENDIX XVII
Capital Fund—Railways

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	विनियोग Appropriation			निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष के दौरान निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accertion to fund during the year	इति शेष Closing Balance
	राजस्व से From Revenue	बकाया पर ब्याज Interest on Balance	जोड़ Total			
1992-93 (सं० अ०/R.E.)	370,12	4,44	374,56	237,83	+136,73	136,73
1993-94 (ब० अ०/B.E.)	1960,00	8,89	1968,89	1960,00	+8,89	145,62

आंतरिक संसाधनों से योजना आवश्यकताओं के कुछ भाग को पूरा करने के लिए 1992-93 (सं. अ.) से "पूंजी निधि-रेलवे" सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

The "Capital Fund—Railways" is proposed to be created w.e.f. 1992-93 (R.E.) to meet part of the Plan requirements from internally generated resources. A memorandum has been submitted to Railway Convention Committee in this regard.

परिशिष्ट XVIII

आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व लेखा

APPENDIX XVIII

Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	1978-79 की अवधि से पहले से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period prior to 1978-79			1978-79 की अवधि के बाद से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period 1978-79 onwards		
	अथशेष Opening Balance	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding	वर्ष में जमा Accretion during the year	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding
1978-79	117,60	1,99	115,61	..	..	..
1979-80	115,61	0,43	115,18	66,24	..	66,24
1980-81	115,18	..	115,18	197,87	..	264,11
1981-82	115,18	2,52	112,66	..	..	264,11
1982-83	112,66	71,95	40,71	..	..	264,11
1983-84	40,71	..	40,71	44,75	..	308,86
1984-85	40,71	..	40,71	195,59	..	504,45
1985-86	40,71	40,71	..	..	76,02	428,43
1986-87	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1987-88	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1988-89	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1989-90	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1990-91	..	..	..	..	11,97	416,46
1991-92	..	..	..	..	74,47	341,99
1992-93 (ब.अ.BE)	..	..	..	..	416,46	...
1992-93 (सं.अ.RE)	...	...	...	...	341,99	..

परिशिष्ट XIX

APPENDIX XIX

1992-93 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर सामाजिक दायित्व का आर्थिक प्रभाव (अनुमानित)
Financial effect of Social Obligation on Indian Government Railways, 1992-93 (Estimated)

क्रम सं. मद	Sl. No. Item	(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in Crores)
1. कोचिंग सेवाओं पर हानि (उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात, पार्सल, सामान, आदि) ।	1. Loss on Coaching Services (Suburban and non-Suburban passenger traffic, parcel, luggage, etc.)	2004.90
2. कम दर वाली वस्तुओं पर हानि :—	2. Loss on low-rated commodities	
(1) खाद्यान्न	(i) Food Grains	156.08
(2) नमक	(ii) Salt	32.45
(3) गन्ना	(iii) Sugarcane	24.57
(4) फल और सब्जियां	(iv) Fruits & Vegetables	10.25
(5) गढ़ी लकड़ी	(v) Timber wrought	7.94
(6) अन्य पण्य	(vi) Other commodities	13.98
मद सं. 2 का जोड़	Total of item No. 2	245.27
3. कुल जोड़	3. Grand Total	2250.17

रेलें, रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल पर 197.39 करोड़ रुपये, आर्डर पुलिस आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अंशदान पर लगभग 52.49 करोड़ रुपए, खर्च कर रही हैं।

The Railways are spending Rs. 197.39 crores on Railway Protection/Special Force, about Rs. 52.49 crores as contribution to State Governments for Orders Police etc.

टिप्पणी :—प्रादेशिक आधार पर शाखा लाइनों के वित्तीय परिणामों से पता चलता है कि उनमें से कुछ पर हानि उठानी पड़ी। इन अलाभकर शाखा लाइनों पर कुल हानि लगभग 121.00 करोड़ रुपये हुई, जिसे उपर्युक्त विवरण की मद सं. 1 और आंशिक रूप से मद सं. 2 में शामिल किया गया है।

NOTE:- Assessment on territorial basis of the financial results of the branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these unremunerative branch lines amount to Rs. 121.00 crores which is included in item 1 and partially in item 2 of the above statement.

परिशिष्ट—XX

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों के कारण भारतीय रेलों पर वित्तीय भार से संबंधित विवरण

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सभी छोटी, बड़ी और मीटर लाइनें जो मुख्य लाइन प्रणाली के केवल एक-सिरे से जुड़ी हैं, "शाखा लाइनें" मानी जाती हैं। 1991-92 में, 114 शाखा लाइनों (बड़ी लाइन की 25, मीटर लाइन की 57 और छोटी लाइन की 32) को अलाभप्रद पाया गया। इन लाइनों से, लाभांश को छोड़कर, लगभग 121 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई।

2. विभिन्न उच्च स्तरीय समितियों ने सिफारिश की है कि ऐसी सभी अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनें बंद कर दी जानी चाहिए जहां परिवहन के वैकल्पिक साधन उपलब्ध हैं या विकसित किए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन संबंधित राज्य सरकारें इन लाइनों को बंद करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। रेल सुधार समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (अक्तूबर 1983) के भाग 11 में, जो "मितव्ययिता" से संबंधित है, 40 ऐसी अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को बंद किए जाने की सिफारिश की थी जहां पर पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक सड़क परिवहन सुविधाएं पहले से उपलब्ध हैं। समिति ने आगे यह भी सुझाव दिया था कि यदि राज्य सरकारें अपने किन्हीं कारणों से ऐसी लाइनों को बंद करने के लिए सहमत नहीं होती हैं तो उन्हें 50 : 50 के आधार पर घाटा वहन करना चाहिए। 14 अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों (उक्त 40 लाइनों में से) को बंद करने/उखाड़ने के लिए अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। रेलें शेष 26 लाइनों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निम्नानुसार वित्तीय सहायता देने को तैयार हैं :—

(i) रेलें, रेल खंड को बंद कर दिए जाने के कारण अपेक्षित पर्याप्त संख्या में अतिरिक्त बसों को खरीदने के लिए एक बारगी आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता दे सकती हैं बशर्ते कि राज्य सरकार इसे स्थायी तौर से बंद करने के लिए सहमत हो जाए।

(ii) जहां कहीं गाड़ी सेवाओं को बंद करना पूर्वापेक्षित समझा जाए वहां रेलें सड़कों को विकसित करने और उनका सुधार करने के लिए एक बारगी आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता का प्रस्ताव कर सकती हैं।

3. राज्य सरकारों से इसका कोई अनुकूल उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1985 ने सिफारिश की है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ आगे बातचीत जारी रखी जानी चाहिए और रेलों को उन लाइनों को बंद किए जाने की वांछनीयता के बारे में उन्हें राजी करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जिन्हें बंद करने को रेल सुधार समिति ने सिफारिश की थी। यह मामला उच्चतर स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ उठाया गया है लेकिन अभी तक इसका कोई नतीजा हासिल नहीं हुआ है।

APPENDIX XX

Statement of Financial Burden on Indian Railways on account of Uneconomic Branch Lines

All narrow gauge, Broad Gauge & Metre Gauge lines joining the main system at one end only are treated as Branch Lines in accordance with the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. During 1991-92, 114 (25 BG, 57 MG and 32 NG) branch lines were found uneconomical. The loss suffered by these lines was about Rs. 121 crores excluding dividend.

2. Various high level Committees have recommended that all uneconomic branch lines, where alternative mode of transport exists or can be developed should be closed down. However, the State Governments concerned are averse to the closure of these lines. The Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) in part XI of their report on 'Economics' (October, 1983) recommended closing down of 40 such lines where adequate alternative road transport facilities are already available. They further suggested that in case the State Governments do not agree to closure of such lines for their own reasons they should share the losses on 50: 50 basis. Instructions for closure/dismantling of 14 uneconomic branch lines (out of the said 40 lines) have since been issued. The Railways are ready to give financial assistance to the State Governments for remaining 26 lines as under :—

(i) Railways may subsidise the procurement of adequate number of additional buses required due to closure of rail section on one time basis, provided the State Government agrees to its permanent closure.

(ii) Railways may offer financial assistance for development/improvement of roads on one-time basis wherever it is considered a pre-requisite to the closure of train services.

3. There has been no positive response from the State Governments. Railway Convention Committee, 1985 recommended that the dialogue with the State Governments should be continued further and the Railways should try to convince of the desirability of agreeing for closure of lines recommended by R.R.C. The matter has been taken up with the State Governments at the highest level but no further result has been achieved so far.

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Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1993-94

विषय सूची

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में

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94

नीचे दी गयी तालिका में 1991-92 के वास्तविक, 1992-93 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान दिये गये हैं। यह खर्च पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, प्रस्तावित नयी दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) के खाते किया जाता है:—

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1991-92, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1992-93 and the Budget Estimates for 1993-94 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, proposed new Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
पूंजी Capital	1586,66,16	1754,96,24	1764,99,55	790,01,13
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	1943,56,50	2300,00,00	2313,00,00	2400,00,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	97,27,68	145,00,00	134,60,00	235,00,00
पूंजी निधि Capital Fund	...	...	237,83,00	1960,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	59,89,13	85,00,00	82,40,00	..
राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revene (OLWR)	33,07,04	45,00,00	45,00,00	45,00,00
जोड़ TOTAL	3720,46,51	4329,96,24	4577,82,55	5430,01,13
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी) Metropolitan Transport Projects—Misc. Advances (Cap.)	169,49,45*	170,03,76*	170,00,45*	169,98,87*
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	3889,95,96£	4500,00,00@	4747,83,00@	5600,00,00£

*इसमें पूंजी-भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 0.36 लाख रुपये (वास्तविक 1991-92), 3.76 लाख रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1992-93), 0.45 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93) तथा —1.13 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल है।

*Includes Rs. 0.36 lakh (Actuals, 1991-92), Rs. 3.76 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1992-93), Rs. 0.45 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1992-93) and Rs. —1.13 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1993-94) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1503.31 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1991-92,) और 900 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं है।

£Excludes Rs. 1503.31 crores (Actuals, 1991-92), and Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimates, 1993-94) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation financing the Railway Plan.

@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम (भा० रे० वि० नि०) द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं। संशोधित अनुमान (1992-93) में (क) भा० रे० वि० नि० द्वारा जुटाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित 962.17 करोड़ रुपये की राशि शामिल नहीं है। (प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि से पूरा किए जाने वाले 962.17 करोड़ रुपए + 237.83 करोड़ रुपये भारतीय रेलवे वित्त निगम द्वारा जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये के मूल लक्ष्य के समतुल्य है।)

@Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates 1992-93) to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC). The Revised Estimates (1992-93) exclude Rs. 962.17 crores proposed to be raised by IRFC. (Rs. 962.17 cr. + Rs. 237.83 cr. to be met with from the proposed Capital Fund equals the original target of Rs. 1,200 cr. to be raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation)

विभिन्न वर्ग के निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 5600 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध व्यवस्था का बंटवारा इस प्रकार है :—

The following is the distribution of the net provision of Rs. 5600 crores among the various classes of works :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimates, 1993-94					
			पूंजी Capital*	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	पूंजी निधि Capital* Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (*a*) New lines (Construction)	2,54,21	2,26,04	61,07	12,80	..	1,14,54	..	1,88,41
	2,26	2,11	16	12,80	..	45	..	13,41
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (*b*) Purchase of new lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Restoration of dismantled lines	15,15	15,05	..	25,00	..	..	..	25,00
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Gauge conversion	1,33,84	5,59,41	2,47,20	36,72	1,75	5,29,46	..	8,15,13
	6,45	**17,97**	78	2,13	..	2,22	..	5,13
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (*e*) Doubling	2,84,48	1,70,68	56,34	2,08	5,49	1,56,27	..	2,20,18
	1,10	58	5	..	..	13	..	18
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (*f*) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	1,80,94	1,03,60	19,71	3,18	17,76	54,24	6,50	1,01,39
	40	84	1	1,35	..	3	..	1,39
(छ) संगणकीकरण (*g*) Computerisation	18,91	29,15	9,15	..	23,00	25,85	2,00	60,00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (*h*) Railway Research	5,23	9,18	..	50	4,00	..	50	5,00
	..	..						
(झ) चल-स्टाक (*i*) Rolling stock	7,94,67	14,55,98	2,16,89	10,87,13	50	6,20,11	..	19,24,63
	90,58	**91,10**	..	74,63	..	..	..	74,63
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (*j*) Track Renewals	13,33,34	12,57,00	..	12,73,00	..	..	..	12,73,00
	2,42,49	**2,57,00**	..	2,63,00	..	..	..	2,63,00
(ट) पुल-संबंधी कार्य (*k*) Bridge works	73,91	87,30	1,12	47,26	30,00	1,89	1,00	81,27
	1,17	**3,88**	..	1,26	..	1	..	1,27

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*l*) Signalling and Tele-communication works	1,33,82	1,50,24	7,92	1,07,00	30,64	12,08	8,00	1,65,64
	94	**25**	..	**50**	**14**	..	..	**64**
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
	..	..						
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	2,31,16	2,35,45	69,83	10,00	3,00	1,97,17	..	2,80,00
	41	**45**	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*o*) Other electrical works	59,23	68,00	2,62	40,66	11,00	7,38	4,00	65,66
	1,78	..	..	**66**	..	..	..	**66**
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	53,82	90,72	3,30	58,00	7,00	6,70	10,00	85,00
	47	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops—including Production Units	1,48,67	2,22,51	58,16	41,22	12,00	1,42,10	7,00	2,60,48
	31	**38**	7	**22**	..	**19**	..	**48**
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff quarters	33,30	25,11	6,45	6,00	..	15,08	..	27,53
	3	**2**	**1**	..	..	**2**	..	**3**
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for staff	28,72	30,01	4,05	2,01	14,50	11,45	50	32,51
	..	**1**	..	*1*	..	..	..	1
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	23,53	45,01	13	2,00	56,50	37	1,00	60,00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other railway users' amenities	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—								
(i) भा०रे०वि०नि० (*i*) IRFC	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०कं०नि० (*ii*) CONCOR	14,00	18,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) कों० रे० नि० (*iii*) KRC	1,01,00	33,00	..	..	..	..	..	..

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (*v*) Other specified works	31,40	30,00	1,86	2,00	18,01	3,64	4,54	30,05
	47	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
(ब) भंडार उचंत@ (*w*) Stores suspense @	20,02,01	22,24,72	7,22,25	..	..	17,48,45	..	24,70,70
	19,56,38	21,71,80	7,06,13	..	..	17,11,00	..	24,17,13
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (*x*) Manufacture suspense	23,14,92	27,02,91	8,05,98	..	..	21,88,15	..	29,94,13
	22,52,03	26,68,01	7,94,90	..	..	21,55,44	..	29,50,34
(म) विविध अग्रिम (*y*) Miscellaneous Advances	2,50,96	2,60,42	70,21	..	..	1,93,59	..	2,63,80
	2,43,55	2,58,24	72,13	..	..	1,99,03	..	2,71,16
(य) महानगर परिवहन-परियोजनाएं (*z*) Metropolitan Transport Projects	1,70,23,	1,73,00	1,71,25	..	..	..	..	1,71,25
	74	3,00	1,25	..	..	..	..	1,25
जोड़ स्वीकृत TOTAL Voted	86,88,61	102,20,56	25,33,96	27,56,52	2,35,13	60,27,31	45,04	115,97,96
प्रभृत *Charged*	**2,91**	**2,93**	**1,53**	**4**	**2**	**1,21**	..	**2,80**
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries :								
विनिर्मुक्त सामान के जमा खाते Credits for released materials			..	3,56,56	..	..	..	3,56,56
अन्य जमा Other credits	3,49,60	3,77,61	2,33	..	15	3,05	4	5,57
वस्तुसूची के अन्तर्गत जमा Credits under inventories@	44,51,96	50,98,05	15,73,16	..	..	40,65,47	..	56,38,63
जोड़ जमा TOTAL CREDITS	48,01,56	54,75,66	15,75,49	3,56,56	15	40,68,52	4	60,00,76
योजना परिव्यय (शुद्ध) Plan outlay (Net)£	38,89,96	47,47,83	9,60,00	24,00,00	2,35,00	19,60,00	45,00	56,00,00

प्रत्येक योजना शीर्ष के सामने दूसरी लाइन में दिखाए गये आंकड़े जमा को दर्शाते हैं।

Figures in the second lines shown against each plan head indicate credits.

@इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 17.94 लाख रुपये सकल, 17.58 लाख रु० जमा (वास्तविक 1991-92), 19.02 लाख रुपये सकल, 18.57 लाख रु०— जमा (संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93) तथा 19.27 लाख रुपये— सकल, 20.40 लाख रु०— जमा (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल हैं।

@Includes Rs. 17.94 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 17·58 lakhs—Credit (Actual 1991-92); Rs. 19.02 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 18.57 lakhs—Credit (Revised Estimate 1992-93) and Rs. 19.27 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 20.40 lakhs—Credit (Budget Estimate 1993-94) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1503.31 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1991-92), 962.17 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1992-93) 900 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1993-94) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1503.31 crores (Actuals 1991-92), Rs. 962.17 crores (Revised Estimate, 1992-93) and Rs. 900 crores (Budget Estimate 1993-94) proposed to be raised by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation for financing the Railway Plan.

विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों में पूंजी (बजटीय समर्थन) और पूंजी निधि का विवरण अनंतिम है।

The distribution of capital (Budgitary support) and Capital Fund amongst various plan-heads is provisional

नई लाइनें (निर्माण)

नरखेड़-अमरावती-बड़ी लाइन (138 कि० मी०)— मध्य रेलवे–महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विदर्भ के पिछड़े क्षेत्र में नरखेड़ और अमरावती के बीच 121 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर एक नई बड़ी लाइन (138 कि.मी.) के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। नई लाइन इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास में सहायक होगी और इससे एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग भी बनेगा। यह लाइन रेयोसा, मोर्शी और मलखेड़ क्षेत्रों से गुजरेगी। इसके लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

पेद्दापल्ली—करीमनगर—निजामाबाद के बीच नई लाइन (177 कि.मी.)-दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे–124.43 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पेद्दापल्ली-करीमनगर निजामाबाद (177 कि.मी.) के बीच नई बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। यह लाइन आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास के दृष्टिकोण से यह लाइन शुरू की जा रही है और इसके लिए एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

नयी बड़ी लाइन–लांजीगढ़ रोड–जूनागढ़ (54कि०मी०)–क्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—उड़ीसा के कालाहांडी जिले में एल्यूमीना यंत्र के लगने से रेल यातायात में काफी वृद्धि हो जाएगी। 3.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर लांजीगढ़ रोड़ से नागढ़ तक एक नई बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

आमान परिवर्तन

देश की परिवहन अवसंरचना को विकसित करने तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास की गति तेज करने और औद्योगिक विकास में मदद करने के लिए रेलों ने आमान परिवर्तन का एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसके अंतर्गत आठवीं योजना में चुनिंदा मार्गों पर लगभग 6000 कि.मी. रेलपथ को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जायेगा। रेलों के निम्नलिखित 6 खंडों को 1993-94 के बजट में शामिल किया गया है :–

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

खंड	अनुमानित लागत	प्रस्तावित परिव्यय
1. रेवाड़ी-भटिंडा (300 कि.मी.)	135,00	49
2. लमडिंग-डिब्रूगढ़ संबद्ध शाखा लाइनों सहित (769 कि.मी.)	3,00	27
3. जोधपुर-जैसलमेर (295 कि.मी.)	125,00	5
4. नीमच-रतलाम (135 कि०मी०)	65	2
5. फुलेरा-मारवाड़ अहमदाबाद	280,00	15
6. लूनी-मारवाड़ (72 कि.मी.)	31	11

NEW LINES (CONSTRUCTION)

Narkher & Amravati-BG line—(138 km.) *-Central Railway*. It is proposed to construct a new BG line between Narkher & Amravati (138 km) in the backward region of Vidarbha in the State of Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 121 crores. The new line will help development of this backward region and also form an alternative route and will pass through Reosa, Morshi & Malkhed regions. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been proposed.

2. *New BG line between Peddapalli—Karimnagar-Nizamabad* (177 *km*)*—South Central Railway*. It is proposed to construct a new BG line between Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad (177 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 124.43 crores. The line is being taken up on considerations of economic development of the backward region in the State of Andhra Pradesh. An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed.

3. *New BG Line—Lanjigarh Road—Junagarh* (54 *km.*)*:— South Eastern Railway*.—With the coming up of Alumina Plant in Kalahandi District of Orissa, sizeable rail traffic would be generated. It is proposed to construct Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh a new BG line at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores.

GAUGE CONVERSION

To develop the transportation infrastructure of the country and speed up the development of the backward areas and help the industrial growth, the Railways started a major gauge conversion programme involving conversion of about 6000 km. of selected routes to Broad Gauge in the VIII Plan. The following six sections on the Railways have been included in the Budget for 1993-94:—

(Rs. in crores)

Section	Estimated Cost	Outlay Proposed
1. Rewari-Bhatinda (300 km.)	135	49
2. Lumding-Dibrugarh including linked branches (769 km.)	300	27
3. Jodhpur-Jaisalmer (297 km.)	125	5
4. Neemuch–Ratlam (135 km.)	65	2
5. Phulera-Marwar (572 km.) Ahmedabad	280	15
6. Luni–Marwar (72 km.)	31	1

दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

झापटेरढाल–गुसकरा–दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (15.21 कि० मी०)––पूर्व रेलवे––खाना–सैंथिया मार्ग पूर्व से पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे तक 71 कि० मी० लंबा एक बड़ी इकहरी लाइन वाला मार्ग है । इस खंड पर यातायात का दबाव निरंतर बढ़ता रहा है जो तब संतृप्त हो गया है, जिसके फलस्वरुप गाड़ियों को रुकौनी होती है । खाना–सैंथियालाइन पर झापटेरढाल–गुसकरा खंड (15.2 कि० मी०) का दोहराकरण करना यातायात के दबाव को कम करने और भविष्य की मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 12.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

कर्पूरीग्राम––सिहो (26.16 कि० मी०)––कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण IV)––पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे––लखनऊ और कटिहार के बीच बड़ी लाइन मार्ग, जो देश के उत्तर-पश्चिम भागों और उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों के बीच दूसरे गलियारे की व्यवस्था के रूप में है, खाद्यान्न की ढुलाई के लिए अनुकूल है. इस मार्ग पर यातायात अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है. बरौनी––मुजफ्फरपुर––रामदयाल नगर के समूचे खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम पूरा करने के लिए पितौंजिया और सिहो के बीच कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के काम पर 21 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 50 रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है.

गजपतिनगरम–विजयनगरम–कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण-II) तथा विजयनगरम में जंक्शन की व्यवस्था करना–दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे–रायपुर–विजयनगरम लाइन पर गजपतिनगरम–विजयनगरम ही एक ऐसा खंड है जिस पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाई जानी है । 1993-94 में कोरापुट-रायगडा परियोजना के पूरा हो जाने से विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए लौह-अयस्क, भिलाई और राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए आयातित कोयले और विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र से तैयार माल की ढुलाई होने लगेगी । गजपतिनगरम से विजयनगरम तक 22.2 कि.मी. के टुकड़े पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना आवश्यक है । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 22 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

यातायात सुविधाएं यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य

तलनी––पेनल अंतर्पाशन सहित दो लाइन वाले 'सी' श्रेणी के स्टेशन को चार लाइन वाले अग्रता स्टेशन में बदलना––मध्य रेलवे––बडनेरा वर्धा खंड, जो बम्बई-हवड़ा विद्युतीकृत दोहरी लाइन ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है, अधिक संतृप्त हो गया है । तलनी में अग्रता सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता से गाड़ी परिचालनों में परिचालन सम्बन्धी अत्यधिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो रही हैं। इस दो लाइन वाले 'सी' श्रेणी के स्टेशन को पेनल अंतर्पाशन सहित चार लाइन वा[illegible]स्टेशन में बदलने का

DOUBLING

1. *Jhaptardal-Guskara—Doubling* (15.21 *Km.)—Eastern Railway*—Khana-Sainthia is a 71 Kms. long single line BG route from Eastern to NF Railway. The pressure of traffic on this section has been increasing continuously and the section is now saturated, leading to detention of trains. The doubling of Japhtardal-Guskara (15.21 Kms.) section on the Khana—Sainthia line is imperative to ease out the pressure and keeping future demands in view. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 12.85 crores with on outlay of Rs. 2 crores.

2. *Karpurigram—Siho* (26.16 *km)—Patch doubling (Phase-!V)—North Eastern Railway.*—The B.G. route between Lucknow and Katihar providing a second corridor between North-West parts of the country and the North-Eastern states, is favourable for movement of foodgrains. The traffic on this route has increased immensely. Patch doubling between Pitaunjia and Siho, to complete the doubling of the entire Barauni-Muzaffarpur-Ramdayalnagar section is proposed at an estimated cost Rs. 21 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

3. *Gajapatinagaram – Vizianagaram—Patch doubling (Phase-II) including junction arrangement at Vizianagaram—South Eastern Railway.*—Gajapatinagaram-Vizianagaram is the only section on the Raipur-Vizianagaram line that remains to be doubled. With the completion of Koraput-Rayagada project in 1993-94, the movement of iron ore for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, imported coal for Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and finished products from Visakhapatnam Steel Plant will be facilitated. Doubling of 22.2 km. stretch from Gajapatinagaram to Vizianagaram is imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22 crores with an outlay of Rs. 2 crores.

TRAFFICE FACILITIES—YARD REMODELLING & OTHERS

Talni—Conversion of 2 line 'C' class station into 4 line precedence station with panel interlocking—Central Railway—Badnera—Wardha section forming part of the Bombay-Howrah electrified double line trunk route is over-saturated. Non-availability of precedence facilities at Talni is posing a major operating constraint in train operations. Conversion of this

प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 2 करोड़ रुपये की लागत ग्राने का ग्रनुमान है जिसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **डोम्बिविली—ई०एम० यू० गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए टर्मिनल सुविधाएं—मध्य रेलवे**—डोम्बिविली, जो बम्बई का एक महत्वपूर्ण उपनगर है, प्रमुख ग्रावासीय क्षेत्र है। डोम्बिविली ग्राने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, डोम्बिविली में 1.04 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर एक टर्मिनल विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 70 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **कारनक बन्दर—मुख्य लाइन कोचिंग कम्पलेक्स के ढांचे में परिवर्तन (चरण-I)—मध्य रेलवे**— विक्टोरिया टर्मिनस मध्य रेलवे का व्यस्ततम कोचिंग टर्मिनल है जहां 28 जोड़ी गाड़ियां ग्राती-जाती हैं। बम्बई की निरंतर बढ़ती हुई ग्राबादी की यातायात सम्बन्धी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध गाड़ी सेवाएं ग्रपर्याप्त हैं। पश्चिम रेलवे की कारनक-बन्दर भूमि निर्मुक्त हो जाने से लम्बे रेकों को खड़ा करने के लिए वर्तमान प्लेटफार्मों में से कुछ प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 8 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रनुमानित लागत ग्रायेगी जिसके लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. डानकुनी—नोडल फ्रेट टर्मिनल का विकास (चरण-I)—पूर्व रेलवे—हवड़ा के यात्री टर्मिनल काम्पलेक्स में भीड़-भाड कम करने तथा वहां यात्री सम्हलाई की सुविधायें बढ़ाने के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रनुमानित लागत से डानकुनी में नोडल फ्रेट टर्मिनल का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **मुगलसराय डाउन यार्ड—खाली बी ग्रो एक्स 'एन' रेकों के ग्रादान, परीक्षण ग्रौर प्रेषण के लिए बी०ग्रो०एक्स० एन० स्कन्ध—पूर्व रेलवे**—मुगलसराय डाउन याड से बी ओ एक्स "एन" रेक चलाना एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया है. रेकों की रुकौनी कम करने और हम्प शंटिंग में माल डिब्बों की क्षति कम करने के लिए मुगलसराय डाउन यार्ड में ग्रानुषंगिक सुविधाओं सहित 1.10 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रनुमानित लागत पर बी ओ एक्स "एन" स्कन्ध का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1.10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **ग्रंडाल इंटर यार्ड—लाइनों का विस्तार—पूर्व रेलवे**—फरक्का और साहिबगंज लूप की ओर जाने वाली गाड़ियों के लिए अंडाल इंटर यार्ड में चार ग्रादान लाइनें हैं। इन लाइनों की लम्बाई ग्रपर्याप्त है। अंडाल इंटर यार्ड में चार लाइनों के पूरी लम्बाई तक विस्तार पर 60 लाख रुपये लागत ग्राने का ग्रनुमान है जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2 line 'C' class station into 4 line precedence station with panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

2. *Dombivli—Terminal facilities to start EMU trains—Central Railway*—Dombivli, an important suburb of Bombay, is a major residential area. To facilitate passengers originating and terminating at Dombivli, it is proposed to develop a terminal at Dombivli at a cost of Rs. 1.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs.

3. *Carnac Bunder—Remodelling of main line coaching complex (Phase-I)—Central Railway*—Victoria Terminus is the busiest coaching terminal of Central Railway dealing with 28 pairs of trains. The number of services available are inadequate for the traffic demands of the ever increasing population of Bombay. With the release of Carnac-Bunder land of Western Railway, it is proposed to extend some of the existing platforms to accommodate longer rakes. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 8 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores.

4. *Dankuni—Development into a nodal freight terminal (Phase-I)—Eastern Railway*—To decongest the passenger terminal complex at Howrah vis-a-vis augmenting the passenger handling facilities there, it is proposed to develop a nodal freight terminal at Dankuni at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore.

5. *Mughalsarai Dn Yard—BOXN Wing for reception, examination and despatch of empty BOXN rakes—Eastern Railway*—Running of BOX 'N' rakes Ex-Mughalsarai Dn Yard is a regular feature. In order to reduce the detention to rakes and damage to wagons in hump shunting, construction of a BOX 'N' Wing in the Mughalsarai Dn Yard with ancillary facilities is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.10 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores.

6. *Andal Inter Yard—Extension of lines—Eastern Railway*—Andal Inter Yard has four lines for reception of Farakka and Sahibganj loop bound trains. The length of these lines is inadequate. The extension of four lines at Andal Inter Yard to full length is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

7. मुगलसराय अप यार्ड—गुड्स बाई पास लाइन—पूर्व-रेलवे—रेल इंजनों की परिहार्य रुकौनी कम से कम करने और माल गाड़ियों के निर्बाध संचलन के साथ-साथ मुगलसराय अप यार्ड में परिचालनिक लोच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 0.75 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर एक गुड्स बाईपास लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. गोरखपुर—गोंडा—बाराबंकी सैंड हम्प—10 स्टेशन—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—गोरखपुर—गोंडा—बाराबंकी मार्ग पर 10 छोटे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्म लूप के दोनों शिरों के अलगाव के लिए 0.80 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर सैंड हम्पों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 6 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. यशवन्तपुर—बेंगलूरु क्षेत्र के लिए दूसरा कोचिंग टर्मिनल—दक्षिण रेलवे—बेंगलूरु सिटी में टर्मिनल सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त साबित हो रही हैं और कम से कम 2 अतिरिक्त पिट लाइनों और 2 स्टेबलिंग लाइनों की व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है। चूंकि बेंगलूरु सिटी यार्ड में स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए 10.29 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर यशवन्तपुर में दूसरे कोचिंग टर्मिनल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. दोर्णाकल जंक्शन—बाई पास लाइन—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—विजयवाड़ा—दोर्णाकल खंड नई दिल्ली—मद्रास ट्रंक मार्ग का भाग है. दोर्णाकल जंक्शन—कारेपल्ली जं०-भद्राचलम रोड जंक्शन-मानुगारू खंड, जो मुख्यतः सिंगरैनी कोयला क्षेत्रों को सेवित करता है, एक महत्वपूर्ण फीडर शाखा लाइन है। कोयले/डोलोमाइट की ढुलाई में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को देखते हुए और इंजनों और ब्रेक यानों के रिवर्सल के लिए दोर्णाकल में इनकी भारी रुकौनी में कमी करने के लिए, दोर्णाकल जंक्शन में दो लूप लाइनों और पेनल अन्तर्पाशन सहित 2.1 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बाई-पास लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है.

11. बरबेरा और परबातोनिया—दो और क्रासिंग स्टेशनों को पुनः चालू करना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—बोंडामुंडा—हटिया बड़ी लाइन गैर-बिजलीकृत खंड का निर्माण किया गया था और इसे यातायात के लिए दिसम्बर, 1964 में खोला गया। राउरकेला, भिलाई और बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्रों आदि के लिए बढ़ते हुए यातायात के कारण बोंडामुंडा–हटिया खंड पर क्रासिंग स्टेशनों को पुनः चालू किये जाने का कार्य चरणों में शुरू किया गया है। 1988-89 और 1991-92 में स्वीकृत क्रमशः चरण–I और चरण–II के अन्तर्गत शामिल दो-दो क्रासिंग स्टेशनों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है। इस योजना के चरण–III के अंतर्गत 0.80 करोड़ रुपये

7. *Mughalsarai Upyard—Goods bye-pass line—Eastern Railway*—To minimise avoidable detention to locos and ensure smooth working of goods trains vis-a-vis operational flexity in the Mughalsarai Upyard, a goods bye-pass line is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

8. *Gorakhpur-Gonda-Barabanki—sand humps—10 stations—North Eastern Railway*—As a means of providing isolation at both ends of platform loop, sand humps at 10 wayside stations on Gorakhpur-Gonda-Barabanki route are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 crore with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs.

9. *Yeshwantapur—Second coaching terminal for Bangalore area—Southern Railway*—The terminal facilities at Bangalore City are proving to be inadequate and a minimum of 2 additional pit lines and 2 stabling lines are required to be provided. Since space is not available in Bangalore City yard, it is proposed to provide a second coaching terminal at Yeshwantapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.29 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore.

10. *Dornakal Jn.—Bye-pass line—South Central Railway*—Vijayawada-Dornakal section forms part of New Delhi-Madras trunk route. The Dornakal Jn.—Karepalli Jn.—Bhadrachalam Road Jn.—Manugaru section which serves primarily Singareni Coal Fields is an important feeder branch line. In view of the anticipated increase in movement of coal/dolomite and to reduce heavy detention at Dornakal for reversal of engines and brake-vans, it is proposed to provide bye-pass line at Dornakal Jn. with two loops and panel interlocking at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.1 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

11. *Barbera and Parbotonia—Re-opening of two more crossing stations.—South Eastern Railway*—The non-electrified Bondamunda-Hatia BG section was constructed and opened for traffic in December, 1964. With the increase in traffic for Rourkela, Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants etc. the reopening of crossing stations over Bondamunda-Hatia section has been taken up in phases. The work for Phase-I and Phase-II comprising of 2 crossing stations each sanctioned in 1988-89 and 1991-92 respectively is in progress. As Phase-III of the scheme, it is proposed

की अनुमानित लागत पर टाटी-कानारौना के बीच बरबेरा और ओरगा-टाटी के बीच परबातोनिया पर दो और स्टेशन खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 48 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **कलुमना-माल टर्मिनल (चरण-I)—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—कलुमना, जो नागपुर से 6 कि.मी. पहले है, हवड़ा-नागपुर ट्रंक मार्ग पर स्थित है। यह दो मार्गों द्वारा नागपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है। एक सीधे मार्ग से और दूसरा इतवारी के रास्ते। कलमुना महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के दो ताप बिजली घरों, एक स्लीपर फैक्टरी साइडिंग और आर.ई. स्टाक यार्ड को भी सेवित कर रहा है। नागपुर क्षेत्र को सेवित करने के लिए कलुमना में 1 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक माल टर्मिनल विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 55 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **कोकपारा-ढालभूमगढ़—एक मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**:—खड़गपुर-टाटानगर खंड नागपुर, बिलासपुर, चक्रधरपुर और कलकत्ता क्षेत्र से आने जाने वाली गाड़ियों को सम्हालता है। विगत में यातायात में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि होने के कारण खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सात मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड चालू किये गये थे। इस क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जा रहे इस्पात संयंत्रों तथा सीमेंट संयंत्रों के फलस्वरूप यातायात में काफी वृद्धि हो जायेगी। वर्तमान यातायात के आधार पर भी, 1990-91 में क्षमता का उपयोग 87 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया था और 1994-95 में इसके 113 प्रतिशत तक हो जाने की संभावना है। क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए 65 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर कोकपारा और ढालभूमगढ़ के बीच एक मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **अंकलेश्वर-भरुच और पानोली—अंकलेश्वर—पश्चिम रेलवे**—सूरत-वडोदरा, जो एक दोहरी लाइन का विद्युतीकृत खंड है, पूरी तरह संतृप्त है। आने वाले वर्षों में माल और यात्री यातायात में होने वाली वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अंकलेश्वर-भरुच और पानोली-अंकलेश्वर के बीच 0.80 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **उधना—बाई-पास लाइन की व्यवस्था से संबंधित भूमि अधिग्रहण—पश्चिम रेलवे**—उधना—जलगांव इकहरी लाइन वाला एक गैर-विद्युतीकृत शाखा लाइन खंड है जो कोयला ढुलाई करने वाले प्रमुख मार्ग को सेवित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह क्रास-यातायात को भी सेवित करता है। रतलाम मंडल में यह खंड मुख्य लाइन मार्ग के वैकल्पिक मार्ग के रूप में भी सेवित करता है। उधना में उधना-जलगांव

to open another two stations at Barbera between Tati-Kanarona and Parbotonia between Orga-Tati, at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 crore with an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs.

12. *Kalumna—Goods terminal (Phase-I)—South Eastern Railway*—Kalumna, 6 km. short of Nagpur, is situated on Howrah-Nagpur trunk route. It is connected to Nagpur by two routes. One by a direct and the other via Itwari. Kalumna is serving two Thermal Power Houses of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, one sleeper factory siding and also RE stock yard. Development of a goods terminal at Kalumna to serve the Nagpur area is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore with an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs.

13. *Kokpara—Dhalbhumgarh—One IBS—South Eastern Railway*—Kharagpur—Tatanagar section deals with trains from and to Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chakradharpur and Calcutta area. Due to gradual growth of traffic in the past, seven IBSs were commissioned to augment the section capacity. The traffic from Steel Plants and the Cement Plants coming up in the area would increase considerably. Even with the present day traffic, the capacity utilisation had reached 87% in 1990-91 and is likely to be 113% in 1994-95. To augment the capacity, it is proposed to provide one IBS between Kokpara and Dhalbhumgarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

14. *Ankleshwar—Bharuch and Panoli–Ankleshwar–Two IBS with axle counter—Western Railway*—Surat–Vadodara, a double line electrified section is fully saturated. Keeping in view the increase in freight and passenger traffic in coming years, provision of intermediate block signalling between Ankleshwar–Bharuch and Panoli–Ankleshwar is therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 crore with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

15. *Udhna-Land acquisition in connection with provision of bye-pass line—Western Railway*—Udhna-Jalgaon is a single line non-electrified branch line section serving a major coal carrying route. In addition, it caters to cross-traffic. It also serves as an alternate route to the main line route in Ratlam Division. The connection of Udhna-Jalgaon branch

शाखा लाइन संपर्क का निर्माण किया गया है ताकि डाउन दिशा में उत्तर की ओर बिना किसी घुमाव के संचलन को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके। चल स्टाक की रूकौनी से बचने के लिए, उधना में बाई-पास लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 58 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से भूमि का अधिग्रहण किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

कंप्यूटरीकरण

यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली के कंप्यूटरीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को मुहैया कराई गई सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता में काफी सुधार हुआ है। अब कुल आरक्षित स्थानों का लगभग 78 प्रतिशत कार्य कम्प्यूटरीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत आ गया है। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए किये गए प्रस्तावों में कुछ कंप्यूटर केंद्रों पर कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर की वृद्धि करना और कंप्यूटरीकृत आरक्षण सुविधा का कुछ और स्टेशनों पर विस्तार करना शामिल है। महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	प्रत्याशित लागत
1 शोलापुर में यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	0.80
2 राजकोट में यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली	0.80
3 कलकत्ता यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली केंद्र पर अतिरिक्त डिस्क क्षमता	2.50
4 मद्रास यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली केंद्र पर अतिरिक्त कंप्यूटर	2.50
5 दिल्ली यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली केंद्र पर अतिरिक्त कंप्यूटर	3.00
6 मद्रास और कोयम्बटूर के बीच आंकड़ा बहुपरियोजनीय व्यवस्था	0.59

डीजल कलपुर्जा कारखाना, पटियाला में कंप्यूटरीकृत प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली—डी० पु० का० पटियाला भारतीय रेलवे की एक महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादन इकाई है। कार्य-संचालन की दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए, प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली के कंम्यूटरीकरण का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कार्मिक प्रबंध, वित्तीय प्रबंध, वस्तु सूची नियंत्रण आदि को भी शामिल किया जायेगा, । इस कार्य पर 1.30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

रेलवे अनुसंधान

थाइरिस्टर रेल इंजनों के लिए माइक्रो प्रोसेसर पर आधारित नियंत्रण प्रणाली का देश में विकास—अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन :— पावर नियंत्रण के लिए बिजली रेल इंजनों में प्रयुक्त की गई टैप चेंजर प्रौद्योगिकी पुरानी हो

line at Udhna is designed to facilitate movements in down direction towards North without any reversal. To avoid detention to rolling stock, it is proposed to construct a bye-pass line at Udhna. For this purpose, land is proposed to be acquired at an estimated cost of Rs. 58 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs.

COMPUTERISATION

Computerisation of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) has resulted in quantum improvement in the quality of service to customers. So far about 78% of the total reserved accommodation has been covered under computerisation scheme. Proposals for the year 1993-94 include augmentation of the computer hardware at some of the computer centrés and extension of computerised reservation facility to a few more stations. Important proposals are as under :

(in crores of rupees)

	Anticipated cost
1 Passenger Reservation System at Sholapur	0.80
2 Passenger Reservation System at Rajkot .	0.80
3 Additional disk capacity at Calcutta Passeger Reservation System Centre .	2.50
4 Additional computer at Madras Passeger Reservation System Centre . . .	2.50
5 Additional Computer at Delhi Passenger Reservation System Centre . . .	3.00
6 Data multi-plexing arrangements between Madras-Coimbatore	0.59

7 *Computerised Management Information System at Diesel Component Works, Patiala.*—DCW, Patiala is an important production unit of Indian Railways. In order to improve the efficiency of working, it is proposed to computerise the management, information system which would, inter-alia, include personnel management, financial management, inventory control etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.30 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed.

RAILWAY RESEARCH

In-house development of microprocessor based control system for thyristor locomotives—Research Design and Standard Organisation:—The tap changer technology used in electric locomotives for control

गई है और यह काफी जीर्ण शीर्ण भी हो गई है। माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर पर आधारित नियंत्रण युक्त थाइरिस्टर एक बेहतर विकल्प है । 1.04 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से, थाइरिस्टर रेल इंजनों के लिए माइक्रो प्रोसेसर पर आधारित नियंत्रण प्रणाली का देश में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है । जिसके लिए 13.21 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

रेलपथ नवीकरण

1993-94 के दौरान रेलपथ नवीकरण के लिए 1273.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जिसमें 1052.23 करोड़ रुपये चालू काम के लिए और 222.77 करोड़ रुपये नये निर्माण कार्यो के लिए है ।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	कि.मी.	प्रत्याशित लागत	1993-94 परिव्यय
चालु काम			
प्राथमिक नवीकरण	1692	1925.25	923.53
गौण नवीकरण	480	744.89	128.70
जोड़	2172	2670.14	1052.23
नये काम			
प्राथमिक नवीकरण	288	1732.45	197.09
गौण नवीकरण	90	88.91	23.68
जोड़	378	1821.36	220.77
कुल जोड़	2550	4491.50	1273.00

पुल संबंधी काम

गोइलकेरा – पोसोयटा—गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ सहित अप और डाउन सरांदा सुरंग को सुदृढ़ करना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे— चक्रधरपुर—नागपुर ट्रंक मार्ग पर गोइलकेरा—पोसोयटा स्टेशनों के बीच सरांदा सुरंग का निर्माण 1881 में किया गया था। अब मृदा जल के रिसाव, अपक्षयन तथा इंजनों से गैस निकलने के कारण चट्टान खराब हो गयी है । सुरंग को सुरक्षित और ठीक हालत में बनाये रखने के लिए इसे सुदृढ़ करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 2.60 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2 **वैतरणा – सफाले—पुल सं० 92 के पुराने गर्डरों का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे :—**1894 में निर्मित पुल सं० 92 विरार-वलसाड मुख्य लाइन खंड के वैतरणा और सफाले

of power is obsolete and is subject to severe wear and tear. The thyristor with micro processor based control is a better alternative. The work of "In-house development of micro-processor based control system for thyristor locomotives", is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 13.21 lakhs.

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs. 1273,00 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1993-94 comprising of Rs. 1052.23 crores for Works-in-Progress and Rs. 220.77 crores for New Works.

(Rs. in crores)

	Km.	Anticipated Cost	Outlay for 1993-94
Works-in-Progress			
Primary Renewals	1692	1925.25	923.53
Seconday Renewals	480	744.89	128.70
Total	2172	2670.14	1052.23
New Works			
Primary Renewals	288	1732.45	197.09
Secondary Renewals	90	88.91	23.68
Total	378	1821.36	220.77
Grand Total	2550	4491.50	1273.00

BRIDGE WORKS

Goilkera—Posoita—Strengthening of Up & Dn Saranda Tunnel including Ballastless track—South Eastern Railway—The Saranda tunnel between the Goilkera—Posoita stations on Chakardharpur—Nagpur Trunk Route was constructed in 1881. Due to seepage of sub soil water, weathering and gases emanating from engines, the rock has deteriorated. In order to maintain the tunnel in safe and sound condition it is proposed to strengthen it. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.60 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs.

2 *Vaitarna—Saphale—Replacing old girders of bridge No. 92—Western Railway*—Bridge No. 92, constructed in 1894, is located between Vaitarna and Saphale

स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित है तथा इस पुल पर फास्ट और सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों का उच्च घनत्व है। सुदृढ़ किये गये मौजूदा गर्डरों ने लगभग 27 वर्षों का अतिरिक्त जीवन पूरा कर लिया है। इस पुल के तटीय क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के कारण विशेषकर ऊपरी कोर, पार्श्व ब्रेसिंग, आदि जैसे इस्पाती कार्य की हालत में गिरावट आती जा रही है। 3.36 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस पुल के गर्डरों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिये 1.35 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

stations on Virar—Valsad main line section and has high density of fast and superfast trains. The existing strengthened girders have served nearly 27 years of additional life. The condition of steel work especially top flange, lateral bracings, etc. is deteriorating due to the bridge being located in coastal area. It is proposed to replace the girders of this bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.36 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1.35 crores.

दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने तथा यातायात की रुकौनी न होने देने के उद्देश्य से, व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति के अनुसरण में 1993-94 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है:

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings with road over/under bridges to avoid accidents, detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over/under-bridges during 1993-94 as below :

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	काम का विवरण Particulars of works		अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1993-94 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1993-94
1	2		3	4
1.	सतना—समपार सं० 386/ए के बदले निचला सड़कपुल (मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य रेलवे) Satna.—Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 386/A (Madhya Pradesh, Central Railway)	निक्षेप Dep.	150 375	5
2.	फरीदाबाद में समपार सं० 577/ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (बाटा चौक) हरियाणा, मध्य रेलवे) Road over bridge (Bata Chowk) in lieu of level crossing No. 577/A at Faridabad (Haryana, Central Railway) . . .	निक्षेप Dep.	212 212	5
3.	इरुगूर—कोयम्बटूर-पोदनूर के बीच समपार सं० 20 के बदले निचला सड़क पुल (तमिलनाडु, दक्षिण रेलवे) Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 20 between Irugur-Coimbatore-Podanur (Tamil Nadu, Southern Railway) .		96	20
4.	चक्रधरपुर में "ए" श्रेणी के समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (बिहार, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे) Road over bridge in lieu of 'A' class level crossing at Chakradharpur (Bihar, South Eastern Railway)	निक्षेप Dep.	99 102	10

ऊपरी निचले सड़क पुलों की प्रगति

1992-93 के बजट में वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के 153 निर्माण कार्यों के लिए चालू काम और नये काम के रूप में कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। 5 निर्माण कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान स्वीकृत किये गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान 9 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया था और 120 पुलों का कार्य चल रहा था। शेष प्रस्ताव योजना तैयार करने, नक्शे तैयार करने, अभिकल्प तैयार करने और अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में थे। (रेलवे-वार और राज्यवार ब्यौरे पृष्ठ 24—27 पर दिये गये हैं)।

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER BRIDGES

153 Works of construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as Works in Progress and New Works in the Budget for 1992-93. Estimates in respect of 5 works were sanctioned. During the year work on 9 bridges was completed and work on 120 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details, Railway-wise and State-wise are given at pages 24—27.)

सिगनल और दूरसंचार संबंधी काम

जलगांव और खंडवा–सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव––मध्य रेलवे–– 1960 में संस्थापित बम्बई–नागपुर ट्रंक मार्ग पर लीवर फ्रेम और अन्य सिगनल उपस्कर घिसे पिटे हो गये हैं और इनको तत्काल बदलने की जरूरत है । 3.20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर लीवर फ्रेमों को पेनलों द्वारा बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 64.03 लाख रुपये से परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

2. **भुसावल–मनमाड–रेल विद्युतीकरण भूगत केबुल––मध्य रेलवे––** 1965 के दौरान दूरसंचार विभाग के केबुलों के माध्यम से मुहैया किये गये भुसावल–मनमाड में गाड़ी यातायात नियंत्रण संचार केबुल की हालत खराब हो गयी है । अपेक्षित स्तर तक संचार को बनाए रखने के हित में रेलवे की लागत पर ऑप्टिक फाइबर केबुल प्रणाली के साथ इस केबुल को तत्काल बदलना आवश्यक है । इस कार्य पर 18.90 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होन का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

3. **घाटकोपर–सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव–मध्य रेलवे––** घाटकोपर में 1964 में आयातित रिले और संबद्ध उपस्कर के साथ चालू की गयी रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली पुरानी हो गयी है और बदलाव के लिए कल-पुर्जे तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । संरक्षा और यातायात के भारी घनत्व को देखते हुए घाटकोपर में रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली का बदलाव आवश्यक है । इस काम पर 1.18 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 45.97 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

4. **बाराचक, रानीगंज और पारसनाथ–आउट डोर तथा इन डोर सिगनल उपस्कर का बदलाव––पूर्व रेलवे––** बाराचक और रानीगंज में 1950–60 के दौरान संस्थापित लीवर फ्रेम और आउट डोर सिगनल गियर जीर्ण–शीर्ण हो गए हैं और इन्हें बदलने की जरूरत है । 2.39 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर इन लीवर फ्रेमों को पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

5. **पहाड़पुर–टनकुप्पा और बंधुआ–लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव––पूर्व रेलवे––** पहाड़पुर–टनकुप्पा और बंधुआ स्टेशनों पर 1958-59 के दौरान संस्थापित लीवर फ्रेम और आउट डोर गियर्स जीर्ण-शीर्ण और पुराने हो गये हैं । 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इन गियरों को पेनल अंतर्पाशन के साथ बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

6. होम सिगनल के लिए दूसरा रेलपथ परिपथ––मध्य रेलवे (30 स्टेशन) और उत्तर रेलवे (24 स्टेशन) :––इस समय होम सिगनल से पहले केवल एक ब्लाक निर्बाध रेलपथ परिपथ की व्यवस्था है । ब्लाक संचलन की समीक्षा करने

SIGNALLING & TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKS

Jalgaon and Khandwa—Replacement of signalling gears—Central Railway—The lever frames at Jalgaon on Bombay—Nagpur trunk route, installed in 1960, and other signalling equipment have become wornout and need urgent replacement. It is proposed to replace the lever frames by panels at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.20 crores with an outlay of Rs. 64.03 lakhs.

2. *Bhusawal and Manmad—RE underground cable—Central Railway*—The condition of the train traffic control communication cable in Bhusawal—Manmad provided through Department of Telecommunications cables during 1965, has deteriorated. Replacement of this cable immediately with optic fibre cable system at railway's cost is necessary in the interest of maintaining the communication to the desired degree. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 18.90 crores with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

3. *Ghatkopar—Replacement of signalling gears—Central Railway*—Route Relay Interlocking system at Ghatkopar, commissioned in 1964 with imported relays and allied equipment, have become obsolete and spares are not readily available for replacement. Replacement of the RRI system at Ghatkopar is necessary keeping in view the safety and heavy density of traffic. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.18 crores with an outlay of Rs. 45.97 lakhs.

4. *Barrachak, Raniganj and Parasnath—Replacement of outdoor and indoor signalling equipment—Eastern Railway*—The lever frames and outdoor signalling gears at Barrachak and Raniganj, installed during 1950-60, have become wornout and need replacement. Replacement of these lever frames by panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.39 crores with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs.

5. *Paharpur, Tankuppa and Bandhua—Replacement of lever frames—Eastern Railway*—The lever frames at Paharpur, Tankuppa and Bandhua stations installed during 1958-59 and outdoor gears have become wornout and obsolete. Replacement of these gears with panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs.

6. *Second track circuit for Home Signal—Central Railway (30 stations) and Northern Railway (24 stations)*—At present there is only one Block Clearance track circuit provided in advance of Home

के लिए गठित समिति ने ब्लाक संचलन में सुधार और संरक्षा बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की है कि ब्लाक-निर्बाध करने हेतु दो रेलपथ परिपथों को क्रमिक रूप से निर्बाध बनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । यह सिफारिश मान ली गई है । क्रमशः 66 लाख रुपये और 53 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मध्य रेलवे में 30 स्टेशनों पर और उत्तर रेलवे में 24 स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के आगमन की क्रमिक रूप से जांच के लिए होम सिगनल से पहले ब्लाक निर्बाध करने हेतु दूसरे रेलपथ परिपथ की व्यवस्था की जानी है जिसके लिए क्रमशः पांच-पांच लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **मालीगांव--1000 लाइनों वाले स्ट्रोगर एक्सचेंज का 1300 लाइनों वाले इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव और अपग्रेडेशन--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे मुख्यालय, मालीगांव में मौजूदा स्ट्रोगर टाइप टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की कुल क्षमता 1000 लाइनों की है । इनमें से 400 लाइनों, जिन्हें 1972 में संस्थापित किया गया था, ने 15 वर्ष से अधिक उपयोगी सेवा पहले ही पूरी कर ली है और इनको बदलने की जरूरत है । 1.96 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 1000 लाइनों वाले समूचे एक्सचेंज को 1300 लाइनों वाले इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

8. **भोजुडीह-पूर्व और पश्चिम केबिनों पर अंतिम पनलों द्वारा लीवर फ्रेमों और भू-गियरों का बदलाव**--दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे--भोजुडीह में 1940 में संस्थापित लीवर फ्रेमों और भू-गियरों ने अपनी निर्धारित आयु पूरी कर ली है और ये बदलाव के लिए अपेक्षित हो गये हैं । 3.51 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इन घिसे-पिटे सिगनल गियरों को पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बलदने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 120 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

9. **वडोदरा मंडल-पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा सिगनल गियरों और लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव (2 स्टेशन) पश्चिम रेलवे**--कोसाम्बा और अंकलेश्वर स्टेशनों पर लीवर फ्रेम हालत के आधार पर बदलाव के लिए अपेक्षित हो गये हैं । परिचालन में सुधार लाने और संरक्षा बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से 1.66 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित लागत से पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा इन लीवर फ्रेमों और सिगनल गियरों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

10. **रतलाम मंडल-सिगनल गियरों और लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव (6 स्टेशन) पश्चिम रेलवे**--रतलाम मंडल के 6 स्टेशनों पर सिगनल गियर और लीवर फ्रेम, जिनका परिचालन रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों और रॉड परिचालित कांटों के साथ केबिन से होता है, आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाव के लिए अपेक्षित हो गये हैं । इन्हें पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलने

Signal. A Committee appointed to review block working recommended that sequential clearance of two track circuits should be provided for block clearance to improve Block working and enhance safety. This recommendation has been accepted. It is proposed to provide second track circuit for Block Clearance in advance of Home Signal for sequential proving of train arrival at 30 stations on Central Railway and 24 stations on Northern Railway at the estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs and Rs. 53 lakhs respectively with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh each.

7. *Maligaon—Replacement and upgradation of* 1000 *lines Strowger exchange by* 1300 *lines electronic—Northeast Frontier Railway*—The existing Strowger type telephone exchange at Northeast Frontier Railway Headquarters, Maligaon has a total capacity of 1000 lines. Out of this, 400 lines which were installed in 1972 have already rendered more than 15 years of useful service and need replacement. It is proposed to replace the entire 1000 lines exchange by 1300 lines electronic exchange at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.96 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

8. *Bhojudih—Replacement of lever frames and ground gears at East and West cabins by end panels—South Eastern Railway*—The lever frames and ground gears at Bhojudih, installed in 1940, have outlived their codal life and are due for replacement. Replacement of these wornout signalling gears by panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.51 crores. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs has been proposed.

9. *Vadodara Division—Replacement of signalling gears and lever frames by panel interlocking* (2 *stations*) *—Western Railway*—The lever frames at Kosamba and Ankleshwar stations are overdue for replacement on condition basis. For improving the operation and increasing safety, the replacement of these lever frames and signalling gears by panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.66 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

10. *Ratlam Division—Replacement of signalling gears and lever frames* (6 *stations*)*—Western Railway*—The signalling gears and lever frames at six stations on Ratlam Division, having cabin operation with colour light signals and rod operated points, are overdue for replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is

का प्रस्ताव है । इस काम पर 3.16 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 10.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

11. **कोटा मंडल—सिगनल गियरों और लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव (3 स्टेशन)—पश्चिम रेलवे:**—मथुरा-नागदा ट्रंक मार्ग पर स्थित कोटा, सवाईमाधोपुर और गंगापुर नार्थ स्टेशन पर लीवर फ्रेम तथा संबद्ध गियर जिनका परिचालन रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनलों और रॉड परिचालित कांटों के साथ केबिन से होता है, बदलाव के लिए अपेक्षित हो गये हैं । 1.93 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इन लीवर फ्रेमों और सिगनल गियरों का पेनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जिसके लिये 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

12. **बम्बई सेन्ट्रल—स्वचालित एक्सचेंज का इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे:**— बम्बई सेन्ट्रल में, 1972 में स्थापित मौजूदा 600 लाइनों वाला स्ट्रोगर टाइप का एक्सचेंज अपनी जीवट आयु पूरी कर चुका है । 1.55 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर इस एक्सचेंज को 1200 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले अंकीय इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज से बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है, जिसे आगे 2000 लाइनों तक बढ़ाया जा सके । इसके लिये 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

रेलवे विद्युतीकरण

आद्रा – मिदनापुर का विद्युतीकरण (155 कि०मी०)—रेलवे विद्युतीकरण—दक्षिण-पूर्व तथा पूर्व रेलवे के पूर्णतः विद्युतीकृत मार्ग पर आद्रा–मिदनापुर खंड एकमात्र गैर-विद्युतीकृत खंड है । यह खंड पूर्वी कोयला क्षेत्रों और टिस्को, बर्नपुर और दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्रों को सेवित करता है । इस खंड के विद्युतीकरण से पहले ही से संतृप्त हवड़ा–खड़गपुर–टाटानगर ट्रंक मार्ग को राहत मिलेगी, इस्पात संयंत्रों तक सीधे मार्ग की व्यवस्था होगी और खड़गपुर तथा आद्रा में कर्षण के बदलाव को समाप्त करके परिचालनिक लोच में सुधार होगा । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 95 करोड़ रु० है और इसके लिए 0.01 लाख रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बिजली संबंधी अन्य काम

1. **बम्बई मंडल (उपनगरीय जिला)—24 कि० मी० में तांबे के संपर्क तारों का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे**—बम्बई मंडल के उपनगरीय खंड पर रोजाना 1050 से अधिक गाड़ियां परिचालित की जाती हैं जिसकी वजह से 10 से 13 वर्ष की अवधि में संपर्क तार का बदलाव करना आवश्यक हो गया है । उप नगरीय खंड पर कुल 266 कि.मी. में मुख्य लाइन विद्युतीकृत रेलपथ कि.मी. है । इसलिए 1.06 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 24 कि.मी. में संपर्क तार को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

proposed to replace these by panel interlocking. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 3.16 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

11. *Kota Division—Replacement of signalling gears and lever frames* (3 *stations*)—*Western Railway*—The lever frame and associated gears on Kota, Sawaimadhopur and Gangapur North stations situated on Mathura—Nagda trunk route and having cabin operation with colour light signals and rod operated points, are overdue for replacement. Replacement of these lever frames and signalling gears by panel interlocking is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.93 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

12. *Bombay Central—Replacement of auto exchange by electronic—Western Railway*—The existing 600 lines Strowger type exchange at Bombay Central, installed in 1972, has outlived its codal life. Replacement of this exchange with a digital electronic exchange of 1200 lines capacity, expandable upto 2000 lines, is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.55 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs.

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification of Adra—Midnapur (155 *Km*)—*Railway Electrification*—Adra-Midnapur is the only unelectrified section on a completely electrified route of South Eastern and Eastern Railways. This section serves the Eastern Coal Fields and TISCO, Burnpur and Durgapur steel plants. The electrification of this route will give relief to the already saturated Howrah—Kharagpur—Tatanagar trunk route, provide a direct route to the steel plants and improve the operational flexibility by eliminating the change of traction at Kharagpur and Adra. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 95 crores with an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh.

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. *Bombay Division* (*Suburban Distt.*)—*Replacement of 24 km. of copper contact wire—Central Railway*—On suburban section of Bombay Divison, there are more than 1050 trains operating every day necessitating replacement of contact wire in 10 to 13 years period. The total main line electrified track kilometres on suburban section is 266 km. Replacement of 24 km. of contact wire is, therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.06 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs.

2. **बम्बई (उत्तर पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व जिला)--24 कि० मी० में संपर्क तार का बदलाव--मध्य रेलवे**-- उत्तर पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व जिले में वास्तविक प्रयोग के आधार पर संपर्क तार की औसत आयु 15 से 20 वर्ष है । इन दो खंडों में प्रति वर्ष 24 कि०मी० में संपर्क तार का बदलाव करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है । 1.06 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 24 कि०मी० में संपर्क तार को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 19 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

3. **बम्बई मंडल--200 मी० टन शिरोपरि उपस्कर इस्पात संरचना का जस्ता लगे इस्पात संरचना से बदलाव-मध्य रेलवे**--बम्बई मंडल में 1926--38 में निर्मित ऊपरी इस्पात संरचनाएं कलईदार नहीं हैं और नमी तथा लवणीय वातावरण के कारण उनमें जल्दी-जल्दी जंग लग जाता है । कुछ स्थानों पर संरचनाओं पर पूरी तरह जंग लगा हुआ है जिसकी वजह से उनको तत्काल बदलना आवश्यक हो गया है । अत: 87 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 200 एम टी ऊपरी इस्पात संरचनाओं और 100 टी पुल-ऑफ संरचनाओं को कलईदार संरचनाओं से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **ठाकुर्ली--1 × 3 एम डब्ल्यू रेक्टिफायर यूनिट--मध्य रेलवे**--लगातार बढ़ते हुए दैनिक यात्री यातायात को संभालने और उपनगरीय सेवाओं का अधिकतम उपयोग करने, ताकि व्यस्त अवधि के दौरान सेवाओं की आवर्ती 5 मिनट से 3 मिनट की जा सके, की दृष्टि से बम्बई-कल्याण खंड में कर्षण बिजली वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है । इसलिए 1.02 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से ठाकुर्ली सब स्टेशन में 1 × 3 एम डब्ल्यू का एक अतिरिक्त रेक्टिफायर सेट स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **दिवा और कल्याण--22 के० वी० डुप्लीकेट फीडर--मध्य रेलवे**--बम्बई कल्याण खंड के कर्षण सब स्टेशन को 22 किलो वाट बिजली सप्लाई प्रणाली से बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है । केवल बम्बई-थाणे के बीच 22 के० वी० डुप्लीकेट/ट्रिपलीकेट फीडर व्यवस्थाएं उपलब्ध हैं । कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई की विश्वसनीयता के लिए 1.10 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से कल्याण-दिवा के बीच एक दूसरे 22 के वी फीडर की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **मितावली--शिकोहाबाद--132 के०वी० 2 फेज ट्रान्समिशन लाइन--उत्तर रेलवे**--कानपुर--दिल्ली खंड में शिकोहाबाद कर्षण सब स्टेशन और मितावली कर्षण सब स्टेशन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई अलीगढ़ के निकट क्रमश: पनकी और सियारसोल में प्राप्त होती है । लेकिन इन दो सब स्टेशनों को आपस में जोड़ने

2. *Bombay (NE & SE Districts)—Replacement of 24 km. copper contact wire—Central Railway*—The average life of contact wire, based on actual usage in the NE and SE sections, is 15 to 20 years. 24 km. of contact wire in the two sections is essentally required to be replaced every year. Replacement of 24 km. of contact wire is proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1.06 crores with an outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs.

3. *Bombay Division—Replacement of* 200 MT *of OHE steel structure by galvanised steel structure—Central Railway*—The OHE steel structures in Bombay Division erected in the years 1926-1938 are ungalvanised and their corrosion due to humid and saline atmosphere is much faster. The structures at some locations are badly corroded, necessitating immediate replacement. Replacement of 200 MT of OHE steel structures and 100 T pull-off structures by galvanised structures is, therefore, proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 87 lakhs with a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs.

4. *Thakurli—1 × 3 MW rectifier unit-Central Railway*—In order to meet the steadily rising commuter traffic and optimisation of suburban services to cater to the frequency of services from 5 minutes to 3 minutes during peak hours, strengthening of traction power distribution system in Bombay-Kalyan section is absolutely necessary. One additional 1 × 3 MW rectifier set at Thakurli sub-station is, therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.02 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

5. *Diva and Thakurli—22 KV duplicate feeder—Central Railway*—Traction sub-stations of Bombay-Kalyan section are fed by 22 KV incoming power supply system. 22 KV duplicate/triplicate feeder arrangement are available only between Bombay-Thane. For reliability of traction power supply, it is proposed to provide a second 22 KV feeder between Kalyan-Diva at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.10 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

6. *Mitawali-Shikohabad—*132 *KV* 2*—phase transmission line—Northern Railway*—In Kanpur-Delhi section traction power supply from UPSEB is received at Panki and Siarsaul near Aligarh for Shikohabad traction sub-station and Mitawali traction sub-station respectively. There is however, no transmission line

वाली कोई ट्रांसमिशन लाइन नहीं है । इन ग्रिडों में से किसी एक ग्रिड से बिजली की सप्लाई की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, 3.46 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मितावली और शिकोहाबाद सब स्टेशनों के बीच 132 के वी 2 फेज दोहरी सर्किट ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **चक्रधरपुर—सामान्य सेवा भारों को बिजली सप्लाई की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 132 के. वी. सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चक्रधरपुर द.पू. रेलवे में यातायात की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए एक 132 के. वी./25 के. वी. कर्षण सब स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । इस कर्षण सब स्टेशन को बिजली की सप्लाई करने के लिए बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा 132 के.वी. ट्रांसमिशन लाइन बिछाई जा रही है । मंडल मुख्यालय और निकटवर्ती कम्पलैक्स के लोड को फीड करने के लिए इसे कम करके 11 के.वी. करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस काम पर 1.31 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **हावड़ा-खड़गपुर-टाटा—स्विचिंग खंबों में महत्वपूर्ण बिजली सप्लाई उपस्कर का बदलाव—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे**—हवड़ा-खड़गपुर-टाटा खंड, जिसे 1962-67 के दौरान विद्युतीकरण किया गया था, पर त्रुटिपूर्व खंडों को शीघ्रता से अलग करने और निकटवर्ती सब-स्टेशनों से शिरोपरि उपस्करों को बिजली की सप्लाई बहाल करने के लिए अनेक सप्लाई नियंत्रण खंभे मुहैया किए गए हैं । 1.38 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस खंड पर स्विचिंग खंभों में महत्वपूर्ण बिजली सप्लाई उपस्कर को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **कोरबा—स्विच्ड कपेसीटर बैंक—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—कपेसीटर बैंक एक विद्युत उपस्कर है, जो विद्युत प्रणाली में संप्रेषित उपयोगी पावर की मात्रा को बढ़ाता है और इस प्रकार पावर सप्लाई में सुधार लाता है । पावर कम आने के कारण दक्षिणपूर्व रेलवे द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को भारी जुर्माना देना पड़ता है । इसलिए पावर कम आने के कारण अधिभार को कम करने के लिए 78 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से कोरबा कर्षण-सब-स्टेशन पर स्विच्ड कपेसीटर बैंक की व्यवस्था की जानी है, जिसके लिए 70 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. **चक्रधरपुर मंडल—शिरोपरी उपस्करों का नवीकरण/पुनर्स्थापन (चरण-II)—दक्षिण पुर्व रेलवे**—पूर्व रेलवे—चक्रधरपुर मंडल में डंगोआपोसी-राजखरसवां-चांडिल खंड को 1958—60 में विद्युतीकृत किया गया था । यह एक भारी यातायात वाला ग्रेडिड खंड है, जिसके कारण संपर्क तारों का अधिक घिसाव

interconnecting these two sub-stations. To ensure availability of power supply from either of the Grids, a 132 KV 2-phase double circuit transmission line between Mitawali and Shikohabad sub-stations is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.46 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

7. *Chakradharpur—Availing 132 KV supply to ensure reliable supply to general service loads—South Eastern Railway*—A 132 KV/25 KV traction sub-station is under construction at Chakradharpur, South Eastern Railway to meet the growing demand of traffic. To feed this traction sub-station, 132 KV transmission line is being laid by Bihar State Electricity Board. It is proposed to feed the loads of Divisional Headquarters and the adjoining complex by stepping it down to 11 KV. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.31 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

8. *Howrah-Kharagpur-Tata—Replacement of vital power supply equipment in switching posts—South Eastern Railway*—On the Howrah-Kharagpur-Tata section, electrified during 1962-67, a number of supply control posts are provided throughout the section to facilitate quick isolation of faulty sections and to restore supply to OHE from adjacent sub-stations. It is proposed to replace vital power supply equipment in switching posts on the section at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.38 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

9. *Korba—Switched capacitor bank—South Eastern Railway*—Capacitor bank is an electrical equipment which increases the quantity of useful power injected in the system and thus improves the power factor. South Eastern Railway has to pay heavy penalty to MPEB because of low power factor. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a switched capacitor bank at Korba traction sub-station to minimise low power factor surcharge at an estimated cost of Rs. 78 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs.

10. *Chakradharpur Division—Renewal/rehabilitation OHE (Phase-II)—South Eastern Railway*—The Dangaoposi-Rajkharswan-Chandil section of Chakradharpur Division, electrified during 1958-60, is a graded section with heavy loads of trains resulting

होता है। खंड में दुर्घटनाएं, गाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना तथा चोरी आदि भी शिरोपरि उपस्करों की विश्वसनीयता को प्रभावित कर रही हैं। 90.21 लाख रु. की अनुमानित लागत से 10 कि.मी. में संपर्क तारों, 5 कि.मी. में रज्जू वक्रों और 150 बुरी तरह छिले हुए इन्सुलेटरों आदि को बदला जाना है, जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. आद्रा मंडल-शिरोपरि उपस्करों का नवीकरण/पुनर्स्थापन (चरण-II) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—चांडिल-आसनसोल और आद्रा-भोजुडीह खंड 1960—65 में विद्युतीकृत किए गए थे । कुछ टुकड़ों पर संपर्क तार तथा रज्जू वक्र तेजी से नाकारा होते जा रहे हैं । 1.68 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से 20 कि.मी. में संपर्क तारों को तथा 10 कि.मी. में रज्जु वक्रों को बदला जाना है, जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

12. **सिमिलीगूडा और गोरापुर कर्षण सब-स्टेशन—स्विच्ड केपेसिटर बैंक—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—सिम्हाचलम और गोरापुर कर्षण-सब-स्टेशनों पर पावर कम आने के कारण दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को भारी जुर्माना अदा करना पड़ता है । इन सब-स्टेशनों पर स्विच्ड केपेसिटर बैंक लगाकर पावर सप्लाई में सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 1.56 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

13. खड़गपुर-शिरोपरि उपस्करों का नवीकरण/पुर्नस्थापन-पूर्व रेलवे-खड़गपुर-हवड़ा उपनगरीय खंड पर यातायात के उच्च घनत्व के कारण शिरोपरि उपस्कर की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है । 90.34 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 20 कि.मी. संपर्क तार, 10 कि.मी. रज्जूवक्र, 50 केंटीलीवर असेम्बलियों, 300 इन्सुलेटरों आदि के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 22 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

14. **बम्बई लोकल—10 कि० मी० संपर्क तार का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे**—बम्बई उपनगरीय खंड पर प्रतिदिन लगभग 907 उपनगरीय बिजली गाड़ियां चलने के कारण संपर्क तारों में बहुत अधिक टूट-फूट होती है । 52 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 10 कि.मी. संपर्क तारों का बदलाव किया जाना है जिसके लिए 8 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

in faster wear of the contact wire. Accidents, derailments and thefts etc. are also affecting the reliability of OHE on the section. Replacement of 10 km. of contact wires, 5 kms. of catenary, 150 badly chipped insulators etc. are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.21 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

11. *Adra Division—Renewal/rehabilitation of OHE Phase-II—South Eastern Railway*—On the Chandil-Asansol and Adra-Bhojudih sections electrified in 1960-65, the contact and catenary wires on some stretches are fast approaching condemnation stage. It is proposed to replace 20 km. of contact wire, 10 km. of catenary, etc.at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.68 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

12. *Similiguda and Gorapur Traction sub-station—Switched capacitor bank-South Eastern Railway*—South Eastern Railway has to pay a heavy penalty to APSEB because of low power factor at Simachalam and Gorapur traction sub-stations. It is proposed to improve the power factor through installation of switched capacitor banks at these sub-stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.56 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs.

13. *Kharagpur—Renewal/rehabilitation of OHE—South Eastern Railway*. The condition of OHE on Kharagpur-Howrah suburban section has sharply deteriorated due to high density of traffic. Replacement of 20 km. of contact wire, 10 km. of catenary, 50 cantilever assemblies, 300 insulators, etc. are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.34 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs.

14. *Bombay Local—Replacement of* 10 *km. contact wire—Western Railway*—The rate of wear of contact wire on Bombay suburban section is very high due to running of about 907 suburban EMU trains a day, besides a large number of Mail/Express and Goods trains on the main line section. Replacement of 10 km. of contact wire is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 52 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs.

15. बम्बई लोकल—81 अदद जंग लगी संरचनाओं का जस्तेदार संरचनाओं से बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे— बम्बई उपनगरीय खंड पर लगभग 1500 इस्पात संरचनाएं है जिनमें 1500 वोल्ट डी सी शिरोपरि उपस्कर और अन्य पावर लाइनें हैं। चूंकि यह खंड तटीय क्षेत्र में पड़ता है, इसलिए इस्पात संरचनाओं में नियमित रंग रोगन के बावजूद शीघ्र ही जंग लग जाता है। 1.70 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 81 संरचनाओं को जस्तायुक्त इस्पात संरचनाओं से बदला जाना है जिसके लिए 26.5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. नागदा कर्षण सब स्टेशन—12.5 एम वी ए क्षमता वाले तीसरे ट्रांसफार्मर की व्यवस्था करना —पश्चिम रेलवे— सब स्टेशन पर 12.5 एम वी ए के तीसरे ट्रांसफार्मर की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है ताकि पश्चिम रेलवे प्रणाली में माल और यात्री यातायात के संचलन की बढ़ती हुई मांग के अनुरूप नागदा कर्षण सब स्टेशन की पावर सम्हलाई सामर्थ्य को बढ़ाया जा सके। 54 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस कार्य को करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

17. बोरीवली—मीरा रोड—22 के० वी० शिरोपरि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन का भूमिगत केबुलों द्वारा बदलाव —पश्चिम रेलवे—बम्बई रेलवे स्थानीय खंड पर, कतिपय नोडल प्वाइंटों पर मैंसर्स टाटा से 22 के० वी० की सप्लाई ली गई है और इसे डुप्लीकेट 22 के०वी० शिरोपरि ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों और भूमिगत केबुल के जरिये विभिन्न सब स्टेशनों पर बढ़ाया गया है। इन पुरानी ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों में बहुत सी खराबियां हैं जिनके कारण पावर सप्लाई में गड़बड़ी रहती है। 2.47 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस ट्रांसमिशन लाइन का भूमिगत केबुल द्वारा बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 38.30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

18. बम्बई लोकल—2.2 केवी स्टेशन क्यूबिकल्स उपकरणों का बदलाव और ट्रांसफार्मर क्षमता में वृद्धि —पश्चिम रेलवे बम्बई स्थानीय खंड पर चर्चगेट और विरार के बीच वितरण प्रणाली और इसके कलपुर्जे बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं और उन्हें बदले जाने तथा सुदृढ़ किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। 6.52 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से, 2.2 के० वी०/415 वी ट्रांसफार्मर, सम्बद्ध स्विच गियर और मानक क्युबिकलों द्वारा गैर मानक 415 वी० क्युबिकलों का बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. *Bombay Local—Replacement of* 81 *Nos Corroded structures by galvanised structures—Western Railway—* There are about 1500 steel structures on Bomby suburban section, carrying 1500 V DC OHE and other power lines. Since the section lies in the coastal area the steel structure get corroded at a very high rate, despite regular painting. It is proposed to replace 81 structures by galvanised steel structures at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.70 crores with an outlay of Rs. 26.5 lakhs.

16. *Nagda Traction sub-station—Providing 3rd transformer* 12.5 *MVA capacity—Western Railway*—It is necessary to provide a third 12.5 MVA transformer at Nagda sub-station so as to enhance the power handling capability of Nagda traction sub-station to match the increasing demand for movement of goods and passenger traffic on the Western Railway system. The proposed work is estimated to cost Rs. 54 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

17. *Borivli-Mira Road—Replacement of 22 KV over head transmission line by underground cables—Western Railway*—On Bombay local section, 22 KV supply is taken from M/s Tata at certain nodal points and extended to various sub-stations through duplicate 22 KV over-head transmission lines and underground cable. There have been a number of failures of these old transmission lines leading to disruption of power supply. It is proposed to replace this transmission line by underground cable at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.47 crores with an outlay of Rs. 38.30 lakhs.

18. *Bombay Local—Replacement of* 2.2 *KV station cubicles/equipment and augmentation of transformer capacity—Western Railway*—On the Bombay Local section between Churchgate and Virar, the distribution system and its components have become very old and require to be replaced and strengthened. Replacement of 2.2 *KV*/415 V transformers, associated switch gears and non-standard 415 V cubicles by standard cubicles is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.52 crores with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore.

19. बम्बई लोकल–विभिन्न स्थानों पर 2.2 केवी पी वी सी केबुलों का बदलाव— पश्चिम रेलवे–बम्बई लोकल खंड पर सिगनल प्रणाली और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण संस्थापनाओं को पावर की स्थाई सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिए 1.19 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से विभिन्न स्थानों पर 2.2 के वी पी वी सी केबुलों का बदलाव किया जाना है जिसके लिए 18.30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

कारखाने उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित

अजनी—बी०सी०एन० डिब्बों की जांच और अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं—मध्य रेलवे—बी० सी० एन० रेकों के दिन-प्रतिदिन के अनुरक्षण के लिए अजनी में माल डिब्बों की शीघ्र एवं कुशल मरम्मत के लिए सुविधाओं की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 67 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 32 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **हवड़ा—50 बिजली रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बिजली लोको शेड का निर्माण—पूर्व रेलवे**—हवड़ा में 50 बिजली रेल इंजन खड़े करने और उनकी बढ़ती हुई संख्या के समुचित अनुरक्षण के लिए एक बिजली लोको शेड के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 11.5 करोड़ रुपए है। जिसके लिए 6 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **हवड़ा और बंडेल कार शेड—पूर्व रेलवे**—10 सवारी डिब्बों वाली बिजली गाड़ी रेकों के समुचित अनुरक्षण के लिए हवड़ा कार शेड में 24 रेकों और बंडेल कार शेड में 13 रेकों के लिए अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का सृजन किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 94.85 लाख रुपये है। जिसके लिए 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **जोधपुर—ब०ला० डीजल शेड—उत्तर रेलवे**—बड़े आमान में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप, जोधपुर में वर्तमान मी०ला० डीजल लोको शेड की उपयोगिता नहीं रह जायेगी। 50 ब०ला० डीजल रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए जोधपुर में एक शेड अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 7.48 करोड़ रुपए है जिसके लिए 1.90 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **रेवाड़ी—50 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड की स्थापना—उत्तर रेलवे**—बड़े आमान में परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर रेलवे में शेष मी०ला० खंड के डीजल रेल इंजनों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकताओं के लिए रेवाड़ी में एक मी० ला० डीजल शेड का निर्माण अनिवार्य है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 6.02 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिए 82 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. **जोलारपेट्टै—वात ब्रेक माल डिब्बा स्टाक के नेमी ओवरहालिंग के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास—दक्षिण रेलवे**—जोल्लारपेट्टै, जो दक्षिण रेलवे पर एक प्रमुख यार्ड है, में प्रतिमाह 80 बी० ओ० एक्स एन और बी० सी० एन० माल डिब्बों

19. *Bombay Local—Replacement of 2.2 KV PVC cables at various locations—Western Railway*—For maintenance of stable power supply to the signalling system and other vital installations on Bombay Local section, replacement of 2.2 KV PVC cables at various locations is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.19 crores with an outlay of Rs. 18.30 lakhs.

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

Ajni.—BCN examination and maintenance facilities—Central Railway.—For day-to-day maintenance of BCN rakes, it is proposed to set up facilities at Ajni for the wagons to be repaired quickly and efficiently. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 67 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs has been proposed.

2. *Howrah—Construction of electric loco shed for housing 50 electric locos—Eastern Railway.*—It is proposed to construct an electric loco shed for homing 50 electric locos at Howrah and keep proper maintenance of increasing number of electric locomotives. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.5 crores. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed.

3. *Howrah and Bandel Car Shed—Eastern Railway.*—For proper maintenance of 10 coach EMU rakes, the additional maintenance facilities are being created to maintain 24 rakes in the Howrah Car Shed and 13 rakes in the Bandel Car Shed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 94.85 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed.

4. *Jodhpur—BG diesel shed—Northern Railway.*—As a result of conversion to BG, the present MG diesel loco shed at Jodhpur would be isolated. The provision of a 50 BG diesel loco maintenance shed at Jodhpur is essential. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.48 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1.90 crores has been proposed.

5. *Rewari.—Setting up of diesel shed to home 50 locos—Northern Railway.*—Consequent to conversion to BG, it is essential to construct an MG diesel shed at Rewari for the maintenance requirements of diesel locos of the remaining MG section on Northern Railway. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 6.02 crores. An outlay of Rs. 82 lakhs has been proposed.

6. *Jolarpettai—Development of facilities for undertaking ROH of air brake wagon stock.—Southeren Railway.*—It is proposed to develop facilities at Jolarpettai, a major yard on Southern Railway, for

की नेमी ओवरहालिंग के लिए सुविधाएं विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 5.73 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

ROH of 80 BOXN and BCN wagons per month. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 5.73 crores. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed.

7. **इरोड—50 रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने के लिए बड़ी लाइन का ए सी विद्युत रेल इंजन शेड—दक्षिण रेलवे**—इरोड से कोचीन हार्बर टर्मिनस तक विद्युतीकरण के विस्तार के कारण दक्षिण और दक्षिण मध्य रेलों पर विद्युत रेल इंजनों की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इरोड में 10.20 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 50 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए एक विद्युत रेल इंजन शेड के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

7. *Erode—BG AC electric loco shed for homing 50 locos—Southern Railway.*—To cater to the increased electric loco requirement over Southern and South Central Railways due to extension of electrification beyond Erode to Cochin Harbour Terminus, it is proposed to construct an electric loco shed for homing 50 locos at Erode at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.20 crores. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

8. **मैसूर कारखाना—बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों का आवधिक ओवरहालिंग—दक्षिण रेलवे**—बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन को ध्यान में रखते हुए बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए मैसूर कारखाने में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक है। इस काम पर 11.5 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 68 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय प्रस्ताव है।

8. *Mysore Shops—POH of BG coaches—Southern Railway.*—In view of conversion to BG, it is necessary to convert Mysore Shops for undertaking POH of BG coaches. The estimate of this work is Rs. 11.5 crores. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakhs has been proposed.

9. **कोरबा—बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों की गहन जांच और अनुरक्षण के लिए मरम्मत लाइन का बदलाव—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—यातायात की मात्रा और वात ब्रेक माल डिब्बों के अनुरक्षण के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं की अपर्याप्तता को देखते हुए, कोरबा में अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं विकसित करना आवश्यक है। अतः इस काम को 95 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए 25 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

9. *Korba—Conversion of sick line for intensive examination and maintenance of BOXN wagons—South Eastern Railway.*—Having regard to the volume of traffic and inadequacy of existing facilities for maintenance of air brake wagons, it is necessary to develop maintenance facilities at Korba. It is, therefore, proposed to include the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 95 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed.

10. **वाल्तेरु डीजल लोको शेड—बेंचों और पहिया बदलाव क्षेत्र का विस्तार—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—कर्षण जनित्र और डीजल इंजनों के बढ़े हुए बेड़े के इंजन ब्लाकों को संभालने के लिए, शेड में अतिरिक्त स्थान की व्यवस्था करना अपेक्षित है। वाल्तेरू डीजल शेड में 50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर कार्य-क्षेत्र का विस्तार किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

10. *Waltair Diesel Loco Shed—Extension of benches and wheel change area—South Eastern Railway.*—To attend to traction generator and engine blocks of the increasing fleet of diesel locos, additional space in the shed is required. It is proposed to extend the working area at Waltair Diesel Shed at the estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

11. **प्रतापनगर—बी पी टी एन माल डिब्बों की नेमी ओवरहालिंग और अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं—पश्चिम रेलवे**—प्रतापनगर कारखाने में छोटी लाइन के आवधिक ओवरहालिंग कार्य के कम होने/समाप्त हो जाने के कारण, समुचित संशोधन करने के बाद मौजूदा अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का उपयोग करके बड़ी लाइन टंकी माल डिब्बों (वात ब्रेक स्टाक) की नियमित ओवरहालिंग आवश्यक पायी गई है। इस काय पर 1.35 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. *Pratapnagar—ROH & maintenance facilities for BPTN wagons—Western Railway.*—On account of tapering/elimination of NG POH work at Pratapnagar workshop, ROH of BG tank wagons (air brake stock) by utilising the existing infrastructural facilities after suitable modification is found essential. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.35 crores. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed.

12. **वलसाड—75 बिजली रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने के लिए लोको शेड सुविधाओं का विस्तार—पश्चिम रेलवे—** पश्चिम रेलवे पर बिजली रेल इंजन की धारिता बढ़ जाने के कारण वलसाड में लोको शेड सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना अनिवार्य हो गया है। इस कार्य पर 1.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 1.10 करोड़ के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

कर्मचारी क्वार्टर

रेलों की यह नीति रही है कि एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिक से अधिक क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपये का आबंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं

गुंतकल मंडल—1390 यूनिट शुष्क शौचालयों का बदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—मार्च, 1995 तक सभी शुष्क शौचालयों के स्वच्छ शौचालयों में बदलाव संबंधी मौजूदा नीति के अनुसरण में 69.50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर गुंतकल मंडल के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर 1390 शौचालयों के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **टाइप—I के 6600 यूनिट क्वार्टरों में एक-एक पंखा लगाना-दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार, टाइप-I और टाइप-II के बिजली लगे कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में, जहां पंखे नहीं लगे हैं, वहां एक-एक पंखे की व्यवस्था की जानी है। 58.15 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से टाइप-I के 6600 क्वार्टरों में एक-एक पंखे की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **दाहोद—टाइप-I क्वार्टरों में अलग-अलग स्वच्छ शौचालय (1000 यूनिट)—पश्चिम रेलवे**—मौजूदा नीति के अनुसरण में दाहोद में 59.71 लाख रुपये की लागत पर 1000 टाइप-I क्वार्टरों में शौचालयों के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **सोजत रोड और आबू रोड उप-मंडल-कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में पैन टाइप शौचालयों (665 यूनिट) का स्वच्छ शौचालयों में बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे**—सभी शुष्क शौचालयों के स्वच्छ शौचालयों में बदलाव की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसरण में 83.66 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर सोजत रोड और आबू रोड उप-मंडलों में 665 यूनिट शौचालयों के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 1.60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. *Valsad—Augmentation of loco shed facilities for homing 75 electric locos—Western Railway.*—The augmentation of loco shed facilities at Valsad have become essential due to the increased holding of electric locos over Western Railway. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.69 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 crores has been proposed.

STAFF QUARTERS

It has been the policy of the Railways to provide more and more quarters to the staff on a programmed basis. The allocation of funds for this purpose is proposed to be Rs. 28 crores for the financial year 1993-94.

AMENITIES FOR STAFF

Guntakal Division—Conversion of 1390 *units of dry type latrines—South Central Railway.*—As per the extant policy to convert all dry—type latrines into sanitised ones by March, 1995, the conversion of 1390 units at various stations of Guntakal Division is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs.

2. *One fan in each of* 6600 *units of type-I quarters over South Eastern Railway*—As per the extant policy, one fan in each of the electrified type-I and type-II staff quarters is to be provided where no fan exists. Provision of one fan in 6600 nos. of type-I quarters is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.15 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

3. *Dahod—Individual sanitised latrines in type-I Quarters* (1000 *units*)*—Western Railway.*—Conversion of latrines in 1000 type-I quarters at Dahod is proposed, as per the extant policy, at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.71 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh.

4. *Sojat Road & Abu Road sub-divisions—Conversion of Pan—type to sanitised latrines in staff quarters* (665 *units*)*—Western Railway.*—As per the extant policy to convert all dry—type latrines into sanitised ones, the conversion of 665 units of latrines is proposed at Sojat Road and Abu Road sub-divisions at an estimated cost of Rs. 83.66 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं

1993-94 के दौरान, यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधाओं के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

गाजियाबाद—अलीगढ़—8 स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म की सतह को ऊंचा करना (चरण-II)—उत्तर रेलवे—गाजियाबाद-अलीगढ़ खंड पर ई०एम०यू० गाड़ी सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए निरंतर मांग की जाती रही है। चूंकि ई०एम०यू० सवारी डिब्बे का अभिकल्प सामान्य डिब्बे से भिन्न है, इसलिए उन विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर, जहां ई०एम०यू० गाड़ियों को ठहराव दिया जाएगा, प्लेटफार्मों की सतह ऊंची करना आवश्यक है। अतः इस खंड पर 8 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों की सतह ऊंचा करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 52.64 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य

दिल्ली क्षेत्र (नई दिल्ली)—चल टिकट परीक्षकों के लिए 200 बिस्तरों वाला रनिंग रूम (चरण-I)—उत्तर रेलवे—नयी दिल्ली एक महत्वपूर्ण टर्मिनल स्थल है जहां सभी दिशाओं से आने वाली गाड़ियां समाप्त होती हैं। इन गाड़ियों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विश्राम के लिए दिल्ली क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। विश्राम सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिए, 84 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से नई दिल्ली में 200 बिस्तरों वाले एक रनिंग रूम का निर्माण किया जाना है जिसके लिये 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

PASSENGERS AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS AMENITIES

During 1993-94, a provision of Rs. 60 crores has been made for 'Passenger and Other Railway Users' Amenities.

Ghaziabad—Aligarh—Raising of platform at 8 stations (Phase-II)—Northern Railway.—There have been persistent demand for extension of EMU services on Ghaziabad—Aligarh section. Since the design of an EMU coach is different from that of a normal coach, the platforms at various stations, where the EMU trains will halt, are essentially required to be of higher level. The raising of platform levels at 8 stations on the section, is therefore necessary. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 52.64 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

Delhi Area (New Delhi)—200 bedded running room for TTE's (Phase-I)—Northern Railway.—New Delhi is an important terminal point where trains from all directions terminate. The resting facilities available in Delhi area for the staff who work these trains are quite inadequate. To augment the resting facilities, construction of a 200 bedded running room at New Delhi is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 84 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs.

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1992-93 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1992-93	स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	31-12-1992 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-92 — वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
असम ASSAM :					
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..
आंध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH :					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	..	..	..	..	..
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	1	..	1	13	1
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	..	..	..	2	..
बिहार BIHAR :					
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे North Eastern Railway	..	..	..	1	..
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	..	..	..	1	..
दिल्ली DELHI :					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	..	..	..	3	1

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1992-93 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1992-93	31-12-1992 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1992			
		स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की सख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गोवा GOA					
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	..	..	..	1	..
गुजरात GUJARAT					
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	..	1	..	4	..
हरियाणा HARYANA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..
उत्तरी रेलवे Northern Railway	..	2	..	4	1
जम्मू व कश्मीर JAMMU & KASHMIR					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	..	..	..	1	..
कर्नाटक KARNATAKA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	3	..	3	4	..
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..
केरल KERALA					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	..	..	..	4	..
महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	..	3	1
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	..	..	..	1	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	..	..	..	2	..
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	..	..	..	4	..

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1992-93 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1992-93	31-12-1992 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1992			
		स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
मध्य प्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH :					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	..	..	..	10	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	..	..	..	6	..
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	..	1	..	1	1
नागालैंड NAGALAND					
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	1	..
उड़ीसा ORISSA :					
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	..	..	..	10	..
पंजाब PUNJAB					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	..	..	..	1	1
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN :					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	..	..	..	1	..
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	1	..	1	4	..

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—समाप्त
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Concld.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1992-93 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1992-93	31-12-1992 को इन निर्माण कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1992 स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU :					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . .	..	2	..	10	..
उत्तर प्रदेश UTTAR PRADESH :					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	..	..	..	1	..
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . .	..	..	..	14	..
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे North Eastern Railway .	1	..	..	3	1
पश्चिम बंगाल WEST BENGAL :					
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	2	..	2	6	2
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	..	..	..	4	..
जोड़ TOTAL . . .	8	6	7	120	9

1993-94 के बजट में नये चल-स्टाक की सुपुर्दगी की व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा
Details of the New Units of Rolling Stock provided delivery in the Budget for 1993-94

(यूनिट में) (In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge	मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge	छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge
I. रेल इंजन Locomotives :			
(क) उच्च अश्व शक्ति बिजली (*a*) Electric High Horse Power . .	..	..	..
(ख) डीजल बिजली (*b*) Diesel Electric . .	106	15	..
(ग) डीजल शंटर (*c*) Diesel Shunters . .	19	..	..
(घ) बिजली (*d*) Electric . . .	150	..	..
(ङ) डीजल लोको स्पेयर्स के लिए पावर पैक (*e*) Power Pack for diesal loco spares	10	..	..
II. कोचिंग वाहन (यूनिटों में) Coaching vehicles (in units) :			
(i) वातानुकूल (*i*) Air-conditioned . .			
(क) दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान (*a*) Second AC Chair Car.	16	..	..
(ख) वातानुकूल दूसरा दर्जा 2 टियर शयन यान (*b*) AC 2-Tier II Class Sleeper	30	..	..
(ग) वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा (कख) पूर्ण (*c*) 1st AC (AB) Full	107	..	..
(ii) दूसरा दर्जा (*ii*) 2nd Class . . .	..	..	..
(क) सामान्य/3 टियर शयनयान (*a*) General/3 Tier sleeper coaches . .	425	..	..
(ख) राजधानी/शताब्दी सवारी डिब्बे (*b*) Rajdhani/Shatabadi Coaches.	67	..	..
(ग) पेंट्रीकार (*c*) Pantrycar . . .	50	..	..
(घ) दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बा/जीएस (*d*) Day Coaches/GS .	1025	..	..

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge	मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge	छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge
(iii) (क) बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक (*iii*) (a) EMU Stock . .	311	..	..
(ख) डीजल ई एम यू स्टाक (*b*) Diesel EMU Stock	9	..	..
(iv) अन्य स्टाक एस एल आर . (*iv*) Other Stock SLR . .			
(क) दूसरे दर्जे के सामान/ब्रेक यान एस०एल०आर० (*a*) IInd Class luggage/ Bk Van SLR .	250	..	..
(ख) विविध वी पी यू (*b*) Misc. V. P. U.	100	..	..
III. माल डिब्बे (चोपहियों के हिसाब से)— Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) —			
(1) सामान्य सेवाओं वाले General Services .	225,00*	..	..
(2) ट्रेक दाई टेम्पर Track Tie Tampers	40	..	..
(3) क्रेनें Cranes	..	..	..

*अनंतिम

*Provisional

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 के लिए चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

उप-शीर्ष Sub-heads	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries					नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					जोड़ Total				
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	जोड़ Total	निक्षेप Deposit	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	जोड़ Total	निक्षेप Deposit	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	कुल जोड़ Grand Total	निक्षेप Deposit
रेल इंजन Locomotive	203,11,99	257,39,80	..	460,51,79	321,26,72	1,93,88	2,37,71	..	4,31,59	..	205,05,87	259,77,51	..	464,83,38	321,26,72
सवारी-डिब्बे Carriages	238,95,43	330,45,82		569,41,25	10,89,25	3,15,44	3,34,13	50,00	6,99,57	..	242,10,87	333,79,95	50,00	576,40,82	10,89,25
माल-डिब्बे Wagons	322,22,49	278,59,34	..	600,81,83	445,41,61	..	11,42,14	..	11,42,14	..	322,22,49	290,01,48	..	612,23,97	445,41,61
क्रेन Cranes	20,10	4,08,13	..	4,28,23	4	25,82	5	..	25,87	..	45,92	4,08,18	..	4,54,10	4
रेल कार और बिजली गाड़ी डिब्बे Rail Cars and Multiple Units	40,39,54	117,48,45	..	157,87,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,39,54	117,48,45	..	157,87,99	..
पुर्जे और बायलर Spares & Boilers	2,50,13	8,20,78	..	10,70,91	11	2	4,50,04	..	4,50,06	..	2,50,15	12,70,82	..	15,20,97	11
चल स्टाक की अन्य मदें Other Rolling Stock items	23,45,12	69,26,16	..	92,71,28	122,42,27	80,04	7	..	80,11	..	24,25,16	69,26,23	..	93,51,39	122,42,27
जोड़ TOTAL	830,84,80	1065,48,48	..	1896,33,28	900,00,00	6,15,20	21,64,14	50,00	28,29,34	..	837,00,00	1087,12,62	50,00	1924,62,62	900,00,00

*भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम की ओर से खरीदे/निर्मित किये जाने वाले चल-स्टाक के लिए ।
*For Rolling Stock to be procured/manufactured on behalf of Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

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सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS
1993-94 के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	बले सामान निर्धारित समय पर मिलने Programmed Deliveries						नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास भारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	(राजस्व चालू लाइन निर्माण) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास भारक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	(राजस्व चालू लाइन निर्माण) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central . .	23,49	5,38,44	87,03	95,96	7,44,92	..	10,68	24,84	6,51	24,97	67,00	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	1,84,52	5,14,90	23,88	81,26	8,04,56	..	22,80	87,61	2,07	33,97	1,46,45	..
उत्तर Northern . .	1,56,22	2,85,14	30,38	61,84	5,33,58	..	4,29	4,83	31,97	4,90	45,99	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	2,56	1,38,56	18,73	61,32	2,21,17	..	77	16,29	11,49	25,06	53,61	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	88,37	1,41,09	32,09	55,98	3,17,53	..	4,11	1,43	..	5,20	10,74	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	75,87	2,77,74	1,00,66	1,88,08	6,42,35	..	8,24	29,21	4,25	17,90	59,60	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	1,06,57	91,56	25,11	37,34	2,60,58	..	1,52	9,91	1,70	17,26	30,39	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern .	26,99	2,72,30	2,58,57	1,33,71	6,91,57	..	24,05	1,47,00	2,94	26,95	2,00,94	..
पश्चिम Western . .	70,22	2,98,62	53,55	1,13,63	5,36,02	..	2,18	38,83	7,75	14,67	63,43	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works .	40,00	5,10,57	..	..	5,50,57	90,88	87	99,44	..	..	1,00,31	8,32
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	4,00	17,74,65	..	..	17,78,65	71,50	1,02	40,80	..	..	41,82	..
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	15,98	3,75,07	..	..	3,91,05	90,96	..	73,66	..	..	73,66	14,92
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant . .	1,05,21	1,36	..	..	1,06,57	8,78	..	6,15	1,32	..	7,47	..
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,57	..	..	..	19,57	..
जोड़—TOTAL .	9,00,00	52,20,00	6,30,00	8,29,12	75,79,12	2,62,12	1,00,10	5,80,00	70,00	1,70,88	9,20,98	23,24

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 में रेलों पर मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए अनुमानित रकम के आबंटन का संक्षिप्त विवरण (केवल नयी खरीद)

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1993-94 (New Acquisitions only)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost — परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacement: पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	1992-93 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay proposed during 1992-93 — परिवर्धन और बदलाव Additions and Replacements: पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central . .	1,40,63	1,46,14	21,02	24,97	3,32,76	..	10,68	24,84	6,51	24,97	67,00	..
पूर्व Eastern . .	3,00,00	5,15,40	6,69	33,97	8,56,06	..	22,80	87,61	2,07	33,97	1,46,45	..
उत्तर Northern . .	56,50	28,40	1,17,00	4,90	2,06,80	..	4,29	4,83	31,97	4,90	45,99	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	6,42	95,87	37,08	25,06	1,64,43	..	77	16,29	11,49	25,06	53,61	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	54,00	3,60	..	5,20	62,80	..	4,11	1,43	..	5,20	10,74	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	1,08,50	1,71,85	13,70	17,90	3,11,95	..	8,24	29,21	4,25	17,90	59,60	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central . .	20,00	58,30	5,50	17,26	1,01,06	..	1,52	9,91	1,70	17,26	30,39	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern .	3,16,50	8,36,95	9,50	26,95	11,89,90	..	24,05	1,47,00	2,94	26,95	2,00,94	..
पश्चिम Western . .	28,75	2,28,42	25,00	14,67	2,96,84	..	2,18	38,83	7,75	14,67	63,43	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chitaranjan Locomotive Works .	11,50	5,84,95	..	18,50	6,14,95	..	87	99,44	..	..	1,00,31	8,32
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	13,50	2,40,00	..	..	2,53,50	..	1,02	40,80	..	..	41,82	..
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	..	4,33,30	..	..	4,33,30	33,17	..	73,66	..	..	73,66	14,92
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant . .	..	36,21	4,27	..	40,48	..	..	6,15	1,32	..	7,47	..
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works . .	2,57,50	..	..	..	2,57,50	..	19,57	..	..	..	19,57	..
जोड़—TOTAL .	13,13,80	33,79,39	2,39,76	1,89,38	51,22,33	33,17	1,00,10	5,80,00	70,00	1,70,88	9,20,98	23,24

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1993-94

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाते DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष : *Balance at commencement of the year*				
क. भण्डार—इंधन को छोड़कर A. Stores—Other than fuel :				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	690,37,10	724,43,51	737,41,30	759,44,83
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	62,80,46	37,01,58	64,07,21	51,93,79
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—71,39,61	—28,20,56	—67,65,90	—19,11,20
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	203,40,54	157,44,64	212,79,97	187,86,56
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—50,49,91	—43,56,46	—72,79,80	—63,21,06
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	834,68,58	847,12,71	873,82,78	916,92,92
ख. भण्डार—इंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	38,09,38	47,72,73	61,65,65	63,06,02
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—3,13,87	—1,82,33	—2,58,08	2,24,30
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	85,64	—32,50	1,28,06	—15,10
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	9,63,82	—1,79,07	—7,96,67	—8,61,45
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	5,65,80	5,39,39	5,20,70	10,87,74
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	51,10,77	49,18,22	57,59,66	67,41,51
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष (क+ख) Balance at commencement of the year (A + B)	885,79,35	896,30,93	931,42,44	984,34,43

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1993-94
वर्ष में प्राप्तियां : *Receipts during the year :*				
1. खरीद Purchases				
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—Other than fuel :				
(1) सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान Stores for general purposes	912,48,54	1271,62,46	1234,43,65	1326,55,14
(2) निर्माण डिपुओं के लिए सामान Stores for construction depots	203,11,15	60,80,00	55,60,00	59,89,10
(3) सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं के लिए निकासी हेतु सामान Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	105,95,39	129,85,00	142,66,39	133,91,48
(4) चल-स्टाक के उत्पादन के लिए भण्डार Stores for production of rolling stock	978,24,71	1009,81,00	1113,37,17	1300,32,82
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	2199,79,79	2472,08,46	2546,07,21	2820,68,54
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) कोयला Coal	198,65,51	226,59,30	185,55,90	148,82,61
(2) कोक Coke	10,89,01	2,63,02	13,38,53	12,49,84
(3) ईंधन तेल Fuel oil	791,58,23	836,68,23	921,20,63	1122,08,01
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	1001,12,75	1065,90,55	1120,15,06	1283,40,46
कुल—खरीद (क+ख) TOTAL—Purchases (A + B)	3200,92,54	3537,99,01	3666,22,27	4104,09,00

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1993–94 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
II. विनिर्माण से भण्डार में प्राप्ति Receipt from manufacture into Stores	394,82,25	422,02,78	436,50,84	510,01,94
III निर्माण-कार्यों से वापिस की गयी सामग्री Materials returned from Works—				
(1) कारखाना सामग्री Workshop material	151,68,04	123,89,50	147,57,51	147,75,52
(2) अन्य सामग्री Other material	213,46,39	201,57,93	214,14,64	230,43,90
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL—(1) + (2)	365,14,43	325,47,43	361,72,15	378,19,42
IV अन्य नामखाते Other Debits				
(1) भण्डार में विनिर्माण के बाद प्राप्तियां Receipt after fabrication into Stores . . .	69,36,75	55,36,64	65,96,07	69,26,63
(2) स्टाक समायोजन से संबंधित समायोजन Adjustments relating to Stock Adjustment . .	33,03,36	50,70,11	45,25,65	54,39,31
(3) अन्य रेलों को सामान का अन्तरण Transfer of stores to other Railways . . .	—68,28,21	—39,06,00	—44,46,02	—87,36,00
जोड़—(1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL—(1)+(2)+(3)	34,11,90	67,00,75	66,75,70	36,29,94
जोड़—खरीद और प्राप्तियों के लिए नामखाते TOTAL—Debits for purchases and receipts . .	3995,01,12	4352,49,97	4531,20,96	5028,60,30
घटाइए— V. Deduct—				
मांग के अन्तर्गत मद I, II और III दूसरी ओर इंदराज के अनु-सार भंडार उचंत सेवा/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए निकासी For Issues from Stores Suspense to services/works with-in the Demand vide items I, II and III per contra :				
(1) विनिर्माण कार्य Manufacture operations	1836,20,43	2070,98,42	2174,80,13	2420,12,15
(2) निर्माण-कार्य Works	86,03,52	79,43,21	66,32,49	69,58,28
(3) विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी Miscellaneous Advances—Capital . . .	70,76,45	59,02,55	65,36,82	68,19,90
जोड़ (1)+(2)+(3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	1993,00,40	2209,44,18	2306,49,44	2557,90,33
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year . . .	2002,00,72	2143,05,79	2224,71,52	2470,69,97
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2887,80,07	3039,36,72	3156,13,96	3455,04,40

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

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(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
वर्ष में निकासी Issues during the year —				
विनिर्माण उचंत से पूंजी को I. To Capital—Manufacture Suspense—				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops	872,50,50	953,49,34	1000,71,77	1141,50,46
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage & Wagon Workshops	745,49,18	875,72,48	917,90,59	1020,16,35
(3) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops	40,57,15	44,13,51	48,44,99	51,50,76
(4) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops	17,09,38	23,78,63	19,11,67	19,63,64
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal & Telecom. Workshops	11,73,45	13,43,55	12,71,55	14,34,80
(6) छापाखाना Printing Press	12,07,51	12,37,94	13,72,08	15,27,70
(7) कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory	19,83,71	17,80,80	18,20,64	19,37,19
(8) पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	116,89,55	130,22,17	143,96,84	138,31,25
जोड़ (1) से (8) : TOTAL (1) to (8)	1836,20,43	2070,98,42	2174,80,13	2420,12,15
II निर्माण-कार्यों को To Works	86,03,52	79,43,21	66,32,49	69,58,28
III विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी को To Miscellaneous Advances—Capital.	70,76,45	59,02,55	65,36,82	68,19,90
IV सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं को जारी करने हेतु भण्डार को To Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	25,26	60,00	60,00	60,00
V राजस्व को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Revenue—Stores other than fuel	598,24,30	676,03,80	664,56,94	723,59,51
VI बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Sales and Transfers—Stores other than fuel	376,09,59	355,41,70	390,49,27	409,40,23
जोड़ (I से VI तक) TOTAL (I to VI)	2967,59,55	3241,49,68	3362,15,65	3691,50,07

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जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
VII राजस्व को—भण्डार ईंधन To Revenue—Stores Fuel				
(1) रेल इंजनों के लिए कोयले की निकासी को To issue of coal for locomotives	189,21,85	219,67,87	170,91,66	151,64,62
(2) रेल इंजनों के लिए ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of fuel oil for locomotives . . .	687,58,75	717,61,68	796,37,25	993,78,11
(3) अन्य कार्यों के लिए कोयला, कोक और ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	12,12,94	47,35,26	50,49,07	51,42,57
जोड़—(1) + (2) + (3) TOTAL—(1) + (2) + (3)	888,93,54	984,64,81	1017,77,98	1196,85,30
VIII बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन To Sales and Transfers—Fuel	92,84,94	78,48,27	98,35,34	86,68,15
जोड़/Total—VII & VIII	981,78,48	1063,13,08	1116,13,32	1283,53,45
जोड़ 1 से 8 TOTAL—I to VIII	3949,38,03	4304,62,76	4478,28,97	4975,03,52
घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद V के अनुसार) Deduct—for issues within the Demand vide item V per contra	1993,00,40	2209,44,18	2306,49,44	2557,90,33
जोड़—वर्ष के दौरान जमाखाते TOTAL—Credits during the year.	1956,37,63	2095,18,58	2171,79,53	2417,13,19
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष— Anticipated Balance at close of the year—				
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	737,41,30	757,63,08	759,44,83	813,01,61
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	64,07,21	38,41,02	51,93,79	51,93,79
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account . .	—67,65,90	—23,75,21	—19,11,20	—19,11,20

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जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance . .	212,79,97	177,87,41	187,86,56	187,86,56
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance . . .	—72,79,80	—56,00,93	—63,21,06	—63,21,06
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	873,82,78	894,15,37	916,92,92	970,49,70
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	61,65,65	49,50,48	63,06,02	63,06,02
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—2,58,08	—2,26,26	2,24,30	2,24,30
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account . .	1,28,06	—56,10	—15,10	—15,10
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance . .	—7,96,67	—2,42,94	—8,61,45	—8,61,45
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance . . .	5,20,70	5,77,59	10,87,74	10,87,74
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	57,59,66	50,02,77	67,41,51	67,41,51
वर्ष के अन्त में शेष (क+ख) Balance at close of the year (A+B)	931,42,44	944,18,14	984,34,43	1037,91,21
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2887,80,07	3039,36,72	3156,13,96	3455,04,40
वर्ष में नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम : Net Debit or Credit during the year :	45,63,09	47,87,21	52,91,99	53,56,78
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम : Budget allotment required	2002,00,72	2143,05,79	2224,71,52	2470,69,97
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधन को छोड़कर) Turnover ratio other than fuel	29.45	27.58	27.27	26.29
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधन सहित) Turnover ratio (including fuel)	23.58	21.93	21.98	20.86

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वर्ष के शुरू में शेष *Balance at commencement of the year :*				
क. निर्माण उचंत A. Manufacturing Suspense				
(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य Works in Progress	224,09,72	229,64,31	283,27,57	314,06,04
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	2,09,59	13,43,87	6,70,93	4,42,96
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाली बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for works completed	5,38,78	4,18,22	6,42,28	6,09,50
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	231,58,09	247,26,40	296,40,78	324,58,50
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—53,06,59	—36,43,86	—54,77,65	—48,05,52
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	178,51,50	210,82,54	241,63,13	276,52,98
वर्ष में नाम खाते Debits during the year				
1. रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	264,19,42	287,40,21	284,96,57	302,69,57
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	868,52,95	953,49,34	1000,71,77	1141,50,46
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	42,83,51	53,08,05	53,32,50	61,16,83
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	3,70,22	10,38,31	8,69,15	10,89,95
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	91,94,39	91,14,22	85,55,58	113,58,17
जोड़ TOTAL	1271,20,49	1395,50,13	1433,25,57	1629,84,98

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(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
II. सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	324,22,05	363,17,05	369,94,59	402,31,47
(2) सामान और भंडार (भण्डार उचंत में) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense) .	748,35,63	875,72,48	917,90,59	1020,16,35
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment .	64,66,61	77,39,93	71,60,97	72,78,85
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	2,90,02	5,84,36	6,52,35	10,62,49
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	81,84,56	108,46,42	97,49,02	123,73,61
जोड़ TOTAL	1221,98,87	1430,60,24	1463,47,52	1629,62,77
III. बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	28,33,26	30,92,44	32,69,12	35,40,13
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense) .	40,55,39	44,13,51	48,44,99	51,50,76
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment .	26,49,71	27,47,80	29,76,14	32,38,15
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	10,03,00	8,42,05	9,49,81	9,90,14
जोड़ TOTAL	105,41,36	110,95,80	120,40,06	129,19,18

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IV. इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	30,61,77	32,86,26	34,31,87	37,09,92
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	16,14,17	23,78,63	19,11,67	19,63,64
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	233,15,28	192,82,90	249,83,13	252,79,36
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	22,51	..	6,45,00	10,00,00
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	14,59,28	13,25,62	14,38,57	14,19,16
जोड़ TOTAL	294,73,01	262,73,41	324,10,24	333,72,08
V. सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecom. Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	19,74,44	20,09,88	21,12,17	21,73,55
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,51,04	13,43,55	12,71,55	14,34,80
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	5,66,95	5,79,50	6,20,15	6,46,00
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	2,63,31	3,28,75	3,62,60	3,58,15
जोड़ TOTAL	39,55,74	42,61,68	43,66,47	46,12,50
VI. छापाखाना Printing Press				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	15,61,39	16,94,12	17,92,57	18,61,36
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	13,98,87	12,37,94	13,72,08	15,27,70

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(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment .	1,63,41	2,97,26	2,92,10	3,02,00
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	2,00,78	2,40,18	1,64,69	1,66,34
जोड़ TOTAL	33,24,45	34,69,50	36,21,44	38,57,40
VII. कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	77,07	99,22	99,20	1,08,09
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense) .	20,59,97	17,80,80	18,20,64	19,37,19
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment .	57	1,60	1,60	1,60
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	1,76	3,20	3,05	3,42
जोड़ TOTAL	21,39,37	18,84,82	19,24,49	20,50,30
VIII. पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of Shop labour etc.	2,27,59	2,95,00	2,95,00	3,00,00
(2) सामान और भंडार (भंडार उचंत से) Material and stores (from stores suspense) . .	116,89,55	130,22,17	143,96,84	138,31,25
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment .	2,51,88	5,50,00	4,50,00	4,50,00
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	45,05	1,11,66	33,14

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(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous charges	31,32,73	32,97,65	40,80,65	38,92,10
जोड़ TOTAL	153,01,75	172,09,87	193,34,15	185,06,49
जोड़—I से VIII TOTAL—I to VIII	3140,55,04	3468,05,45	3633,69,94	4012,65,70
IX. घटाइए—विनिर्माण उचंत से मांग के अंतर्गत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों की निकासी के लिए Deduct—For issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand				
(1) निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी Issues to Works	278,31,69	305,82,47	346,71,16	360,74,99
(2) भण्डार उचंत के लिए निकासी Issues to Stores Suspense	547,08,32	545,92,28	584,08,35	657,77,46
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	825,40,01	851,74,75	930,79,51	1018,52,45
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year . . .	2315,15,03	2616,30,70	2702,90,43	2994,13,25
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL . . .	2493,66,53	2827,13,24	2944,53,56	3270,66,23

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

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(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year—				
I. निर्माण कार्यों को— To Works—				
(1) रेल इंजन चल-स्टाक Locomotive Rolling Stock	17,67,37	29,95,11	25,95,30	27,40,10
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	17,73,10	35,09,43	21,41,70	34,92,54
(3) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	227,66,47	226,83,18	282,25,21	280,37,11
(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर Plant and Equipment	41,17	56,50	2,27,74	2,28,21
(5) अन्य निर्माण-कार्य Other Works	14,83,58	13,38,25	14,81,21	15,77,03
जोड़—निर्माण-कार्य TOTAL—WORKS	278,31,69	305,82,47	346,71,16	360,74,99
II. पूंजी—भंडार उचंत को—स्टाक के लिए विनिर्माण To Capital—Stores Suspense—Manufacture for Stock				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	256,39,63	281,87,16	279,38,16	337,26,36
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाना Carriage and Wagon Shops	110,58,99	110,85,17	124,66,87	137,85,47
(3) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Shops	3,49,12	3,61,36	4,14,37	4,56,67
(4) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Shops	15,97	10,00	12,00	14,00
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecommunication Shops	11,27,81	11,64,90	11,89,22	12,57,60
(6) अन्य विनिर्माण Other Manufacture	13,68,14	13,94,19	16,30,22	17,61,84
(7) स्टाक में वापस की गयी विनिर्मुक्त सामग्री Released material returned to stock	151,48,66	123,89,50	147,57,51	147,75,52
जोड़ TOTAL	547,08,32	545,92,28	584,08,35	657,77,46

सभी रेलें
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(हजार रुपयों में
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
III. राजस्व को— To Revenue—				
(1) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (भाप) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Steam) .	58,39,29	61,61,11	44,38,07	36,65,53
(2) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (डीजल) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Diesel) .	76,82,06	88,88,36	90,59,00	108,34,16
(3) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (बिजली) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Electric) .	28,20,66	41,98,78	35,92,29	40,97,41
(4) सवारी डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Carriage Rolling Stock . . .	290,30,42	353,60,56	318,42,96	355,45,06
(5) बिजली गाड़ी चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to EMU Rolling Stock	35,05,95	32,63,21	33,27,72	34,86,71
(6) माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Wagon Rolling Stock . . .	69,19,44	100,51,16	96,75,86	110,47,43
(7) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works . . .	17,34,81	3,85,96	15,26,51	14,33,19
(8) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत Repairs of Plant and Equipment . .	51,27,11	59,79,61	61,21,15	64,48,55
(9) राजस्व के लिए विविध विनिर्माण-कार्य Miscellaneous Manufacture for Revenue . .	162,18,37	165,60,40	180,49,40	192,99,68
जोड़- राजस्व TOTAL—REVENUE	788,78,11	908,49,15	876,32,96	958,57,72
इतर रेलों, सरकारी विभागों और जनता के लिए किये गये काम **IV** Work done for Foreign Railways, Govt. Departments and the Public—				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	605,36,55	697,27,46	758,32,23	850,64,38
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops . . .	664,58,50	768,44,24	811,07,55	921,42,62

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Manufacture Operations for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
(3) अन्य कारखाने Other Shops	193,30,23	204,79,29	222,27,84	219,69,09
जोड़—इतर रेलें आदि TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc.	1463,25,28	1670,50,99	1791,67,62	1991,76,09
जोड़—I से IV TOTAL—I to IV	3077,43,40	3430,74,89	3598,80,09	3968,86,26
घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए दूसरी ओर को मद VIII के अनुसार Deduct for issues within the Demand vide item VIII per contra	825,40,01	851,74,75	930,79,51	1018,52,45
जोड़—वर्ष में जमा खाते TOTAL—Credits during the year	2252,03,39	2579,00,14	2668,00,58	2950,33,81

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ALL RAILWAYS

1993-94 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष: Anticipated balance at close of the year :				
क. विनिर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense				
(1) चालू-निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress	283,27,57	253,54,73	314,06,04	357,85,48
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation . . .	6,70,93	17,22,95	4,42,96	4,42,96
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for works completed.	6,42,28	4,06,78	6,09,50	6,09,50
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	296,40,78	274,84,46	324,58,50	368,37,94
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—54,77,65	— 26,71,36	— 48,05,52	—48,05,52
जोड़(क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	241,63,13	248,13,10	276,52,98	320,32,42
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2493,66,52	2827,13,24	2944,53,56	3270,66,23
शुद्ध—वर्ष के दौरान नामे या जमा Net—Debit or Credit during the year	63,11,64	37,30,56	34,89,85	43,79,44
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget Allotment required	2315,15,03	2616,30,70	2702,90,43	2994,13,25

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ALL RAILWAYS

विविध अग्रिम—1993-94

Miscellaneous Advances—1993-94

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Description	वास्तविक Actuals 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1993-94
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष Balance at commencement of the year	68,38,06	79,98,75	75,81,41	77,99,57
वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते Debits during the year	250,66,68	216,73,39	260,42,48	263,80,00
जोड़ TOTAL	319,04,74	296,72,14	336,23,89	341,79,57
वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year	243,23,33	211,91,16	258,24,32	271,16,22
वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम Net Debit or Credit during the year	7,43,35	4,82,23	2,18,16	—7,36,22
वर्ष के अंत में प्रत्याशित शेष Anticipated Balance at close of the year	75,81,41	84,80,98	77,99,57	70,63,35
जोड़ TOTAL	319,04,74	296,72,14	336,23,89	341,79,57
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget allotment required	250,66,68	216,73,39	260,42,48	263,80,00

MGIPRRND—S/124 RB/92—TSS II—23-2-93—2000

Memorandum Explaining the Proposal for Adjustments in Goods Freight Rates and Parcel and Luggage Rates in the Railway Budget 1993-94

जैसा कि रेल मंत्री के बजट भाषण में उल्लेख किया गया है, अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। रेल मंत्री द्वारा बजट भाषण में यथा-घोषित भाड़ा दरों, पार्सल और सामान दरों तथा यात्री किरायों में समायोजन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :–

1. भाड़ा दरें

1.1 गाड़ी भार और डिब्बा भार में ढोयी जाने वाली सभी वस्तुओं की भाड़ा दरों में 500 कि.मी. (सहित) तक 10 प्रतिशत और 500 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरी के लिए 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

1.2 विगत में (i) अनाज और दालों, (ii) डीजल, (iii) चीनी और (iv) खली की भाड़ा दरों को वृद्धि से मुक्त रखा गया था, अब इस छूट को वापस लेने का प्रस्ताव है। इन वस्तुओं पर अब सामान्य भाड़ा दरों पर प्रभार लिया जाएगा।

1.3 डिब्बा भार से कम में पेश किए गए यातायात की भाड़ा दरों को युक्तियुक्त बनाकर, वस्तुओं के आधार पर तीन नई मान दरों पर, अर्थात् डिब्बा भार से कम-1 (एल. डब्ल्यू.एल.-1), डिब्बा भार से कम-2 (एल. डब्ल्यू.एल.-2) और डिब्बा भार से कम-3 (एल. डब्ल्यू.एल.-3), प्रभार लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। ये मान-दरें क्रमशः जी.पी.ए., सी.पी.-1 और सी.पी.-2 की पार्सल मान-दरों के समतुल्य होंगी। वस्तुओं के लिए जो 'फुटकर' वर्गीकरण इस समय विद्यमान है, उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा।

1.4 कोयले के 'भाड़ा-देय' परेषणों पर लिए जाने वाले मौजूदा 5 प्रतिशत अधिप्रभार में संशोधन करके, इसे 10 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. पार्सल और सामान दरें

2.1 पार्सल और सामान की मौजूदा मान-दरों को युक्तियुक्त बनाने और उनके स्थान पर ऐसी नई मान-दरें रखने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें 600 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरियों के लिए 2.5 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी।

2.2 कतिपय वस्तुओं की वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित पार्सल मान-दरें अनुबंध-I में दी गई हैं।

2.3 समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ, मान-दरें

समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाओं की मौजूदा मान-दरों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

2.4 पार्सल और सामान के मौजूदा न्यूनतम प्रभारों में कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

3. यात्री किराये

3.1 ऊंचे दर्जे

3.1.1 वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के मौजूदा किरायों में

As explained in the Budget speech of the Minister of Railways, there is an urgent need for mobilising additional resources. The details of adjustments in freight rates, parcel and luggage rates, and passenger fares, as announced by the Minister of Railways in the Budget Speech, are indicated below :—

1. Freight Rates

1.1 It is proposed to increase freight rates for all commodities moving in trainloads and wagonloads by 10 percent upto 500 kms (inclusive) and by 12 percent beyond 500 kms.

1.2 Exemptions given in the past from increase in freight rates in respect of (i) Grains & Pulses, (ii) Diesel, (iii) Sugar and (iv) Oil Cake are proposed to be withdrawn. These commodities will now be charged normal tariff rates.

1.3 The freight rates for traffic offered in less than wagonloads is proposed to be rationalised and charged at three new scales of rates, Less than Wagon Load-1 (LWL-1), Less than Wagon Load-2 (LWL-2), and Less than Wagon Load-3 (LWL-3), depending on the commodity. These Scale-rates will be equivalent to the Parcel Scale-rates of GPA, CP-1 and CP-2 respectively. The existing 'Smalls' classification of commodities will be abolished.

1.4 The surcharge leviable for "freight to-pay" consignments in respect of coal is proposed to be revised from existing 5 percent to 10 percent.

2. Parcel and Luggage Rates

2.1 The existing Parcel and Luggage Scale-rates are proposed to be rationalised and replaced by new Scale-rates involving an increase of 2.5 percent to 10 percent for distances beyond 600 kms.

2.2 The existing and proposed Parcel Scale-rates of certain commodities are shown in Annexure-I .

2.3 Newspapers and Magazines, Scale-Rates

No change is proposed in the existing Newspapers and Magazines Scale rates.

2.4 No change is proposed in the existing minimum charges for parcel and luggage.

3. Passenger Fares

3.1 Upper Classes

3.1.1 The existing fares of Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air

सभी दूरियों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3.2 दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस

3.2.1 दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के किरायों में सभी दूरियों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3.3 दूसरा दर्जा साधारण

3.3.1 दूसरा दर्जा साधारण के 100 कि०मी० से अधिक दूरी के किरायों में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1—15 कि०मी० के दूरी स्लैब के मौजूदा 1.50 रुपये और 3.50 रुपये के किरायों को पूर्णांकित करके क्रमश: 2.00 रुपये और 4.00 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3.3.2 कतिपय दूरियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा साधारण और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किरायों का विवरण अनुबंध-II में दिया गया है।

3.4 शयनयान दर्जा

3.4.1 मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा साधारण, दोनों प्रकार की गाड़ियों में 'शयनयान दर्जा' नाम का एक नया दर्जा शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। मौजूदा दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस और दूसरा दर्जा साधारण की तुलना में यह दर्जा अपेक्षाकृत ऊंचा होगा। सभी दूरियों के लिए इस दर्जे के किराये दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस और साधारण के किरायों से 25 प्रतिशत अधिक निश्चित किए जाएंगे, लेकिन मेल/एक्सप्रेस तथा साधारण दोनों शयनयान दर्जों में प्रभार हेतु न्यूनतम दूरी 200 कि० मी० होगी। इस दर्जे में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को शयनयान अधिप्रभार अलग से नहीं देने होंगे।

3.4.2 अनुबंध-III में दिए गए विवरण में नए शयनयान दर्जे (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) के लिए दिए जाने वाले किरायों की तुलना वर्तमान परिपाटी के अनुसार देय किरायों, अर्थात् दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस का किराया जमा शयनयान अधिप्रभार, से की गई है।

4. विविध

4.1 आरक्षण शुल्क (कंप्यूटरीकृत), सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों पर लिए जाने वाले पूरक प्रभार और अलग-अलग दर्जों के लिए न्यूनतम प्रभारों में नीचे लिखे अनुसार संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(क) आरक्षण शुल्क :

दर्जा	वर्तमान	प्रस्तावित
	रु०	रु०
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा	20	25
वातानुकूल शयनयान/पहला दर्जा/वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान	10	15
शयनयान दर्जा	*7	10
दूसरा दर्जा सीट	3	5

*वर्तमान दूसरा दर्जा शयनयान

Conditioned Chair Car are proposed to be increased by 10 percent for all distances.

3.2 Second Class Mail/Express

3.2.1 The fares of Second Class Mail/Express are proposed to be increased by 10 percent for all distances.

3.3 Second Class Ordinary

3.3.1 The fares of Second Class Ordinary are proposed to be increased by 10 percent beyond 100 kms. The fares of Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 3.50 in 1—15 km. slab are proposed to be rounded off to Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 4.00 respectively.

3.3.2 A statement showing the existing and proposed fares of Second Class Ordinary and Second Class Mail/Express for certain distances is given in Annexure-II.

3.4 Sleeper Class

3.4.1 It is proposed to introduce a new class designated as "Sleeper Class" both in Mail/Express and Ordinary. This will be a higher class compared to existing Second Class Mail/Express and Second Class Ordinary. The fares for this class will be fixed at 25 percent higher than the fares of Second Class Mail/Express and Ordinary, for all distances, with a minimum distance for charge of 200 kms both in Mail/Express and Ordinary Sleeper Class. Passengers travelling in this class are not required to pay Sleeper surcharge, separately.

3.4.2 A statement showing fares payable for the new Sleeper class (Mail/Express) compared to the fares payable under the existing practice i.e. Second Class Mail/Express fare plus Sleeper Surcharge, is given in Annexure-III.

4. Miscellaneous

4.1 The reservation fee (Computerised), supplementary charge for superfast trains and minimum charge for different classes are proposed to be revised as under :—

(a) Reservation Fee :

Class	Existing	Proposed
	Rs.	Rs.
Air-Conditioned First Class	20	25
A.C. Sleeper/First Class/ A.C. Chair Car . .	10	15
Sleeper Class . .	*7	10
Second Class Seat . .	3	5

*Existing Second Class Sleeper

जो आरक्षण कंप्यूटरीकृत नहीं हैं, उनके मौजूदा आरक्षण शुल्क में किसी परिवर्तन का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों पर पूरक प्रभार :

	वर्तमान	प्रस्तावित
	रु०	रु०
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा	25	25
वातानुकूल शयनयान/पहला दर्जा/वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान	12	15
शयनयान दर्जा	*6	10
दूसरा दर्जा	2	5

*वर्तमान दूसरा दर्जा शयनयान

(ग) न्यूनतम प्रभार :

वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा	122	140
वातानुकूल शयनयान	89	100
पहला दर्जा (साधारण)	25	30
पहला दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस)	46	50
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान	25	30
*शयनयान दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस)	—	—
*शयनयान दर्जा (साधारण)	—	—
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस)	7	10
दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण)	1.50	2

*नया दर्जा प्रभार हेतु न्यूनतम दूरी 200 कि०मी० होगी ।

4.2 प्लेटफार्म टिकट/लिपिकीय प्रभार :

4.2.1 प्लेटफार्म टिकट की कीमत में संशोधन करके इसे 1.50 रुपये से 2 रुपये तथा लिपिकीय प्रभार को 2 रुपये से 5 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. कुछ प्रतिनिधि दूरियों तथा स्टेशनों की कतिपय जोड़ियों के बीच अलग-अलग दर्जों में यात्रा के लिए प्रस्तावित किरायों तथा वर्तमान किरायों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा अनुबंध-IV और V में दिया गया है ।

6. राजधानी और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किराये

6.1 राजधानी एक्सप्रेस (नई दिल्ली-बम्बई अगस्त क्रांति सहित) और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किरायों में भी समुचित संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है । इन गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध VI और VII में दिया गया है ।

No change is proposed in Non-Computerised existing Reservation Fee.

(b) Supplementarycharge for superfast trains :

	Existing	Proposed
	Rs.	Rs.
Air-Conditioned First Class	25	25
A.C. Sleeper/First Class/ A.C. Chair Car . .	12	15
Sleeper Class .	*6	10
Second Class . .	2	5

*Existing second class sleeper

(c) Minimum Charge :

Air-Conditioned First Class	122	140
A.C. Sleeper . . .	89	100
First Class (Ordinary) .	25	30
First Class (Mail/Express)	46	50
A.C. Chair Car . .	25	30
*Sleeper Class (Mail/ Express). . . .	—	—
*Sleeper Class (Ordinary)	—	—
Second Class (Mail/Express)	7	10
Second Class (Ordinary) .	1.50	2

*New Class. Minimum distance for charge will be 200 kms.

4.2 Platform Ticket/Clerkage Charge :

4.2.1 The price of Platform Ticket is proposed to be revised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 and Clerkage Charge from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

5. The proposed fares for certain representative distances and between certain pairs of stations for travel in different classes as compared to the existing fares are shown in Annexures-IV and V.

6. Fares for Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains

6.1 The fares for Rajdhani Express (including New Delhi—Bombay August Kranti) and Shatabdi Express trains are also proposed to be suitably revised. Details of the existing and proposed fares for these trains are given at Annexures-VI and VII.

7. मासिक सीजन टिकट

7.1 दूसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों में नीचे लिखे अनुसार संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है:—

दूरी क्षेत्र कि०मी०	प्रति टिकट वृद्धि रु०
1—50	5
51—100	10
101—120	20
121—140	30
141 और इससे अधिक	40

पहले दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों में तदनुरूपी संशोधन करके दूसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों का चौगुना कर दिया जाएगा। त्रैमासिक सीजन टिकट के किराये मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों का ढाई गुना ही लिए जाते रहेंगे।

7.2 विभिन्न दूरी स्लैबों के लिए दूसरे दर्जे और पहले दर्जे के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध-VIII में दिया गया है।

8. किराये और माल भाड़े तथा पार्सल और सामान की दरों में ये परिवर्तन 1-4-1993 से लागू होंगे।

7. Monthly Season Tickets

7.1 Second Class Monthly Season Ticket fares are proposed to be increased as under : —

Distance Zone Km.	Increase per Ticket Rs.
1—50	5
51—100	10
101—120	20
121—140	30
141 & above	40

The First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares will be correspondingly revised to four times the Monthly Season Ticket fares of Second Class. The Quarterly Season Ticket fares will continue to be charged at two and a half times the Monthly Season Ticket fares.

7.2 The existing and proposed Monthly Season Ticket fares in Second Class and First Class for various distance slabs are shown in Annexure-VIII.

8. The changes in fares and freight rates and parcel and luggage rates will take effect from 1-4-1993.

अनुबन्ध—I

ANNEXURE – I

पार्सल और सामान के रूप में 800 कि० मी० तक ढोयी जाने वाली कतिपय वस्तुओं की वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित दरें

Existing and Proposed rates of certain commodities moving as Parcel and Luggage for 800 Kms.

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	वस्तु Commodity	मान Scale	प्रति क्विंटल वर्तमान दर Existing Rate per Quintal रु० पै० Rs. P.	प्रति क्विंटल प्रस्तावित दर Proposed Rate per Quintal रु० पै० Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	फूल गोभी Cauliflower	सी०पी० 2 CP-2	59.12	61.30
2.	लहसुन Garlic	सी०पी० 2 CP-2	59.12	61.30
3.	प्याज़ Onions	सी०पी० 2 CP-2	59.12	61.30
4.	मछली ताज़ी Fish fresh	सी०पी० 1 CP-1	78.84	81.73
5.	बर्फ Ice	सी०पी० 1 CP-1	78.84	81.73
6.	पान Betal Leaves	जी०पी०ए० GPA	98.54	102.16
7.	दवाएं Medicines	जी०पी०ए० GPA	98.54	102.16
8.	मांस ताज़ा Meat fresh	जी०पी०ए० GPA	98.54	102.16
9.	महंगे फल Expensive fruits	सी०पी० 1 CP-1	78.84	81.73
10.	सामान Luggage	'एल' 'L'	128.10	132.81

अनुबन्ध—II

ANNEXURE-II

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Second Class (Ordinary) and Second Class Mail/Express for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance कि० मी० Kms.	दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) Second Class (Ordinary)		दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस Second Class Mail/Express	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
10	1.50	2	7.00	10*
15	3.50	4	7.00	10*
25	4.00	4	8.00	10*
50	9.00	9	13.00	14
100	14.00	14	22.00	24
150	20.00	22	33.00	36
200	24.00	26	42.00	46
250	30.00	33	49.00	54
300	33.00	36	57.00	63
350	38.00	42	66.00	73
400	40.00	44	73.00	80
450	43.00	47	81.00	89
500	46.00	51	87.00	96
600	50.00	55	97.00	107
700	54.00	59	110.00	121
800	59.00	65	124.00	136
900	63.00	69	133.00	146
1000	67.00	74	143.00	157
1100	71.00	78	150.00	165
1200	74.00	81	158.00	174
1300	78.00	86	164.00	180
1400	81.00	89	172.00	189
1600	87.00	96	181.00	199
1800	94.00	103	191.00	210
2000	101.00	111	201.00	221
2250	109.00	120	213.00	234
2500	117.00	129	225.00	248
3000	134.00	147	249.00	274

*न्यूनतम प्रभार

*Minimum Charge.

अनुबन्ध—III

ANNEXURE—III

मौजूदा शयनयान अधिप्रभार सहित दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) के किराये की तुलना प्रस्तावित शयनयान दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) के किराये से की गई है।

Proposed Sleeper Class (Mail/Express) fare compared to Second Class (Mail/Express) fare plus existing Sleeper Surcharge

दूरी किमी० Distance Kms.	मौजूदा शयनयान अधिप्रभार * सहित दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस का किराया Second Class Mail/ Express fare Plus existing Sleeper Surcharge* रुपये Rs.	प्रस्तावित शयनयान दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) का किराया Proposed Sleeper Class (Mail/ Express) fare रुपये Rs.
1	2	3
200	61	58
300	78	79
400	95	100
500	111	120
600	127	134
700	141	151
800	156	170
900	166	183
1000	177	196
1200	199	218
1400	214	236
1600	224	249
1800	235	263
2000	246	276
2200	256	289
2400	268	304
2500	273	310
2800	288	329
3000	299	343

*इसमें आरक्षण शुल्क और सुपरफास्ट गाड़ियों के पूरक प्रभार शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excluding Reservation Fee and Supplementary Charge for Superfast trains.

अनुबन्ध—IV

ANNEXURE-IV

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(कि०मी०) (Kms.)	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
50	144	159	113	125	63	70	44	49
100	231	255	151	167	97	107	60	66
150	284	313	187	206	127	140	82	91
200	350	385	221	244	156	172	95	105
250	422	465	259	285	187	206	120	132
300	490	539	294	324	218	240	134	148
350	561	618	331	365	249	274	150	165
400	627	690	365	402	279	307	163	180
450	682	751	394	434	301	332	184	203
500	741	816	417	459	327	360	194	214
600	850	935	493	543	373	411	219	241
700	960	1056	544	599	421	464	244	269
800	1073	1181	605	666	472	520	266	293
900	1125	1238	625	688	492	542	278	306
1000	1212	1334	670	737	534	588	296	326
1100	1308	1439	745	820	572	630	325	358
1200	1401	1542	788	867	611	673	343	378
1300	1479	1627	823	906	649	714	360	396
1400	1560	1716	861	948	682	751	379	417
1600	1738	1912	946	1041	751	827	413	455
1800	1883	2072	1009	1110	823	906	449	494
2000	2039	2243	1072	1180	891	981	481	530
2250	2240	2464	1153	1269	979	1077	526	579
2500	2438	2682	1232	1356	1065	1172	569	626
3000	2838	3122	1389	1528	1238	1362	653	719
3500	3234	3558	1546	1701	1410	1551	741	816
4000	3634	3998	1706	1877	1587	1746	826	909

अनुबन्ध—V

ANNEXURE—V

चुनिंदा जोड़ी स्टेशनों के बीच वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares between selected pairs of stations

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान Air-Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि.मी. Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	नयी दिल्ली—बम्बई सेंट्रल New Delhi—Bombay Central	1389	1560	1716	861	948	682	751	379	417	172	189
2.	नयी दिल्ली—बेंगलूर New Delhi—Bangalore	2462	2410	2651	1219	1341	1053	1159	563	620	223	245
3.	नयी दिल्ली—तिरुअनंतपुरम सेन्ट्रल New Delhi—Trivandrum Central	3054	2919	3211	1420	1562	1274	1402	672	740	255	281
4.	नयी दिल्ली—भुवनेश्वर New Delhi—Bhubaneswar	1864	1931	2125	1029	1132	843	928	458	504	194	213
5.	नयी दिल्ली—लखनऊ New Delhi—Lucknow	507	753	829	454	500	331	365	199	219	92	101
6.	नयी दिल्ली—पटना New Delhi—Patna	1001	1241	1366	718	790	543	598	309	340	147	162
7.	नयी दिल्ली—अहमदाबाद (ब०ला०) New Delhi—Ahmedabad (BG)	1098	1308	1439	745	820	572	630	325	358	150	165
8.	नयी दिल्ली—हवड़ा New Delhi—Howrah	1441	1599	1759	878	966	703	774	388	427	175	193
9.	नयी दिल्ली—गुवाहाटी New Delhi—Guwahati	1979	2039	2243	1072	1180	891	981	481	530	201	221
10.	नयी दिल्ली—चंडीगढ़ New Delhi—Chandigarh	266	450	495	279	307	199	219	124	137	54	59

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि०मी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
11.	नयी दिल्ली—जयपुर New Delhi—Jaipur	308	504	555	308	339	224	247	137	151	63	69
12.	नयी दिल्ली—मद्रास सेन्ट्रल New Delhi—Madras Central	2190	2198	2418	1136	1250	961	1058	517	569	210	231
13.	नयी दिल्ली—सिकन्दराबाद New Delhi—Secunderabad	1680	1 800	1980	979	1077	789	868	431	475	186	205
14.	बम्बई वी०टी०—पुणे Bombay VT—Pune	191	345	380	219	241	152	168	95	105	42	46
15.	बम्बई वी० टी०—मद्रास सेंट्रल Bombay VT—Madras Central	1279	1479	1627	823	906	649	714	360	396	164	180
16.	बम्बई वी० टी०—हवड़ा Bombay VT—Howrah	2172	2171	2389	1125	1238	949	1044	510	561	209	230
17.	पुणे—नयी दिल्ली Pune—New Delhi	1594	1738	1912	946	1041	751	827	413	455	181	199
18.	हवड़ा—मद्रास सेंट्रल Howrah—Madras Central	1683	1800	1980	979	1077	789	868	431	475	186	205
19.	नयी दिल्ली—इलाहाबाद New Delhi—Allahabad	636	906	997	521	574	397	437	232	256	106	117
20.	जम्मू तवी—बम्बई वी० टी० Jammu Tawi—Bombay VT	1975	2012	2214	1063	1170	880	968	477	525	199	219
21.	मद्रास सेंट्रल—तिरुअनंतपुरम सेन्ट्रल Madras Central—Trivandrum Central	907	1134	1248	638	702	498	548	279	307	136	150
22.	मद्रास सेंट्रल—बेंगलूरू Madras Central—Bangalore	358	572	630	342	377	253	279	151	167	70	77
23.	बेंगलूरू—बम्बई वी०टी० Bangalore—Bombay VT	1211	1415	1557	796	876	620	682	347	382	161	177
24.	वास्को-दा-गामा—निज़ामुद्दीन Vasco-da-gama—Nizamuddin	2197	2198	2418	1136	1250	961	1058	517	569	210	231
25.	सिकन्दराबाद—मद्रास सेंट्रल Secunderabad—Madras Central	790	1058	1164	598	658	463	510	265	292	123	135

अनुबंध—VI
ANNEXURE—VI

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और नई दिल्ली–बम्बई अगस्त क्रांति राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Rajdhani Expresses and New Delhi–Bombay August Kranti Rajdhani Express Train

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car	
		वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	नई दिल्ली—बम्बई सेंट्रल New Delhi—Bombay Central	2030	2235	1170	1290	580	640
2.	नई दिल्ली—बडोदरा New Delhi—Vadodara	1605	1770	915	1010	465	515
3.	कोटा—बम्बई सेंट्रल Kota—Bombay Central	1510	1665	870	960	450	495
4.	नई दिल्ली—रतलाम New Delhi—Ratlam	1390	1530	780	880	420	465
5.	बम्बई सेंट्रल—रतलाम Bombay Central—Ratlam	1280	1410	765	845	390	430
6.	नई दिल्ली—कोटा New Delhi—Kota	990	1095	595	655	320	355
7.	बम्बई सेंट्रल—वडोदरा Bombay Central—Vadodara	885	980	540	595	290	320
8.	नई दिल्ली—हवड़ा New Delhi—Howrah	2070	2280	1195	1315	590	650
9.	नई दिल्ली—धनबाद New Delhi—Dhanbad	1830	2015	1060	1170	520	575
10.	हवड़ा—कानपुर सेंट्रल Howrah—Kanpur Central	1645	1810	975	1075	490	540
11.	नई दिल्ली—मुगलसराय New Delhi—Mughalsarai	1435	1580	800	900	435	480
12.	हवड़ा—मुगलसराय Howrah—Mughalsarai	1290	1420	770	850	390	430
13.	नई दिल्ली—कानपुर सेंट्रल New Delhi—Kanpur Central	950	1055	580	640	310	345
14.	हवड़ा—धनबाद Howrah—Dhanbad	650	715	415	460	220	245
15.	नई दिल्ली—इलाहाबाद New Delhi—Allahabad	1260	1390	750	825	385	430
16.	हवड़ा—इलाहाबाद Howrah—Allahabad	1440	1605	840	925	430	480
17.	नई दिल्ली—सवाई माधोपुर New Delhi—Sawai Madhopur	865	955	520	575	285	315
18.	बम्बई—सवाई माधोपुर Bombay—Sawai Madhopur	1660	1830	980	1080	495	545
19.	नई दिल्ली—सूरत New Delhi—Surat	1765	1945	1035	1140	510	565
20.	सूरत—बम्बई सेंट्रल Surat—Bombay Central	690	760	430	475	240	265

अनुबंध—VI

ANNEXURE—VI

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और नई दिल्ली—बम्बई अगस्त क्रांति राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Rajdhani Expresses and New Delhi–Bombay August Kranti Rajdhani Express Train

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car	
		वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
21.	नई दिल्ली—गया New Delhi—Gaya	1545	1715	900	990	455	500
22.	हवड़ा—गया Howrah—Gaya	975	1080	585	645	315	350
23.	हज़रत निजामुद्दीन—भोपाल Hazrat Nizamuddin—Bhopal	1170	1285	685	755	330	370
24.	हज़रत निजामुद्दीन—नागपुर Hazrat Nizamuddin—Nagpur	1550	1705	890	985	430	480
25.	हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन—सिकन्दराबाद Hazrat Nizamuddin—Secunderabad	2025	2230	1110	1225	520	580
26.	हज़रत निजामुद्दीन—बेंगलूरु Hazrat Nizamuddin—Bangalore	2700	2970	1375	1520	670	745
27.	हजरत निजामुद्दीन—धर्मावरम Hazrat Nizamuddin—Dharmavaram	2510	2760	1305	1440	630	705
28.	बेंगलूरु—धर्मावरम Bangalore—Dharmavaram	530	585	325	365	165	190
29.	बेंगलूरु—सिकन्दराबाद Bangalore—Secunderabad	1280	1410	730	810	355	400
30.	बेंगलूरु—नागपुर Bangalore—Nagpur	1765	1940	980	1085	480	530
31.	बेंगलूरु—भोपाल Bangalore—Bhopal	2110	2320	1135	1250	530	590

टिप्पणी— क्रमांक 23 से 31 तक दर्शाए गए हज़रत निजामुद्दीन—बेंगलूरु राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के उपर्युक्त किराए में खानपान प्रभार शामिल नहीं हैं। ये प्रभार से लिए जाते हैं।

NOTE: The fares shown from S. No. 23 to 31 above for Hazrat Nizamuddin—Bangalore Rajdhani Express do not include catering charges which are levied separately.

अनुबन्ध—VII

ANNEXURE—VII

शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान और पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) के लिये वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Shatabdi Expresses for A.C. Chair Car & First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	स्टेशन Stations		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car		पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) First class A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)	
	से From	तक To	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
लखनऊ शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस Lucknow Shatabdi Express						
1.	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	लखनऊ Lucknow	105	115	210	230
2.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	310	345	620	690
3.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	लखनऊ Lucknow	330	365	660	730
कालका शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस Kalka Shatabdi Express						
4.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	अम्बाला छावनी Ambala Cantt.	200	220	400	440
5.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	210	235	420	470
6.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	कालका Kalka	230	255	460	510
7.	अम्बाला छावनी Ambala Cantt.	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	100	110	200	220
8.	अम्बाला छावनी Ambala Cantt	कालका Kalka	115	130	230	260
9.	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	कालका Kalka	85	95	170	190

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	स्टेशन Stations से From	तक To	वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class) वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
भोपाल शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस Bhopal Shatabdi Express						
10.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	झांसी Jhansi	110	125	220	250
11.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	ग्वालियर Gwalior	115	130	230	260
12.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	झांसी Jhansi	165	185	330	370
13.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	200	220	400	440
14.	झांसी Jhansi	भोपाल Bhopal	240	265	480	530
15.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	ग्वालियर Gwalior	255	280	510	560
16.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	भोपाल Bhopal	275	305	550	610
17.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	झांसी Jhansi	300	330	600	660
18.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	भोपाल Bhopal	325	360	650	720
19.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	भोपाल Bhopal	420	465	840	930

अनुबन्ध—VIII
ANNEXURE—VIII

मासिक सीजन टिकट के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Monthly Season Ticket Fares

दूरी स्लैब (कि० मी० में) Distance Slab (In Km.)	दूसरा दर्जा Second Class		पहला दर्जा First Class	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1—5	28	33	112	132
6—10	35	40	140	160
11—15	53	58	212	232
16—20	69	74	276	296
21—25	74	79	296	316
26—30	78	83	312	332
31—35	84	89	336	356
36—40	90	95	360	380
41—45	94	99	376	396
46—50	97	102	388	408
51—60	103	113	412	452
61—70	111	121	444	484
71—80	122	132	488	528
81—90	128	138	512	552
91—100	134	144	536	576
101—110	138	158	552	632
111—120	143	163	572	652
121—130	146	176	584	704
131—140	151	181	604	724
141—150	158	198	632	792

The Appropriation (Railway) Act, 1993-94

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी०एल०-33004/93

REGISTERED No. DL-33004/93

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1

PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 45] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, मार्च 31, 1993/चैत्र 10, 1915

No. 45] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1993/CHAITRA 10, 1915

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1993/*Chaitra* 10, 1915 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st March, 1993, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1993

No. 22 OF 1993

[31*st March*, 1993.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93 for the purposes of Railways.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1993.

Issue of Rs. 953,77,81,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1992-93.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of nine hundred and fifty-three crores, seventy-seven lakhs and eighty-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1992-93, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) .	2,10,14,000	..	2,10,14,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	..	*9,80,000*	9,80,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works . . .	13,12,12,000	*20,35,000*	13,32,47,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	4,88,70,000	..	4,88,70,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	3,07,97,000	*1,12,000*	3,09,09,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	39,54,88,000	*12,70,000*	39,67,58,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic . .	9,00,76,000	*2,48,000*	9,03,24,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	105,81,20,000	*20,000*	105,81,40,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities . .	9,87,54,000	*2,16,000*	9,89,70,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses .	..	*43,43,000*	43,43,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits . .	124,99,57,000	..	124,99,57,000
14	Appropriation to Funds . . .	187,13,54,000	..	187,13,54,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	228,66,15,000	..	228,66,15,000
	Railway Funds . .	224,63,00,000	..	224,63,00,000
	TOTAL :	952,85,57,000	*92,24,000*	953,77,81,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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Key to the Railway Budget Documents for 1993-94

रेलवे बजट प्रलेखों की निर्देशिका

बजट विवरण

संविधान की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष, जो पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक चलता है, के संबंध में भारत सरकार की अनुमानित आमदनी और खर्च का विवरण संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना होता है। इसे 'बजट विवरण' कहते हैं। चूंकि रेलवे वित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से पृथक कर दिया गया है, इसलिए रेलवे का बजट अलग से पेश किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलों के बीच वित्तीय संबंध संसद की रेल अभिसमय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर की गयी सिफारिशों द्वारा शासित होता है।

2. बजट विवरण में कुल राजस्व ग्रामदनी; राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय, खर्च की तुलना में प्राप्तियों के ग्रधिशेष का वितरण और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रेलों की जो विभिन्न निधियां हैं, जैसे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, राजस्व ग्रारक्षित निधि, पेंशन निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि, उनकी स्थिति दर्शायी जाती है। राजस्व ग्रारक्षित निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि को 1-4-1993 से बंद करने तथा उसके इतिशेष को विकास निधि में ग्रन्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधा कार्यों और संरक्षा कार्यों पर आने वाली लागत, जो ग्रब तक दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि को प्रभारित की जाती थी, 1993-94 से और उसके ग्रागे विकास निधि को प्रभारित की जायेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में रेल ग्रभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

3. रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में यात्री यातायात से आमदनी, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात (जिसमें पार्सल और सामान शामिल हैं) से आमदनी, माल यातायात से आमदनी और अन्य फुटकर आमदनी, जैसे किराया, खानपान से आमदनी, ब्याज और बाहरी निकायों से अनुरक्षण प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं।

4. इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां भी होती हैं जैसे आवेदन पत्रों की बिक्री और परीक्षा शुल्क आदि से रेल भर्ती बोर्डों की प्राप्तियां ग्रौर अधिशेष लाभों में सरकार का हिस्सा, जिसमें उन सहायता-प्राप्त रेलवे कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकार की कोई पूंजी नहीं लगी है। लाभांश राहत के संबंध में सामान्य राजस्व से 'आर्थिक सहायता' विविध प्राप्तियों का एक अंग है। इन सभी मदों का जोड़ ही रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियां होती हैं।

A KEY TO RAILWAY BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget Statement

Under Article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This is the Budget statement. As Railway finances have been separated from the General Finances of the Central Government a separate Budget is presented for the Railways. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of the Parliament.

2. The Budget statement shows the total revenue receipts, revenue and works expenditure, distribution of excess of receipts over expenditure and position of various Funds which the Railways are keeping with the Central Government, viz., Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Pension Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund and the proposed Capital Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund, and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund are proposed to be discontinued with effect from 01-4-1993 with their Closing Balances transferred to Development Fund. The cost of Users' Amenity Works and Safety Works hitherto charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund will, from 1993-94 be charged to Development Fund. A memorandum in this regard has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee.

3. The Revenue receipts of the Railways consist of earnings from passenger traffic, other coaching earnings (which include parcels and luggage), earnings from goods traffic and sundry other earnings like rent, catering receipts, interest and maintenance charges from outside bodies etc.

4. There are also other miscellaneous receipts like Receipts of Railway Recruitment Boards from sale of application forms and examination fees etc. and Government's share of surplus profits which includes receipts from subsidised Railway companies in which the Government has no capital interest. The subsidy from General Revenues in respect of dividend reliefs forms part of miscellaneous receipts. The total of

आमदनी का वह भाग, जो वित्त वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे को देय होता है लेकिन वास्तव में रेलों को प्राप्त नहीं होता है, 'उचन्त' लेखे में रखा जाता है।

5. रेलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च राजस्व लेखे और निर्माण लेखे में होता है। राजस्व लेखे में रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अपने दिन प्रतिदिन के काम में किया गया साधारण संचालन व्यय, अन्य विविध व्यय जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड, लेखा-परीक्षा, सर्वेक्षण और अन्य विविध स्थापनाओं पर व्यय और उन चालित लाइनों का भुगतान शामिल किया जाता है जो रेलों के स्वामित्व में नहीं होतीं तथा जो भारतीय रेलों द्वारा अथवा संबंधित प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा चालित हैं। यह भुगतान संविदाओं द्वारा विनियमित होता है। राजस्व लेखे में रेलों द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और पेंशन निधि में विनियोग भी शामिल होता है। रेल अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर हर वर्ष मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग किया जाता है और इसका उद्देश्य पुरानी परिसम्पत्तियों के स्थान पर नयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत और यदि उनके लिए किसी परिष्कृत विधि की आवश्यकता हो तो उनकी लागत के लिए भी इससे धन जुटाया जाता है। पेंशन निधि में विनियोग रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन तथा मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपादान को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है। रेलों की 31 मार्च, 1980 तक की लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत तथा उसके बाद निवेशित लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश देय है। ऊपर उल्लिखित 6 प्रतिशत लाभांश में से, 31 मार्च, 1964 तक निवेशित पूंजी का 1.5 प्रतिशत (आर्थिक सहायता के लिए अधिकृत पूंजी को घटाकर) यात्री किरायों पर कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण करने तथा संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता के लिये है। रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1991 (दसवीं लोक सभा) की अन्तिम सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने तक यात्री किरायों पर कर के बदले राज्यों को अन्तरण करने के लिए ऊपर दर्शायी गयी परिकलित राशि के अलावा अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.1 लाभांशदायिता का भुगतान करने के बाद खर्च की तुलना में प्राप्तियों के इतिशेष का विनियोग वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर विकास निधि और प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि में किया जायेगा। ये दोनों निधियां योजना संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के आंशिक वित्त पोषण के लिए हैं। विकास निधि का उपयोग यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा कार्यों, कर्मचारी कल्याण कार्यों, अलाभप्रद परिचालनिक सुधारों और संरक्षा कार्यों पर आने वाले खर्च के वित्त पोषण के लिये किया जाता है, जबकि पूंजी निधि का उपयोग पूंजी को प्रभार्य कार्यों के लिए किया जायेगा। विकास निधि में आवश्यक विनियोगों के बाद ही पूंजी निधि में विनियोग किया जायेगा। यदि विकास निधि में अन्तरित करने के लिये कोई अधिशेष अथवा पर्याप्त अधिशेष न हो तो इस निधि से किये जाने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से अस्थायी ऋण ले लिया जाता है।

all these items makes up the total receipts of the Railways. The portion of the earnings which is due to the Railways during the financial year but has not actually been realised is held in a 'Suspense' account.

5. The expenditure incurred by the Railways is on Revenue account and on Works account. The Revenue account consists of Ordinary Working Expenses incurred by the various Departments on the Railways in their day to day working, other miscellaneous expenditure like the expenditure on Railway Board, Audit, Surveys and other miscellaneous establishments and payments as regulated by contracts to worked lines which are not owned by the Railways and are either worked by the Indian Railways or companies concerned. The Revenue Account also includes appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, the Pension Fund, and dividend paid by the Railways to the General Revenues. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is made annually on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee (R.C.C.) and is intended to finance the cost of new assets replacing old assets including the cost of any improved features that such new assets may have. Appropriation to Pension Fund is to finance Pension and Death-cum-retirement gratuity payments to the Railway staff. Dividend is payable at the rate of 6% on the dividend paying capital of the Railways as on 31st March, 1980 and 6.5% on the dividend-paying Capital invested thereafter. Out of the 6% dividend referred to above, 1.5% of the Capital invested upto 31st March, 1964 (less Capital entitled to 'Subsidy') is for transfer to the State Governments in lieu of passenger fare tax and to assist the State Governments to finance safety works. Railway Convention Committee, 1991 (Tenth Lok Sabha), additional provision over and above the amount calculated as indicated above, has been made for transfer to States in lieu of the passenger fare tax.

5.1 The excess of receipts over expenditure remaining after discharging the dividend liability will be appropriated to the Development Fund and the proposed Capital Fund, depending upon the actual needs. Both these funds are meant to finance part of the Plan requirements. While the Development Fund is used to finance expenditure on Passenger and Other Railway Users' Amenities Works, Staff Welfare Works, Un-remunerative Operating Improvements and Safety Works, Capital Fund will be used for works chargeable to Capital. The appropriation to Capital Fund will be made only after necessary appropriations to Development Fund. In case there is no excess or not enough excess to be transferred to Development Fund, temporary loan is obtained from General Revenues to finance the expenditure to be met out of this Fund.

6. निर्माण-व्यय, सामान्य राजस्व से पूंजी उधार लेकर तथा पूंजी निधि, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से आन्तरिक संसाधन जुटा करके पूरा किया जाता है (अलाभप्रद परिचालन कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से कम लागत वाली यात्री सुविधाओं से भिन्न कार्यों की लागत राजस्व में डाली जाती है)। भारत सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से रेलों को कुल मिलाकर जो बजट संबंधी वार्षिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें पूंजीगत ऋण एवं विकास निधियों में कमी को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से उधार ली गयी रकम शामिल है। रेल योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में कुछ निवेश भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा भी किया जाता है। यह निगम बाजार से ऋण लेकर धन जुटाता है।

7. रेलों की सम्पूर्ण राजस्व आमदनी भारत की समेकित निधि में डाल दी जाती है और खर्च समेकित निधि से ही किया जाता है। संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना इस निधि से कोई रकम नहीं निकाली जा सकती है।

8. ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना तात्कालिक अप्रत्याशित खर्च करना पड़े। इस प्रकार के खर्च को वहन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास अग्रदाय के रूप में भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि रखी गयी है। ऐसे खर्च के लिए और समेकित निधि से उतनी ही धनराशि निकालने के लिए संसद का अनुमोदन बाद में प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और आकस्मिकता निधि से खर्च की गयी रकम की प्रतिपूर्ति उस निधि को कर दी जाती है।

9. यद्यपि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर खर्च के लिये मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और प्रस्तावित पूंजी निधि में विनियोग संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है, तथापि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर प्रस्तावित खर्च को भी संसद की स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह धनराशि इन निधियों को अन्तरण के लिए संसद द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित कर दी जाती है।

अनुदान की मांगें

10. बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित समेकित निधि से खर्च, जिसके लिए लोक सभा की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है, का अनुमान

6. Works expenditure is financed from Capital borrowed from the General Revenues and also by internal resources viz. Capital Fund, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (The cost of unremunerative operating works and works other than passenger amenties costing below certain financial limits are charged to Revenue). The overall annual budgetary support of the General Finances of Government of India to the Railways consists of the Capital loans and the sums temporarily loaned to meet the deficiency, if any, in the Development Fund. A part of the investment in Railway assets, covered by the Railway Plans, is also made by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation which raises funds through market borrowing.

7. All the revenue earnings of the Railways are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund. No amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

8. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund of India is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund are subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund.

9. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and the proposed Capital Fund are voted by the Parliament for spending on specific objects, the proposed expenditure on the specific objects, is also submitted for vote of Parliament, even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to these funds.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and

अनुदान की मांगों के रूप में पेश किया जाता है। प्रत्येक मांग रेलों की विशिष्ट कार्यात्मक गतिविधि की द्योतक होती है। निर्माण व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों को राजस्व व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों से पृथक रखा जाता है। जहां-कहीं किसी मांग में खर्च की 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' दोनों मदें शामिल होती हैं, वहां 'प्रभृत' मदों को भी मांग में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, लेकिन 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' व्यवस्था को उस मांग में पृथक-पृथक दिखाया जाता है। 'स्वीकृत' व्यय में वे मदें शामिल होती हैं जिनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था संसद की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करती है, जबकि 'प्रभृत' व्यय के लिए धन की स्वीकृति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दी जाती है और उसे संसद की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता। रेलों के 'प्रभृत' खर्च में न्यायालय नियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत दिए गए फैसलों, डिगरी या न्यायालय के निर्णय अथवा पंचाट निर्णयों की संतुष्टि के लिए अपेक्षित रकमें शामिल हैं।

11. लेखा और बजट संबंधी मौजूदा कार्यविधियों के अन्तर्गत कतिपय श्रेणियों की प्राप्तियों, जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को किये गये भुगतान और महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं अथवा योजनाओं की प्राप्तियों को प्राप्तकर्ता विभाग के खर्च में से निकाल कर परिकलित किया जाता है। बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित खर्च के अनुमान शुद्ध खर्च के लिए होते हैं, जैसा कि लेखों में प्रतिबिम्बित होता है, अर्थात् ये अनुमान वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद तैयार किये जाते हैं। लेकिन अनुदान की मांगों में खर्च के जो अनुमान शामिल किये जाते हैं, वे समग्र राशि के लिए होते हैं।

12. अनुदान की मांगें, बजट विवरण के साथ ही लोक सभा को पेश की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में सबसे ऊपर उस मांग के अन्तर्गत कुल 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' खर्च अलग-अलग दर्शाया जाता है। इसके बाद विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च के अनुमान दिखाये जाते हैं। वसूलियों की कुल राशियां, जो लेखे में खर्च में कमी के रूप में मानी जाती हैं, भी दिखायी जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, टिप्पणियों में चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल अगले वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के बीच कमी-बेशी के संक्षिप्त कारण स्पष्ट किये जाते हैं।

13. अनुदान की 16 मांगें हैं—मांग 1 से 15 तक का संबंध राजस्व व्यय, निधियों और लाभांश भुगतानों में विनियोग से तथा मांग 16 का संबंध निर्माण व्यय से है।

required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Each Demand presents a distinct functional activity on the Railways. Demand for Works Expenditure is kept distinct from Demands for Revenue Expenditure. Wherever expenditure in a Demand includes both 'Voted' and **'Charged'** items of expenditure the latter are also included in the Demand but the 'Voted' and **'Charged'** provisions are shown separately in that Demand. Voted expenditure includes those items for which the provision of funds is subject to the vote of Parliament, while funds for **'Charged' expenditure** are sanctioned by the President and not submitted to the vote of Parliament. **'Charged'** expenditure for Railways includes sums required to satisfy judgement, decree or award of court or awards by Arbitrators where made into rule of court, etc.

11. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts.

12. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget statement. On the top of each Demand, the total of 'Voted' and **'Charged'** expenditure in the Demand are indicated separately. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the current year's requirements and requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

13. There are 16 Demands for Grants—Demands 1 to 15 dealing with Revenue Expenses, Appropriations to the Funds and Dividend payment and Demand 16

संचालन व्यय और विविध व्यय से संबंधित प्रत्येक मांग का गतिविधि और व्यय की प्राथमिक यूनिटों के हिसाब से दोहरा वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। गतिविधि वर्गीकरण में यह बताया जाता है कि किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च किया गया, जैसे रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण, पानी की सप्लाई, रेल इंजनों का आवधिक ओवरहाल आदि और खर्च की प्राथमिक यूनिटें यह बताती हैं कि खर्च कैसे किया गया जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी समयोपरि, सामग्री की लागत आदि। यह दोहरा वर्गीकरण कार्यपरक बजट, जो क्रियाशीलता पर आधारित है, तथा प्रबंध नियंत्रण, जो खर्च के प्रयोजनों पर आधारित है, की आवश्यकताओं का पूर्ण योग सूचित करता है।

14. अनुदान की मांगों के भाग I में सम्पूर्ण रेल प्रणाली के संबंध में ब्यौरा दिया गया है। भाग-II में अनुदान की मांगों का रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भाग II में राजस्व मांगों से संबंधित कर्मचारी विवरण और व्यय की निष्पादन यूनिटों के विवरण भी दिये गये हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

15. 'रेलवे बजट पर व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन' नामक प्रलेख में आमदनी एवं राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय की संभावनाओं का सार दिया गया है। इस प्रलेख को दो भागों में बांटा गया है। भाग I में वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 के वित्तीय परिणामों का संक्षिप्त सारांश तथा आमदनी, संचालन व्यय और निधियों में लेन-देन की स्थिति का पृथक-पृथक विश्लेषण किया गया है। भाग II में इसी प्रकार की निर्माण मांगों का समग्र सारांश दिया गया है। व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में अनेक अनुबन्ध भी रहते हैं जिनमें रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग, वित्तीय परिणामों का रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा, विभिन्न निधियों के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशियों आदि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

16. सुविधा की दृष्टि से, रेलवे की भाड़ा दरों और किरायों से संबंधित नये प्रस्तावों का विवरण "रेलवे बजट में माल भाड़े की दरों और किरायों में समायोजन के प्रस्तावों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन" नामक प्रलेख में दिया गया है।

निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम

17. रेलों का निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम दो भागों में तैयार किया जाता है। भाग I में सभी रेलों के खर्च का योजना शीर्ष-वार वितरण, बजट वर्ष के दौरान प्रस्तावित नये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों और उनके औचित्य के संबंध

dealing with Works Expenditure. Each Demand pertaining to Working Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenditure has a two-way classification, by activity and by primary units of expenditure, the activity classification indicating for what purpose the expenditure was incurred, like track maintenance, water supply, periodical overhaul of locomotives etc. and the primary units of expenditure indicating how the expenditure was incurred, like salaries, wages, overtime, cost of materials, etc. This two-way classification integrates the requirements of performance budgeting which is based on activities, and management control which is based on objects of expenditure.

14. Part I of the Demands for Grants presents the details for the Railways as a whole. Part II gives Railwaywise details of the Demands for Grants. In addition, Part II also contains Staff Statements and Performance Units for Expenditure relating to Revenue Demands.

Explanatory Memorandum

15. A summing-up of the outlook for earnings, and revenue and works expenditure is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget. This document is divided into two Sections; Section I gives a brief resume' of the financial results of the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 with an analysis of the position separately under Earnings, Working Expenses and the Fund transactions. Section II gives a similar resume' of the Works Demand as a whole. The Explanatory Memorandum also contains a number of Annexures detailing the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways, Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans, Railwaywise details of financial results, balances under the various Funds, etc.

16. For facility of understanding, new proposals of Railway freight rates and fares are explained in the document titled "Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rates and fares in the Railway Budget".

Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme

17. Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways is prepared in two Parts. Part I contains all Railways' plan-headwise distribution of expenditure, important new works proposed in the

में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी, नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण आदि का कार्यक्रम, चल-स्टाक, मशीन व संयंत्र और भंडार के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची एवं निर्माण लेखों का सारांश दिया जाता है। भाग II में नये निर्माण कार्यों, चालू निर्माण-कार्यों, रेलपथ के नवीकरण, निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान और चल-स्टाक तथा मशीन एवं संयंत्रों की नयी खरीद पर रेलवेवार खर्च के आंकड़े तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे के लिए भण्डार एवं निर्माण लेखों के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची का विश्लेषण दिया जाता है।

'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी'
और
'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा'

18. 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी' नामक प्रलेख में वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान रेल विभाग के कार्यकलापों का वर्णनात्मक लेखा-जोखा दिया जाता है। यह प्रलेख अलग से प्रकाशित किया जाता है और इसे संसद सदस्यों में परिपत्रित किया जाता है। 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा' नामक एक अन्य प्रलेख भी परिपत्रित किया जाता है जिसमें वर्ष 1991-92 के वित्तीय एवं महत्वपूर्ण कार्य-निष्पादन के आंकड़ों की संक्षिप्त समीक्षा की जाती है।

निष्पादन यूनिट

19. बजट को प्रबंध-व्यवस्था का उपयोगी साधन बनाने एवं रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन का संसद में तथा अन्यत्र बेहतर मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रमुख गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय निवेश और तदनुरूपी स्थूल प्रगति को सम्बन्धित मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है। उत्पादन/कार्य-निष्पादन और यूनिट लागत के मानदण्ड कई वर्ष का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही निर्धारित किये जा सकते हैं। जब तक इस प्रकार के मानदण्डों का निर्धारण नहीं हो जाता, तब तक प्रमुख कार्य-कलापों के अन्तर्गत मांगों के महत्वपूर्ण उप-शीर्षों के संदर्भ में उत्पादन की विनिर्दिष्ट मात्रा के बारे में संसद को अवगत कराने का प्रयास किया गया है।

नयी सेवा/सेवा के नये उपकरण

20. अनुदान की मांगों के साथ 'नयी सेवा' या 'सेवा के नये उपकरण' की उन मदों की एक सूची संलग्न की जाती है जिनके लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है। लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कौन-सी मदें नयी सेवा अथवा सेवा के नये उपकरण के रूप में होंगी, समय-समय पर वित्तीय सीमाएं निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

Budget year with brief notes of justification, programme of construction of new lines, electrification etc., summary of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plant and inventory under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts. Part II contains Railwaywise data of expenditure on new works, works which are in progress, Track Renewals. Programmed Deliveries and New Acquisitions of Rolling Stock and Machinery and Plant and an analysis of inventory for each Railway under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts.

'Indian Railways—Year Book'
and
'Indian Railways—Annual Report and Accounts'

18. A descriptive account of the activities of the Department of Railways during the year 1991-92 given in the document 'Indian Railways—Year Book' which is brought out separately and has been circulated to Members of Parliament. Another document, entitled, "Indian Railways—Annual Report & Accounts" which has also been circulated, gives a summarised review of the financial and important performance data of the year 1991-92.

Performance Units

19. To make the Budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the Railways in Parliament and elsewhere, the financial inputs and the corresponding physical outputs under major activities is furnished under the respective Demands. Pending the evolution of norms of output/performance and unit costs which can be developed only after experience is gained over a period of years, it has been attempted to make available to Parliament the specific volume of output under major activities with reference to the important sub-heads of Demands.

New Service/New Instrument of Service

20. A list of items of 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' for which provision is made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of New Service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

विनियोग बिल

21. अनुदान की मांगों की लोक सभा से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् संसद द्वारा यथा-स्वीकृत राशि समेकित निधि से निकालने और समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए विनियोग बिल के माध्यम से संसद का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद कोई ऐसा विनियोग अधिनियम पारित नहीं कर देती, तब तक समेकित निधि से कोई भी धन-राशि नहीं निकाली जा सकती।

Appropriation Bill

21. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts from the Consolidated Fund so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

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